# IROQUOIS INDIANS:

## A Documentary History

## of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations

## and Their League

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# INTRODUCTION

This compilation is like none other in the world. It is an archive of documents made by and concerning a people without scribes, documents recorded by other parties and originally filed away obscurely in repositories devoted to other interests. Because the League of the Iroquois and its constituent Six Nations negotiated diplomatically with the agents of empires, provinces, and nation-states, as well as with other Indian nations, Iroquois treaty documents came to rest in The Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, and in many state and private collections, in all of which the Iroquois documents were secondary to the thousand and one concerns of Europeans and Euro-Americans. Now these many scattered collections have been culled to create the first authentic archive of an indigenous tribal people.

Strictly speaking, an archive consists of the documents generated by an agency or institution, but we may think in terms of an imaginary Iroquois foreign office whose papers were destroyed in an imaginary fire, being preserved only in the copies made for other parties to negotiations. With that fiction in mind, what we have here is a reconstituted archive. Regardless of problems of definition, it is a body of texts exceedingly important to genuinely reconstituting the history of the United States and its predecessor colonies and native peoples.

The Iroquois League was a great military and political power in North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its importance was recognized by contemporary statesmen of competing European empires and colonies, who vied with each other to secure Iroquois friendship and alliance. After 1700, the Iroquois policy of neutrality maintained a balance of power between the empires that lasted until the Seven Years War, and the Iroquois nations were wooed by Britain and the United States during the War of the American Revolution. It is not possible to write a valid political history of eastern North America during the era preceding

the Revolution without carefully considering Iroquois participation in the most important events of the time; and the basis of the Northwest Ordinances of 1784-87 was the treaty made at Fort Stanwix between the United States and the Iroquois in 1784.

Though the Iroquois League fragmented during the American Revolution and its people are now scattered on Canadian and American reservations, and individually as far as Hawaii, their history after the Revolution became inextricably part of the history of the Great Lakes region and of the vast intersocietal trade that moved westward across the continent. Defying dogmas of the vanishing Indian, more Iroquois are now alive than were previously recorded at any one time.

The major problem in studying Iroquois participation in North American history has been the scattered and unreliable condition of the source materials. A large number were virtually inaccessible. Most have never been validated by critical examination for omissions, variance between copies, or other contradiction by other contemporary documents. In national and state archives, Iroquois treaties are submerged in the general material, their arrangement and cataloging ill-suited to the study of indigenous peoples; and indexes are at best inadequate, often erroneous and misleading. There is continuing attrition of source manuscripts, identifiable by later references to documents that no longer can be found.

Now, however, most of the problems of access have been solved by the archive presented herein; and comparison of documents has been facilitated. The documents included were compiled by a project begun in September 1978 at the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library. Funded for three years by the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and staffed by a historian and three anthropologists with the assistance of many temporary aides, the project initially aimed at compiling less than 3,000 texts, but even the specialists had badly underestimated Iroquois diplomatic activity and

its involvements. The documents piled up to three times the original estimate, and the project's actual duration extended past its formal closing for three more years. It has been completed nevertheless, largely owing to the dedicated support of the Newberry Library and donation of labor by the staff. Many generous contributions by individuals and institutions are acknowledged below.

Project staff made no effort to collect original source documents. Instead, it copied them by microphotography or xerography and made paper copies of all documents to be filed in an archive at the Newberry. This publication reproduces that archive. It is open to addition as new documents come to light, and students are solicited to send information about such new documents to the Newberry. The archive's calendar is available on a computer printout at the Newberry, and a card index of names and subjects refers to about one-sixth of the documents on file. Access may be had by qualified students. An indexed document is noted as such by a degree sign after the date of the document on the headnote to the document and in the calendar. Regrettably the index could not be completed because of lack of funds, but it is useful in combination with the calendar. Both are printed in the guide that accompanies this film. A reader may wish to scan the calendar for context before concentrating on particular documents. Calendar and index, especially when used together, are finding aids for the location of particular documents and sets of related documents.

# ABOUT THE TEXTS

## What They Are

The documents presented here include the minutes of treaty conferences, the agreements resulting from formal meetings, and a broad range of background materials useful for interpreting motives, procedures, and effects. The editors' basic standard for selection was relevance to the diplomatic history of Iroquois nations or their league. Other parties involved in the negotiations are also included.

Most of the documents are manuscript or printed texts arranged in chronological order. Often it has been possible to compile copies of the same text from different sources, and sometimes these are variant, sometimes significantly so. All copies are included. Texts in languages other than English are presented but only rarely translated.

Photographs of wampum belts are also included as representing Indian records of negotiations. In almost all instances, it has not been possible to identify a particular belt with a specific written record, and the editors have concluded regretfully that the belts cannot be deciphered by a general code. Nevertheless certain conventional patterns have been observed, so the belts are grouped according to emblematic content, following the last written text at the end of the microfilm publication.

The documents span a period from the earliest surviving sixteenth century texts through the year 1842.

## How They Were Copied

The editors depended on many archives and repositories for exact xerographic copies of original documents in their possession. Their valuable cooperation was unstinted, but the variety of their facilities for copying prevented the adoption of a uniform reduction ratio. Therefore, although the final microfilming at Research

Publications was done at a constant reduction ratio, there is no constant relation between the relative size of documents on our film and the actual dimensions of the originals.

The integrity of the documents was the editors' foremost concern. No document has been altered. Very few extractions were made and they are noted in every case. No marks were made by us on copies received except, in some cases, for bold editorial lines with arrows, to denote the beginning and end of a document. Such indications were also used to note overlapping when a large page had to be copied in sections.

The editors aimed at comprehensiveness. This objective required inclusion of some texts so mutilated or faint in the original as to be minimally legible. These are given nevertheless for whatever information can be extracted from them. Some are more legible in the technically enhanced copies than in the originals.

As in all publications, the originals remain the ultimate source to be consulted when issues of textual validity arise. The location of every document is given in a headnote.

How They Are Presented

Each entry consists of a headnote with the document's date, a brief description, and the source, followed by the document itself. In a few cases a translation or annotation will follow the document.

Each headnote description reflects the perspective of the document rather than editorial comment about it. As descriptions were often taken from catalogs or notations of source repositories, spelling of names is not standardized. Editorial remarks, if present, appear in parentheses or annotations.

Bracketed dates have been assigned by the editors. Single documents are given with the date when written regardless of the time referred to in their contents. This has been done because documents are products of the time and circumstances when written, and these may seriously affect interpretation of the contents. To

preserve textual integrity, some texts have been included as found in collections of documents spanning a period of time which is so dated: e.g., 1645-Sept 1654. Multiple copies of the same document, same date, are distinguished as Document I, Document II, etc., and filed in sequence under their common date.

If a document is dated more than one year from the date of the treaty to which it pertains, it is cross-referenced under the treaty date. Because of the prolonged nature of many treaty negotiations, users should scan the compilation's calendar to find appropriate documents within a year of any event of interest. Although cross-references refer to specific documents, distinguished by Roman numerals in cases in which there is more than one document of the same date, references to other documents in editorial remarks within descriptions of a particular document do not make use of Roman numerals to distinguish between documents of the same date. In these cases, all documents of the date cited should be checked for the reference.

The editors have not tried to reconcile or adjust dates in the Old Style Julian calendar used by the English for many years after the French and Dutch had changed over to the New Style Gregorian calendar. Dates are given herein as they appear on the documents. When the English finally changed over, they often gave both new and old dates on the same text; in such instances the editors opted for the New Style annotation.

The project staff has compiled and edited a printed reference manual to assist in interpreting the texts, and we urge that it be kept handy during research. It is The History and Culture of Iroquois Diplomacy: An Interdisciplinary Guide to the Treaties of the Six Nations and Their League (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1984). It is a volume for quick and easy reference, self-contained but especially useful in conjunction with this compilation of documents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This archive could not have been compiled without the generous contributions of counsel and materials from many persons and agencies. No one is intentionally left out of the following list. Pardon is asked for any inadvertent omission.

Indian people: Early in the project, Richard Powless and Paul Williams of the Union of Ontario Indians provided a list of treaty documents. Seven persons from the Union of Ontario Indians visited the project from 23rd to 29th June 1979 and offered comments and suggestions. Phil Monture, Land Researcher at Six Nations Reserve shared knowledge of locations of source materials. George Abrams, Director of the Seneca Iroquois National Museum on the Allegany Seneca Reservation, and Ramona Charles, Librarian at the Community House on the Tonawanda Seneca Reservation, provided information about the location of materials. Tribal historians from different political persuasions on fellowship at the Center discussed the project with staff members during their residence: Norbert Hill and Sandra Orie came from the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin, and Douglas George, recommended by the "traditional" Mohawk Nation, came from the St. Regis (Akwesasne) Reservation. Everett White, born and raised at St. Regis (Akwesasne), provided valuable information about documents based on his former experiences as an Indian Health Service employee and his personal interest in the history of his people. Most important information and advice were given on a visit by Cayuga Chief Jacob E. Thomas who represents the Cayuga nation in the Grand Council of the Houdenosaunee and teaches in Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario. On 22nd May 1980, Chief Thomas made a joint presentation with Dr. Michael K. Foster, Iroquoian Ethnologist of the Canadian National Museum of Man. At a colloquium at the Newberry, they showed slides and facsimile artifacts and explained symbols in terms of Iroquois custom. Through the following day, Chief Thomas held nonstop conversation with project staff who took extensive notes and taped his analyses of certain wampum belts. He continued

in correspondence afterward. Informal visitors to the project included Charles Patton and Tyler Hemlock, Caughnawaga (Kahnawake) Mohawks; and Alice Armstrong and Helen Laughing, Mohawks employed in the Demographic Office, Mohawk Tribal Offices, St. Regis Reservation.

When Associate Director Mary A. Druke traveled to Indian communities, she was received hospitably everywhere. Indians of Onondaga, including Oren Lyons, Irving Powless, Jr., and Irving Powless, Sr., though unsympathetic to the project, received her graciously and explained their attitudes. Information about documentary material and oral traditions were provided to her by residents of the following Indian communities: Allegany; Cattaraugus; Caughnawaga (Kahnawake), Onondaga, St. Regis (Akwesasne), Six Nations Reserve; Tonawanda; and Tuscarora.

Project Aides:

Consultants. Charles Gehring, of the New York State Library, Manuscripts, provided notes on Dutch manuscripts in the Livingston Family Papers at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Paul Stevens, a Fellow at the McNickle Center, compiled and annotated source documents of the era of the American Revolution. Another McNickle Center Fellow, Professor Richard Haan, contributed copies of odd documents he had been collecting for ten years. Mary Ann Mayes searched William N. Fenton's files and compiled a list of cited Iroquois documents. Lieutenant Commander C. McD. Stuart, RN, searched uncalendared treaty texts at the Public Record Office of Great Britain and arranged for transmission of copies. Paul Grey, graduate student at the University of London, acted as liaison between the project staff and the Public Record Office in acquiring documents ordered by the staff. Professional indexer Elin Christianson advised on indexing procedures. Major F.E.G. Bageshawe, of Matlock, England, provided photographs of a wampum belt in private hands.

Office employees at various times included Nancy Kovitz; Peter Radke; Polly Strong, University of Chicago graduate student; Andrew Tobin, Bennington College student; Karli Erica White. Wesley Andrews arranged much of the final organization

of the archive files. The project was also helped by several students enrolled in undergraduate independent study seminars of the Association of the Colleges of the Midwest and the Great Lakes Colleges Association, whose wages were paid by the associations and the Newberry. David L. Ghere accomplished "last minute" tasks.

Volunteers included Claudette Alm; Jeanette Campanella; Lucy Caples; Herbert Furse; Ted Knutson; Nancy Kovitz; Dorothy Markowitz; Virginia Meyers; Noel O'Reilly; Mary Louise Ramsey; Mrs. Gerald Sivage. They sorted and identified the masses of documents arriving in the mails, and put them in order for editors' review.

Newberry Library staff. Special interest was maintained and special help provided by John Aubrey, Michael Kaplan, Steve Mandel, Terry Sullivan, and Michelene Fixico; and much gratitude is owed for the patience of Richard H. Brown.

Advice and information were exchanged with colleagues of the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History project: Helen Hornbeck Tanner, Adele Hast, and Jacqueline Peterson. The members of the Conference on Iroquois Research and the American Society for Ethnohistory devoted three successive panel sessions to the project at annual meetings.

Institutions:

Special gratitude is owed to the Public Archives of Canada for its gift of copies of treaties and surrenders in its possession. Thanks must also be expressed to the Rochester [N.Y.] Museum and Science Center for its donation of photographs of its large collection of wampum belts. The University of Chicago made copyflo paper copies of microfilm at a minimal cost far below commercial prices. Research Publications sent a photographer without charge to film documents located at the Albany Institute of History and Art and at the New York State Archives in Albany. Work on the project was greatly facilitated by materials collected in research travel previous to the project and incorporated into project files. The American Philosophical Society made such research fellowship grants to Director Jennings

and Associate Director Druke. Through such generous contributions, as well as time and energy given by individuals, the project managed to stay within its budget despite its massive increase in size. When the project could not be finished within its allotted three years, the Newberry Library financed it to completion.

Thanks are due to each repository, publication, or individual source of materials listed below which made available copies of materials in its collections. together they have made this publication possible.

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Photographs of wampum belts.

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WHERE APPROPRIATE, DOCUMENTS AND WAMPUM BELTS IN THIS MICROFILM PUBLICATION ARE INCLUDED WITH THE KIND PERMISSION OF THE SOURCES LISTED ABOVE. IN OTHER INSTANCES, PERMISSION FOR INCLUSION WAS NOT GRANTED, AND IN THIS CASE, A REFERENCE TO THE DOCUMENT IS INCLUDED IN THE CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED IN THE GUIDE TO THIS COLLECTION. ON THE MICROFILM, A GAP IN THE SEQUENTIAL NUMBERING OF DOCUMENTS HEADED BY THE SAME DATE IS AN INDICATION OF A DOCUMENT DELETION DUE TO FAILURE TO OBTAIN REPRODUCTION PERMISSION.

Brother Corlaer (the Indians always speak to the Principal)

We have considered what you have said to us & shall observe Your Requests, when our fighting Men return home we shall propose to them what you desire viz for them to stay at home & guard their Wives & Children & let you know their Answer.

We are thankful to you for renewing the Covt Chain by the means of Quieder[1] or Col Schuyler & we promise to keep it inviolable on our parts & in token thereof we give a Belt of Wampum.

It is true we did offer our Endeavours to keep the Tuscarora Indians in Peace with Carolina, but then we proposed that some fit Persons should be sent from New York thither on the part of this Govt to this we received no Answer. It seemed strange that you took no Notice of our Proposal. It is an Affront when one writes to another & they return no Answer. however we have taken the Hatchet out of the hands of the Tuscarore Indians.

30 July 1712. A Deputation from the Mohawks to this Govt who accquaint the Commissrs they had a Belt of Wampum sent by the 4 Nations to them & us to invite the Mohawks & this Govt to join in a War against the French Indians & that everything was ready for them to March in a few days. the Mohawks are ready to join & [desire] say they should be glad if some young Men of Albany would go out with them. They say they should have communicated this affair sooner, but as French Indians from Canada are frequently at Albany they were affraid their Designs would be discovered to the Enemy.

The Commissrs Answer that they should accquaint the Govr with this Peice of News but cannot consent that any Albany People should go out with them.[2]

(P. 91.) Albany 20 May 1714.[3] The Commissrs received advice that there was very Speedily to be a general Meeting at

[1] Peter. — Ed.

[2] Against what Indians this war was intended the Records do not mention I suppose some of the far Indians

[3] From the last date in this Abstract in 1712. to this, there is little mentioned in the Records, & nothing worth Noting. Except, a Letter to Govr Hunter from the

Onondaga of the 5 Nations & all the Indians bordering upon New Jerseys, Pensilvania, Virginia & Maryland by Deputies w^ch^ was [kept] designed to be so Secret that if any Person divulged it they were to suffer Death. upon this Intelligence the Commiss^rs^ got into their Service Hendrik a Christian Sachem of the Mohawk Nation who promised to accquaint them with what passed at this Meeting.

22 June Hend^k^ reported to the Commiss^rs^ as follows. —

That in the above meeting of the 5 Nat^s^ & other Indians it had been agreed that some of their Sachems should go to the Gov^r^ of Canada with 10 Belts of Wampum & propose to him as follows.

That since he hath made repeated Attempts to destroy them & been disappointed that he would for the future let them live in Peace.

That whenever he wanted to speak with them he would either come himself or send his Messengers, and when they had anything to say to him they would come to him.

That they were detirmined to live in Peace & if the Gov^r^ of New York should desire them to take up the Hatchet against the French they would flatly refuse it, & they desire for the Future that the Gov^r^ of Canada will not let his Indians make war upon any of the Queens Subjects, but according to the Gov^r^ of Canada's former Proposals that the Indians on both sides may be kept Neuter.

That. We all desire you will sell Pouder Cheap by w^ch^ means you will have a great Trade come to you.

That We do propose a firm & lasting Treaty of Peace & Friendship with you & that it may be known to all Nations

That Openness & Sincerity may govern our mutual Corespondance, be you persuaded of our Friendship & Fidelity, let us pass freely to & from each others Country.

Hendrik adds that the Deputed Sachems have 2 Belts of

Commiss^rs^ who write that 3 Cayouge Sachems had been to demand the Deeds & writings of the Susquahannah Lands given to the Crown for this Gov^t^ the 2^d^ Aug^t^ 1684 and Records. They say it was only a Deed of Trust & they will now sell it. The Commiss^rs^ submit to the Gov^r^ whither this Land belongs to this Gov^t^ &^c^ this Letter is dated in Sep^r^ 1713. but I find no Answer to it nor further Mention about this Affair. —

Wampum whereby they are empowered to ask anything of the Govr of Canada wch they shall judge proper in the name of the 5 Nats & their Allies, & that he supposes they will desire Priests to be fixt at Onondaga & in the Sennekas Country. And that as soon as the Sachems deputed for Canada are set out another Deputation will be sent to Albany. — (P. 92.) The Commissrs transmit this Acct to Govr Hunter & say they think the 5 Nations are inclined to the French Interest who have their Emissaries always amongst them & spare neither for Cost or trouble to gain them over & delude them from us wch they are affraid will in the End be of dangerous Consequence to this Govt —

Albany 20 June 1714. The Sachems of the 5 Nations come to Albany & accquaint the Commissrs that the Indians who live at the back of Maryland had sent a Belt of Wampum to them to let them know that the English of that Colony had a design to cut them off & to desire that the Path may be free & open between them & the 5 Nations. And the sd Sachems say they are come on purpose to know if there be any Truth in this Intelligence from the Maryland Indians, and that they have also heard from some private People that there was a design in this Govt to cut off & disperse them, (the 5 Nats) & they desire also to know if there is any Truth in this report.

The Commissrs answered

That these Reports with regard to themselves were raised by Traiterous & Seditious People who wanted to raise Factions & disturbances among them in order to withdraw their Fidelity from her Majesty. That no ill designs against them were harboured by any of her Majestys Subjects. That as they had a free Liberty of buying Amunition at Albany & that People were daily settling in the Woods on Farms, they might thence perceive our Intentions were peacable & that we were determined to keep the Covt Chain firm & Inviolable.

That they would write to the Govr abt the report from Maryland who would write about it to the Govr there & they should have a satisfactory answer.

That the Commiss^rs had been informed a Deputation had been appointed at the late Gen^r Meeting at Onondaga to go to Canada & they desire the s^d Deputation may not go till the Gov^r has been here & spoke to them. This request the Sachems complied with & promised to send to morrow a Belt of Wampum to stop the s^d Deputation.

The begining of August Gov^r Hunter accquainted the Commiss^rs that he proposed meeting the 5 Nations at Albany the 15 of next Month in order to take the Hatchet out of their Hands & that some proper Persons should be sent thro the 5 Nations to desire them to come down punctualy at that Time — Laurence [a] Classe was sent upon this Errand with directions that when he was in the Sennekas Country he should enquire about a Settlement w^ch (p. 93) it was reported the French had made somewhere above their Country at a Pass where the farr Indians must come thro in order to come down to Albany.

Albany 20 Sep^r 1714 —

Gov^r Hunter Issues a Proclamation forbiding the Selling of Rum to any of the Indians during his Stay at Albany. —

The same day the Gov^r & the Sachems of the 5 Nations have a publick Conferrence. Dekanissore an Onondaga Sachem opened it with congratulating the Gov^r on their meeting together —

he next accquaints the Gov^r that 2 Belts of Wampum had been sent to the 5 Nations informing them that this Gov^t in consort with the rest of the British Colonies had formed a Design to cut off & destroy the 5 Nations — And that Pouder growing Dearer & Dearer tended to confirm the probability of such an Intention, had Pouder they say become Cheaper they should have been inclined to reject such Suspicions. however they say notwithstanding such reports they had ventured down & put their Lives into the Gov^rs hands. —

The Gov^r in answer told them these Evil reports were quite Groundless & that they would not believe them unless they thought him so foolish as to cut off his Right hand with his Left, & to convince them what confidence he had in them he

designed to make them a present of a considerable Quantity of Pouder & Lead & to do what lay in his Power to make the price of Pouder cheaper for the Future. that he had orders from the Queen his Mistress to cultivate a good Understanding with them & to protect & assist them whenever occasion required it. &c

They thanked him for this kind Speech & said as soon as the Conference was ended they would send Expresses thro the 5 Nations (who were at present in much Confusion) to quiet their Minds & put everything upon a harmonious Footing. —

The 23 Sepr The Govr spoke to the Sachems of the 5 Nations in Substance viz.

That he hoped what he sd to them Two days ago had quieted their Minds with regard to those False reports & that he must now desire to know who it was that brot those Two Belts of Wampum wch gave rise to those Falshoods into whose hands they were given & where they are now.[1] That he now renews the Covt with them in the Queens name.

(P. 94.) That he now accquaints them the Queen of Great Britain hath given Peace to all the World particularly to France & therefore he now takes the Hatchet out of their hands & desires they will live in Peace with all Men. —

The 25 Sepr The Sachems of the 5 Nations Speak to his Excellcy in Substance viz.

That all the Stories they have heard are now quite dispelled & they are thoroughly convinced of their Falsehood.

That they do renew the Covt Chain & promise it shall be kept inviolable on their Parts nor shall it be in the Power of Men or Devils to break it.

That they comply with his Excellcys Commands in burying the Hatchet against the French. but with regard to their war with the Flatheads of Carolina, they must consult their young Men over whom they will use their best Endeavours.

That they have carefully Attended to all the Govr has said & when they return they will emprint it on the Hearts & Understandings of their People.

[1] I find no Answer from the Indians recorded as to these Points nor any further Notice taken about them.

That as to the Information given the Gov$^{r}$ that the French are come to live near the Sennekas Country, tis true there are some there but they are come to lodge as it were a night or two & that they will warn them to begone when they return home & that they must not for the future come to settle there on any Acc$^{t}$

That they will not only give the far nations a free Passage thro their Country but will incourage & assist them to come down to Albany.

That as to their having a Missionary in every one of their Castles, they observe the Christians at Albany go to Church of a Sunday in fine Cloaths, but that Goods are sold so dear to them that they cannot purchase Sunday Cloaths, but when Goods become so cheap that they can purchase suitable Cloaths they will then be glad to have a Missionary in every one of their Castles.

Brother Corlaer

We accquaint you that the Tuscarora Indians are come to Shelter themselves among the 5 Nations, they were of us & went from us long ago & are now returned & promise to live Peacably among us & since there is now Peace everywhere, We have received them, and do give a Belt of Wampum. We desire you to look upon the Tuscaroras that are come (p. 95) to live among us as our Children who shall obey your Commands & live Peacably & orderly.

A Sachem of the Sennekas desired that a Smith might be fitted out & settled in a little Village between Cayouge & their Country & that he should live with an old Sachem & never be troubled or Molested by any Body. —

The Gov$^{r}$ answered that there was but one Smith at present to be had who was in the Mohocks Country but as soon as he could get another he should be posted as they desire, in the Meantime the Smith in the Mohocks Country should by turns be sent thro the 5 Nations. —

27 Sep$^{r}$ The Mehinkander or River & Skachkook Indians [commonly called River Indians] make a Complaint to

Gov$^{r}$ Hunter setting forth that whereas Gov$^{r}$ Andros planted a Tree of Welfare for them [1] at Skachkook, some Indians having sold the Land on one side of the Creek to the Mayor & Corporation of Albany they wanted now to have it on both sides & to dispossess them of all their Land.

The Gov$^{r}$ promised them the Mayor & Aldermen of Albany should alot to them & their Children as much Land as they could cultivate & Plant. he sent for the Mayor & Aldermen accordingly who promised they should have more than they could manure.

Albany 26 Feb$^{ry}$ 1714/15. Dekanissore chief Sachem of Onondaga being come to Albany to talk with the Commiss$^{rs}$ they accquaint him with the Death of the late Queen & give him a Belt of Wampum to inform the 5 Nations thereof & of his Majesties King George's Accession to the Throne & that they should enjoy all the Protection & favour from him w$^{ch}$ they had under any of his Predecessors. —

27. Feb$^{ry}$ The s$^{d}$ Dekanissore with 3 Mohawk Sachems accquaint the Commiss$^{rs}$ that the 5 Nations are come to a Resolution that some chosen Men of each Nation & some from the River Indians designed to go for England & they desire that a proper Ship may be provided for them (p. 96) and the necessary Accomodations appointed for their Voyage & they desire a Sloop may be appointed to carry them to New York to accquaint the Gov$^{r}$ with this their Resolution.

The Commiss$^{rs}$ Answer, They shall accquaint the Gov$^{r}$ with this their Proposal by the first Sloop [2]

Albany 1 June 1715. Laurence Claasse the Interpreter informs the Commiss$^{rs}$ that an Indian from Onondaga informed him that the Gov$^{r}$ of Montreal had sent a Message to the

[1] By a Tree of Welfare the Indians mean an Acknowledgment of right of Property & free Possession. —

[2] I dont find any further Notice taken of this Affair or that the Indians repeat their Proposals.

This is besides a ConSiderable number of Sd. 5 nations who live neer Canastoge upon a Branch of ye Susquehanne River & at onnochquage upon a branch of Delawar River

There are above 2000 Indians to ye Southward & westward who are Tributaries of ye Sd. 5 nations & under their Command.

N york ye 14 of may 1712.

*Ch: huddy's Letter to Coll Ingoldesby abt. Johs Luykasse*
*Fort Hunter 27th: feby 1712/13*

Honble. Sr.

This comes to Acquaint yr. honr: that Johannis Lucas has been here & done a great deal of Mischief Among ye Indians, Told 'em yt. there Land would be Took from 'em pothering every house as he came in Telling 'em Soe upon wch acct. as Lawrence Tells all ye Schocticohe Indians are removing to Schocticote & Some gon ye Minister, & my Selfe have assured ye Sachims to ye Contrary [(*torn*)] ye Indians here has been Cheated as they Say by ye N. Engld: people makes 'em faithless all ye men are well I am with my humble Duty to yr honr:

Honble: Sr.
Yr Most Dutifull &
obedient humble Sert
Cha: Huddy

*Copy*
*Letter of ye Comrs. to his Exly.*
*Albany ye 13th of May 1714*[1]

May it Please yr Exly.

Wee Cant in duty omitt to acqt. yr Exly. yt mr. hansen Came yesterday from ye maquas Country where he has heard of a trusty Indian privately that there is to be a generall meeting at onnondage Speedily not only of the five Nations but of all ye Indians Liveing at the Jerseys Pensilvania marryland virginia Carolina &c. he that Revaild this Sayd that it is Resolvd & Concluded that if any privy to this Should acqt. any Christian Living in this governt. wth. ye Resolution of ys meeting Should Suffer ye pain of death in ye open meeting ye maquas Expect dayly a post to come to ye

[1] Wraxall dates this notice as May 20, but he gives an account of the meeting at Onondaga which followed. McIlwain, 96-97.

sd. meeting wee are afraid that this Lyes on no good buttom that they have Some bad Design agt. her majes. Subjects wh. may be of Ill Consequence.

wee have (with Submission) Resolved & thought proper to procure a good trusty Indian to go to onnondage & be ꝑsent at ye sd. meeting to take Speciall Regard on ye motions & Resolutions of ye Indians & dive unto their design and acqt. us of it assoon as ye meeting is broake up, wee shall promise him a good Reward for his trouble & fidility in this but we have not one farthing of ye publick in hands & it is Impossible for us treat with ye Indians without to be at some Expence So that we hope your Exly. will be pleased to take Care that we may have Some money to Defray ye Expence we are dayly at &a.

*N: York the 13th. of June 1717*

Dr. ffather

This goes pr Capt: Smith who is Agent for the Governt of Virginia, to treat with the five Nations who have done abundance of damage in some parte of Virginia, he had been taken by a Pyrate at Sandy hook who detaind him some time, This Pyrate was a Tender to the Pyrate Ship that was cast away at Cape Cod & has ever since infested this Coast. . . .

/S/ Robt Livingston Junr.

[*Abstract in Robert Livingston, Jr.'s hand*]

*Coll Spotswood governr of virginys Letter to gov hunter dated 30 may 1717*

of an Insult made by ye 5 nations on ye Cattawba Indians who after a Rupture with South Carolina applyd to Virginy for Peace, and a Treaty being Set on foot they were to bring some of ye Cheiff mens Children for hostages wh they did at Christiana ye 9th. of april 1717 whither ye govr went in Person & having Surrendred their arms to ye English fort there ye next day Early a Party of ye 5 nations of 40 or 50 fals upon ym under ye wals of ye fort fires upon them kills 5 wounds 2 & Caryes Wittmannetaughkee ye Cheiftman & oyr 5 of ye Cattabaw Indians Prisoners, one of sd Prisoners after 11 days Escapes & brings the news yt ye Party were Sinnekes a Term wh. they give all ye 5 nations & about 40 in number among whom 5 or 6 were of anoyr nation, that Sd

# Treaty of Peace

Concluded on the one part by the Hon^ble Alexander Spotswood Her Majestys Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Chief of the Colony & Dominion of Virginia for and in behalf of Her Majesty's said Colony And on the other part by the Deputys under named from that part of the Tuscarora Nation lately inhabiting North of Pasquotank & Pitticu Junonitz and Tahogskos for & in behalf of all the Indians of the said Towns.

Done at Williamsburgh the 21st day of February 1713

Whereas the Indians of the said Tuscarora Towns of Pasquotank, Pitticu Junonitz & Tahogskos & divers others of the same Nation who during the war with the Proprietors of North Carolina & for their settlements on the Frontiers of that Province have for some time past continued dispersed on the north side of Roanoake River not in the bounds of Virginia, & after sundry applications for obtaining a Peace with the said Colony & the liberty of settling themselves within the limits & under the protection thereof have now deputed & sent Nacconoco, Eglawha, Nyasanickis & Harronian chiefs great men of the said Towns humbly to represent their innocence the late barbarous Massacre in North Carolina & in the war which ensued thereupon, for avoiding whereof they voluntarily retired very early from their ancient settlements & have not since been aiding or assisting to the rest of their Nation engaged therein and the said Deputys declaring further, & protesting that it is impossible for them any longer to subsist in this Condition they are at present, nor to restrain either their own people or that ungovernable multitude of other Towns which have since resorted to them from supplying their necessitys by Reprisals & Hostilitys on some of the English, Humbly desired the said Indians have given an earnest of their sincere desire to continue in friendship with the English first delivered up Blaudeck the King leader in the Massacre to the Government of Carolina and lastly said & delivered to this Government of Virginia two Tuscarora Indians who last summer committed a barbarous murder on Roanoake River promising to bring in the other as soon as possible, and have now humbly begg'd that a Peace may be granted them with the liberty of settling themselves within the bounds of Virginia offering to become Tributarys, and to submitt to such Terms as this Governour of Virginia shall think fit to impose for securing forever hereafter the Inhabitants of the said Colony & all other her Majestys subjects in this neighbouring Province against any dangers from them & their adherents: The said Governour

of

Virginia being desirous to [illegible] Peace & Tranquility of this Province of North Carolina & to terminate the great Expence which the Colony of Virginia hath for some years undergone for the Defence of its Frontiers & more especially with a pious intention to convert the Nation of Indians from Paganism & Idolatry to the true Christian faith to which they have now manifested a good disposition, Hath with the advice of her Majtys Council concluded this aforesaid Treaty as follows.

## I.

If it hereby stipulated & agreed on the part of the Sd Indians that they & their posterity shall from henceforth become Tributarys to her Majesty of Great Britain & her successors, under the Subjection of the Govermt of Virginia; and shall submit to such form of Government & be obedient to such Rules as the Govern of Virginia shall appoint.

## II.

The Sd Indians do consent & agree that as soon as a place shall be set apart for their habitation & a Minister & School master established there, all their Children shall be taught the English language & Educated in the principles of the Christian Religion; and that as many as the Children of the principal Familys of their Nation shall be sent to be taught & Educated at the College in the City of Williamsburg where a School Master shall be established there.

## III.

If there shall be a firm & open Amity forever hereafter between the Sd Indians & all others that shall incorporate with them & the Govermt of Virginia & inhabitants thereof as well English as Tributarys: & if any Murder Robbery Theft or other Capital Crime shall be committed by any of the Indians aforesaid, the Sd Nation shall forthwith deliver up the offender to be tryed & punished according to the Laws of Virginia, and for all lesser offences committed by an Indian to any of the English all Disputes & Controversys between them, the same shall be determined by the proper Judges appointed by the Governour for that purpose neither shall either party be permitted to seek Redress by any other means

## IV.

The Govern of Virginia shall use his endeavours to establish as soon as may be a peace with the Senecas, so the Sd Tuscarora Indians may securely without danger of being attacked by that nation hunt in all the places that shall be assigned them for that purpose: But it is nevertheless expressly stipulated that the Sd Tuscarora Indians shall neither before or after such peace holds any correspondence

with the Sonquas or other forreign Indians without the approbacon & liking of the Governour of Virginia for the time being: and more especially that they shall not harbour or assist any Indians engaged in warr with any of her Majestys Colonys or plantacons.

## V.

If the said Tuscaruros shall discover any Conspiracy carrying on by any of their own Nation or of the other Tributary Indians against her Majestys Subjects or the other Tributary Nations: or that any strang Indians are on their march for attacking the Inhabitants or Tributarys of Virginia the Tuscaruros shall give immediate notice thereof to the Governr for the time being, and be ready with all their force to suppress such Conspiracy or forreign Invasion: and shall whensoever required march with the force out by the Governr of Virginia, against all Enemys whatsoever.

## VI.

The Governr of Virginia shall allott & appropriate for the Habitation of the said Tuscaruro Indians between James River & Rappahannock equivalent to six Miles square wherein they may build a fort & town & make Improvements for their more convenient Dwelling & subsistance; They shall also have liberty of hunting on all unplanted Lands between the two Rivers without hinderance or molestacon; and in case it shall happen that the Lands between the said two Rivers be hereafter taken up & planted by her Majestys Subjects as high as the Indian Settlement, so that it may be found convenient to remove the Indians to a further distance there shall be forthwith laid out & assigned a tract of like quantity of Land equally convenient for their habitation, & due satisfacon made for such Improvemt as they shall have at their removal; but the Indians shall not sell or alienate any part of the Lands to be assigned for them; the same being hereby intended to remain in common to them & their posterity and all Sales or Leases thereof made by them to any English man whatsoever are hereby & by her by declared to be ipso facto void. Nevertheless it is hereby concluded & agreed that there may be set apart by the Governour of Virginia out of the Lands assigned from time to time for the habitacon of the Indians a tract not exceeding two thousand acres for the better support of the minister & School Master to be established there & of the officers & Souldiers to be appointed for the Guard of the Indian Fort, which tract shall in like manner remain for the use of the

Munster, School Master of for 20 Soldiers according to the distribu-
tion thereof to be made for their respective Lyes by the Governor &c
without being subject to the alienation Mortgage or Seizure of any
of the person in those only by mouth Provided always that
if through mortality or Desertion the said Nation of Indians shall
decrease to an inconsiderable number no greater tract of Land
shall be required by them for their habitation than according to the
proportion of 200 Acres for each person with the liberty
of planting on all such unpossessed Lands between the said Rivers as
aforesaid.

## VII.

That the Susquehanna Indians shall within 12 months remove
themselves from Roanoake River & from all other places within
the bounds of Virginia where they are now disagreeable to the
Lands which shall be assigned them as aforesaid between James
River & Rappahannock & shall within ten days after their
return from them to Roanoake begin to deliver twenty men
women or Children of the chief of the Families of their nation to
be kept as hostages at the Fort of the Nottoway Indians
there to remain until the said Nation have removed to the
places assigned them as aforesaid and have given such further
security as shall be required for performance of the Articles
herein mentioned: after the Delivery of which Hostages during
shall be permitted the said Indians to trade & purchase such
quantity of ammunition as shall be necessary for their
subsistence

## VIII

That the better Defence of the said Indians Settlement there shall be
a Garrison at the publick charge of the Government of Virginia an
officer & twelve men to reside in their Fort, so long as it shall be
found necessary to assist them against any strange Indians by whom
they may be attacked, & to go out with them in their hunting as there
shall be occasion.

## IX.

During the continuance of the said Garrison at the Indian Fort
aforesaid none of the said Indians shall depart of the Grounds allotted
for their habitation nor repair to the Town of the other Tributary
Indians except in company of some of the English residing at their
Fort neither shall any of the said Indians depart off their hunting
grounds or come among the Inhabitants without the Lycence of the
Governor, or the Captain of the Fort or in company of some English

man belonging to their Fort on pain of being punished at the Governr's discretion nor shall it be permitted them to hunt on the Land of any other Tributary Indians without the Licence of such Tributarys

## X.

For the conveniency of the Sd Indians, and for their more regular carrying on their Trade there shall be a Publick Mart or Fair kept at their Fort most at least six times in a year, where it shall be free for all her Majesty's subjects to resort with their wares & Merchandizes, and to exchange the same with the Indians for their Skins, furrs & other Commodities, and Magistrates shall be appointed to attend at the Sd Fairs to see the Trade justly managed to inquire into any abuses or injurys offered to the Indians by any of the English residing among them to administer Justice in all controversies that may arise between either party concerning the same

## XI.

Any other of the Tuscarura Nation who shall goe in to live amongst the Sd Tuscarura to incorporate with them of their own accord of Judicial Submit to the aforegoing Regulations & Articles shall be received to the benefit of this Treaty; Excepting only such of the Sd Indians as were notoriously guilty of the late Murders in North Carolina, or of the late murders on the Frontiers of this Colony. and if any such notorious offenders shall resort to the Sd Settlement the said Indians do voluntarily promise to secure & deliver them up to the Government of Virginia to be punished according to the Laws thereof.

## XII.

Whereas by the first article of this present Treaty the Sd Tuscarura Indians have submitted themselves Tributarys without any Specification of the quality or proportion of Tribute to be paid by them. The Governor of Virginia proposing the Safety & benefit of her Majty's subjects to all private advantages which he might reap from the Tributs of Skins which have usually been paid by the Indians to former Governrs, and desiring by easing them in that particular to encourage them the more to a faithful observance of this present Treaty Doth hereby Stipulate & Agree with the Sd Indians that the Sd nation shall only pay as an acknowledgment of their dependance on the Crown of Great Britain, the yearly Tribute of three Indian arrows to be delivered by the chief man of the Sd nation to the Governr or Commander in chief of Virginia for the time being yearly on St. George's day at the Palace in Williamsburgh

The mark of
Narroni Lanckhas

The mark of
Nyasanqua Skoé

The mark of
Nacconica Figlewhee

in those parts be out any time hereafter taken up & planted by her Maj.ty: subject to the right of the present inhabitants settlement of the S.d Indians, so as it may thereby be found necessary to remove the S.d Indians to further distance, the tract of the like quantity of Lands shall be set out & assigned for their habitacon & sufficient satisfaction made for such Improvements as they shall leave behind them; & the S.d Indians shall not sell or alienate any part of the Lands so to be assigned for them, but the same shall thereby inhibited to remain in Common to them & their posterity. And for the better & more effectual preventing of any English man upon what Consideracon soever are hereby declared to be contrary to this Treaty Nevertheless it is hereby concluded & agreed that there may be set apart by the Governr. & Council out of the Lands assigned from time to time for the habitacon of the S.d Indians, a tract not exceeding two thousand acres, for the better support of the Minister & School Master to be established there, & of the officer & Souldiers to be appointed for the guard of the S.d Indian Fort, which tract shall in like manner remain for the use of the S.d Minister, School Master, officer & Souldiers according to the distribution thereof to be made for each respectively by the Governour of Virginia without being subject to the devise, mortgage or sale of any of the persons entitled unto the same. Provided always that if through mortality or Desertion the S.d Nation of Indians shall decrease to an inconsiderable number no greater tract of ground shall be required of them for their habitacon than according to the proporcon of fifty acres for every person, with the liberty of hunting on all the unpatented Lands & Woods & other the S.d Rivers as aforesaid.

## VI.

For the better defence of the S.d Indian Settlement there shall be maintained at the publick charge of the Government of Virg.a an officer & twelve men to reside in their Fort, so long as it shall be found necessary to assist them against any strange Indians by whom they may be attacked &c to go out with them in their hunting as there shall be occasion.

## VII.

During the continuance of the aforesd. office & men at the S.d Indian Fort none of the S.d Indians shall depart off the ground allotted for their habitation nor repair to the Town of the other Tributary Indians except in company with some of the English residing at their Fort, neither shall any of the S.d Indians depart off their hunting grounds

# Virginia

Treaty with the Tuscarora Indians. Concluded at Williamsburgh the 27th Feb.y 1713.

No. VII.

Recd Lre to in Ct 14 Lords Lre of 9th March 1713.

No. X.

14 Sept. 1714

Read Sept.r 9

O. 162

Ent.d F folio 56

CO/5/1318.

[illegible] and it is ordered

The report on the petition
is confirmed and it is ordered that a
Freeham one of the said petitioners be
divided & to be inserted in the return
of the said John Tallman

Mr Speaker reported from the Committee for
the Elections bill and to whom the said Bill
& the petitions touching the return of seven
Members was referred with Amendments
which he read in his place and delivered
in the same to the Clerk

Ordered that the said Bill be read the third
time this day

The said Bill was read the third time as
amended

Resolved that the said Bill do pass

Ordered that Mr Peter Schuyler and other persons
concerned in the Bill for dividing Orange County
do attend this House upon Friday next
at 10 of the Clock in the forenoon

Ordered that the said Bill be engrossed

Ordered that Mr Speaker issue his warrant
to the Sheriff of Albany for the
summoning of the Members

Albany y$^{e}$ 13$^{th}$ of may 1714

59:47

May it Please your Excellency

Wee Cant in Duty omitt to acquaint your Excell$^{cy}$ that m$^{r}$ Ranslear came yesterday from S$^{r}$ maquas Country where he has heard of a trusty Indian privately that there is to be a generall meeting at onnond age Speedily not only of the five Nations but of all the the Indians Living at y$^{e}$ Jersey, Pensilvania maryland virginia Carolina &c. he that Revaild this. and that it is Resolved and Concluded that if any privy to this should acquaint any Christians Living in this governm$^{t}$. — with the Resolution of this meeting should suffer y$^{e}$ pain of Death in y$^{e}$ open meeting, and y$^{t}$ the — magitas Expect daily a post to come to y$^{e}$ meeting — wee are afraid that this Lyes on no good bottom ony$^{t}$ that they have some bad Design — at$^{t}$ her. May Discover w$^{t}$ may be of ill Consequence — ——

we have, with submission, Resolved & thought prop$^{r}$ to procure a good trusty Indian to goe to onnondage & be ffrent at y$^{e}$ meeting to take Speciall Regard on y$^{e}$ motions & Resolution of y$^{e}$ Indians & give unto their Design — and acq$^{t}$ us of it assoon as y$^{e}$ meeting is broake up, we shall promise him a good Reward for his trouble and fidility in this but we have not one farthing of y$^{e}$ publick in hands and it is impossible for us to — treat with y$^{e}$ Indians without to be at some expence So that we hope your Ex$^{cy}$ will be pleased to take care that we may have some money to defray y$^{e}$ Expence wee are daily at. wee Remain with Respect

may it please your Ex$^{cy}$
your Ex$^{cy}$ most humble servt$^{s}$

Hend: Hansler ——

Coll$^{o}$ matthews is not dreck
to Coll$^{o}$ Schuyler out of
Town — So that we only
write this ——— 1

13

on her maj.ty Service. for

His Excellency Robt. Hunter Esq. Capt.
Gen.l & Govern. in Chief of the Provinces
of New york New Jersey &c.

at Fordanne
In Newyork

[illegible] Know all men by these presents that I Kaeteye Aryoudaa [illegible]
[illegible] for and in Consideration of the sume of Seaventy Spoons Two Guns Eight Kettles and Six
[illegible] Coates to me in hand well and truly Contented and Paid by my Loveing friends Abraham Cuyler harmanus wendell
[illegible] Evert wendell of the Citty of albany in the Province of new york Have
given granted assigned and Confirmed and by these presents do fully
and absolutely give grant assigne, and Confirme unto the said abra
Cuyler harmanus wendell and Evert wendell their heirs and assignes fo
ever, all that a Certaine Tract or parcell of Land Scituate Lying and be
on the west Side of a Certain Creeke or River known by the name of
Schohanie, being about fifty miles from the Citty of albany, bee
or less, being opposite the Land were the said Soghsoowane now Lives
being in Length along the said Creeke one mile more or lesse beginning
the north by a stone mounting Called by the native one Kedeuen
so from thence upwards the said Creeke to a Certain Small Runn of
water Called by the s.d native nes taghrahaaraawe Caghsoone, and Contuin
in breath from the Said Creeke into the woods as far as Enclosures one
mile, together with all the Right title property Claime and demand
whatsoever of him the said Soghsoowane his heirs or Successors in or
the same To have & to hold the said tract or parcell of Land and
granted premisses, and Every par.t and parcell thereof with all and Singular
the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining

[illegible] Schoharie, being about [illegible] miles from the Citty of Albany &c.
or Less, being opposite the Land were the said Soghsorowane now Lives
being in Length along the said Creeke one mile more or Less beginning
the north by a stone mounding Called by the native ore Kediuen
so from thence upwards the said Creeke to a certain Small Runn of
water Called by the d.r native nesstaghrakaaraive Caghsoone, and Crotchet
in breath from the said Creeke into the woods as far as Containes one
mile, together with all the Right title property Claime and demand
whatsoever of him the said Soghsorowane his heirs or Successors in or
the same To have & to hold the said tract or parcell of Land and
granted premisses, and Every part and parcell thereof with all and Singu
the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining
the said abraham Cuyler harmanus Wendell and Evert Wendell their
heirs and assigns to the Sole and only proper use benefit and behoof
them the d.r abraham Cuyler harmanus Wendell and Evert Wendell
their heirs & assigns forever Each a Just and Right third part of the
said Land and granted premisses In Testimony whereof the said
Soghsorowane hath hereunto Sealed and of his own accord put his
hand & Seal in the Citty of Albany this 15.th day of July anno D.
1746

was Signed

Sign.d Sealed & Delivered
In the presence of
Garrit Lansingh
Johannes Wendell Junior
R.t Bleeker

marke
Soghsorowane

[illegible] Land and premises [illegible] Testimony whereof I the
Sayhenerowane hath hereunto [illegible] and of his own accord put his
hand & Seal in the Citty of Albany this 15th day of July anno D.
was Sigd

Sign'd Sealed & Delivered
in the presence of
Gerrit Lansingh
Jeremiah Van Dyck Junior
Rt. Walker

mark
Sayhenerowane

Albany the 28 day of may 1714 Then appeared before me Johannis
Wendell Mayor of the City of Albany and one of her Majesty's Justices of

the Peace the above Said Sayhenerowane who declares on the Holy
Evangelists by Saw Sayhenerowane the Indian mentioned in
the Deed to be the same person who executed the
same Deed in my presence
Sworn before me the day
& year above written

Albany 24th June 1714

58:66

May it please your Excell.cy

Inclosed your Ex.cy will find what Stendrick ye Indian has Reported unto us from ye. gen.l meeting held at onnondage/ wch is all we could hear from them/ whereby your Excell.cy will perceive how much the Indians are Inclind to ye french Interest, who have always their Creatures among them and do neither spare trouble nor charge to delude and gain them to their Interest, wch we are afraid will at last be of Dangerous Consequence if not speedily prevented we shall not as at present but Remain with Respect

May it plea: your Ex.cy

your Ex.cy most hum. Serv.ts

Fr. Schuyler

K. Rensselaer

Colonies  M le Mgr de Maudreuil  16 Gbre 1714

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Monseigneur

fait.

Marmet

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

Quoyque je vous fite de la premiere Queste
Majesté a bien voulu me faire pour faire
un voyage en France, je me serois pressé de vous donner
l'honneur de vous venir assurer, en passant
vous rendre compte de tout ce qui
s'est passé depuis mon arrivée à la Louisiane, si
je n'avois cru devoir attendre

que j'auray l'honneur de vous donner
toute ma vie des marques de mon
très humble respect.

J'ay l'honneur aussi de vous dire, Monseigneur, que M.r Bey
et moy avons receu du Roy l'ordre de
Tenir les Estats qui doivent se tenir en cette
année. Cette année dernière j'avois eu le même honneur du Prince
mon oncle, mais comme c'étoit une année
d'assemblée de Sa Majesté de Cette, j'avois
aussi eu une Commission particulière
que Monsieur mon Père avoit eu pour ces
deux années. Si vous avez quelque ordre
à me donner touchant cette Commission
j'espère que vous voudrez bien me faire savoir vos intentions
et j'ay celuy en mon particulier de vous assurer
de mon très humble et très obéissant
service. Je vous prie en toutes occasions
de vouloir bien me faire part de votre santé
et de celle de toute votre famille.

Comme l'année dernière que j'eus l'honneur de vous écrire
fut l'année de l'assemblée des Etats de 1713.
que j'espérois que cette année, n'étoit que la même chose
que les années de 1712. et que depuis Cette
Cour a fait beaucoup de changemens en Catalogne
j'avois pensé que cette répétition dans cette
Lettre d'un article que j'ay eu déjà l'honneur de vous écrire
l'année dernière, j'aurois seulement l'honneur de vous

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vous explique ceux auxquels je vous prie répondre, n'ayant qu'à vous dire ce que vous devez me faire l'honneur de m'écrire.

J'espere et souhaite comme dessus dit qu'il y aquelque raison bonne et juste Eglise M.r Bezon et moy qui vaquons au bon exemple que est à donner aux exemples des pays, pour que je me joigne jamais aux dispositions que je vous y marque vous a écrire. Il faudra demander que M.r l'Evêque de Québec quand il sera tout le revenu et la Considération possible, et lorsque le Reverend Pere des Normy son Coadjuteur sera arrivé, il se trouvera dans l'un ou l'autre sentiment à son egard et en degré que je prend la liberté de vous assurer par avance.

Les Jesuites n'ont pas fait aucun mouvement cette année si ce n'est pour demander je crois bien sur leur nombre pour remonter leur ancienne reputation, et me témoigner la joye qu'ils auroient de la paix faite pour leur gloire, me prient de rendre cette paix ferme et durable pour toujours, afin que les Sujets des Sujets qui viendront leur fassent plaisir, offrir leur mediation en cas de rupture future

d'Anglois et moy, et me prier comme d'une Ch
de laisser aux Chrestiens libre exercice de
et prier Dieu en leur sorte qu'ils y convien
affaire, soit pour la traitte et pour me parler
moy mesme ; et aux Sr. de Longueil, Jum
et la Chaumigerie aussy une entiere liberté
d'aller chez eux, toutes les fois qu'ils le j
a propos.

J'ay respondu à leur Chef que je trouvois bien
de laisser venir dans les Bourgs d'Iroquoises ou Je
Chrestiens sans pouvoir de leur exercer la
que je leur donnerois ordre avant que je
joignois une Chapelle chez eux pour y dire la
affermir, et que j'aimois la pluspart de ceux qui
avoient été Chrestiens quand les Peres de la
De Callieres mon predecesseur, qu'à l'egard de
la Paix que nous avions faite entre l'Anglois
et nous, qu'ils devoient se souvenir que je les
jamais Traitté, mais que cependant je voulois
Dieu les assurer que je serois prompt à la rec
si jamais la guerre recommencoit entre nous, et
que ce dont tout ce que je pouvois leur promet
cy dessus exprimé et la bonne volonté qu'ils
me temoignerent avoir de vouloir vivre dorenavant

non different, que je devrois Commencer Bien aise de
Lui voir une grande Connoissance des affaires, et qui
regard de leurs enfans Mons.r de Longueuil,
les Sieurs Jumeaux et la Demoiselle, je serois
surpris de les envoyer Chez eux Chez eux
eux pour interpreter la Chanson jusqu'Ici mais
aussy que je ne pouvois leur cacher que dans ce
dernier les Iroquois estoient Ennemis du Detroit
Etant d'Accord a Quebec pour se plaindre de leurs
dernieres Insultes sur eux pour les Engager
Ennemis Comme Chez eux Collier qu'ils
pretendoient avoir Eté envoyé pour les soumettre
aux Miamis et pas pour les Engager a faire
Soumettre les fins du Detroit, que j'avois
rejetté cette Commission pour laquelle je n'avois
j'avois seulement a prouver a cette Nation
que je leur serois voir ce Collier a leurs soumettre
quand je les viendrois pour une autre affaire,
et que ce que je leur disois etoit pour leur faire
Connoistre à Eux même qu'il n'y avoit rien de Sy
caché que je ne devoit.

Les Iroquois Ont soumettre qu'ils ont

au fort d'Iavoué ce Collin disoit n'en avoir
aucune Connoissance, et pendant que vous ce
Dernière lettre que j'ay receüe de M.r de Ligneris
ces Jours icy j'ai Reparoist que les anglois
parlemoyen des Iroquois Sauvages de Collin
Sont Terre pour Engager toutes les nations
D'entendre a faire la Guerre aux Français
Venir Establir Chez eux, Et dequoy j'ay e
Donné connoissance a M.r de Longueuy a fin
qu'il se prendre des mesures sur cela quand j'ai
la haute, les anglois ne negligent aucune occ
pour attirer entierement le Commerce de Nou
Sauvages qui nous sont attachez, et Jenere
par une lettre d'un Jndien, de l'Habitation
du Detroit, de l'Acadie, que des missions des
des pays, qu'il ne Reparoisse que les anglois
ou d'autres ces Lieux des Sauvages qui Sont
Leur Possible pour Engager les autres a aller
Establir chez eux. Jl est bon de leur
marchandises Soient sur le pied qu'elles Sont,
est le seul et unique moyen que nous puissions
avoir pour detruire auprès des Sauvages Ce
les propositions avantageuses que les anglois
Leur font faire.

Je gagnois par jy de laquantité de vaisseaux de Bourdeaux
qui sont la Bande Sans congé, Comme les deputez
de Bourdeaux, et il Est asseurable que l'amitié que
Sa Mté veut bien avoir labour de leur avoir de quoy
les faire rentrer dans leur devoir, la facilité qu'ils
ont trouvé auprez de Mr. l'Archeuesque pourroit par dire
la Complaisance que j'ay eu de vouloir le laisser faire
en cause l'apartie de telle grandeur d'affaires, mais apres
que Sa Mté Est abouté de vouloir Bien Expliquer Sur
ordre la chose ne Serapas de mesme, et je laisse Sur cela
ce Mr. de Ramezay des Instructions Sur amples
conformement aux ordres de Sa Mté et aux volontez de
Son Roy et pendant que la Grande quantité de marchandises
que ces vaisseaux ont dans leurs Bords ne laissera pas
que de faire un Bon effet auprez de ces Gens,
car ils Seront obligez de venir pour la mauvaise
Saison de Se donner apres d'Eux mesmes Son deffaire, et S'ils
navoient pas pour porter avec eux Si grande quantité
de boissons qu'ils en font ce ne Seroit que de mysmal.
Et ne faut pas oublier Surtout que Jamais la mesme Saison
n'a deu tant publier les congez Si on veut mettre les Choses
Sur ce pied, car Sans cela quelque Bonne Intention
que puisse avoir Mr. de Longueuil la Bande Sera
Sans Jamais les effets d'Empescher les desordres, ainsi
qu'avec Sa garnison il n'a pas Empeché les desordres

voiaguer qui estans monté en Coup. seront
dans l'obligation qu'un propre Interest
Deluy prestre mim sorte entre les voiaguer
Dobeir aux qui seront monté a bauli sans
Permission.

Les Sauuagers Mirmir oyatanour l'année
derniere au nombre de 400. Vers les fin du
moir d'aoust ayant attaqué les Hurons du
Pobeu dans leur fort, il leur tuerent
18. ou 19. personnes, Ceux ne sont pas venus
comme ils ne pensoient que ce fort, les
Hurons ayant les Sr. Surprise. les Hurons leur
demanderent pourquoi qu'ils les attaquoient ainsy,
et s'ils ne sçauoient pas que Onnon
Iuoqere Capitaine leur Envoyé les Srs
Detrimenur chez eux pour arrester leur
Traite, comme aussy les Srs. Desliettes chez
eux pour la mesme sujet. et que
Cette action les auoit obligé a demeurer
Tranquille. Les oyatanour repondirent qu'
n'auoient point veu les Srs. de Nimenur mais
qu'ils auoient bien la nouvelle qu'ils deuoit o

arrivez le lendemain qu'ils sont partis, et que
c'était ce qui les avait engagé de presser leur
marche depuis d'être arrêté, sur cela les Iroquois
en leur sedition ordinaire jugèrent, mais comme
les ayant avertis étoient plus forts leurs
Iroquois n'osèrent les approcher.

Depuis ce temps les Anglais ont toujours
de jour en jour de cette province ôté du nombre
de deux cens, dans ce Canada, maintenant
ils n'y sont pas quatre vingts qui soient
en état de porter les armes, et encore quelques
unes ont été ou détruites par les Iroquois
ou par la petite vérole, et ont été réduites à
trois cens hommes seulement à dix sept ou dix huit
si bien que cette colonie est plus allumée que jamais
dans ces quartiers. Les Anglais ont aussy
envoyé plusieurs partis contre les Outaouas,
et depuis ce printemps ils ont pris ou tué
treize personnes, et n'en ont perdu que six.

Cette union de la Nation des Outaouas
avec les Iroquois nous fait voir que
quelque soin que nous ayons pris
de rendre ces derniers beaucoup plus sages
qu'ils n'étoient auparavant, il n'a pas tenu à
nous de faire quelque démarche depuis l'hiver
dernier pour les ramener, ils n'ont

pour ce sujet fait quitter aux outaouais
de Michilimakinac pour deux fois, et ayant
même engagé Lamothe qui est
un homme d'intrigue et d'esprit avoit
jusqua montreal pour semer mes sentiments
de sauvage à mon Epargne. Comme j'le
avois déjà fait en 1712. pour me faire
connoistre combien leur étoit
à craindre, les traitois de juger à mon
avantage entre les deux partis, l'un et l'autre
Les ayant amenés, et leurs biens, et appris
avoir Exagéré à la Bouche du payis ou sont
les Renards, la quantité de Castor qu'il
y a, et leur avant dit que les Français
avoient autrefois d'y aller faire leur
Traitte sans rien craindre, j'le mis Comme
de luy même voulu juger des Renards
et au 5. reclamer de ceux qui les savoient
Entretenir mains, ma assuré que cela
pouvoit leur porter à faire la paix, pour
que de leur Costé les outaouais Voulant
l'demander. j'ay rejetté Cette proposition
Comme une chose Indigne du nom Français

celuy qui fait Connoistre que ma Loy et Sujets
que je suis de me plaindre du Renard dans
l'affaire du Retour, que je suis que Loy et
equitable de vous rendre son Bien, et de faire une
difference de Ceux qui suivent offencé du
Retour, et de ceux qui Sont venus a la Paye
que j'avois eu tord de croire que ces premiers
devoient Sages avec leur propre Experience et
que la perte que l'un avoit de faire, puisque
auroient eu raison avec Bonté Loy et
Justice du Roy, que Bien tord de faire
et d'empirer de faire pour ceux avec les autres
nations qu'ils avoient offencé, Parce que les
autres avoient les Insolence de vouloir faire des
coupes jusque aux portes du Retour le Deux
Tous Trois Savoir et on a la Paye, que Cette
année ne vous j'ai encore Trapé du retour
et encore Eté attaquer les Iroquois jusque Chez
eux, que tout ces raisons n'étoient que Trop
Suffisantes pour meriter mon Indignation, et que
jamais les Renards ne devoient Espérer de faire
depuis avec moy, s'ils ne Commencent premiers
a chercher les moyens de me faire avec Toutes les
autres nations, que j'avois des moyens pour

pour détruire ton Lunier quand je voudrois
et que j'en aurois fort fâché qu'il soit mon
seulement qu'il m'ait parlé comme a tous
pour engager a leur renvoyer leur prisonnier
que tout ce que j'avois pu faire s'il ne détruis
roit aussi celuy comme des Enfans reputa
de la plus haute que pour implorer ma Bonté, s'ayan
été de leur Lunier a cet seule Consideration.
Mais qui l'ait appris mon Esprit qui vous
Bien se faire un mérite auprès de vous de
des autres, ma pour se soutenir de ces
raisons, mais quelque caché qu'il soit,
il n'est pas difficile de connoître qu'il est
Beaucoup plus dans l'interest du Lunar
que dans celuy de Soutenir, et cela
avec quelque Specie de raison, Car son que
étoit saisir en Lumière Lunar, j'ai
cependant assuré auparavant que si tout de
on vouloit faire la guerre aux Lunar, il
qu'on s'y prit d'une maniere a la faire tout d
coup, que je pouvois Compter sur Luy et sa
Nation, mais qu'il luy seroit Bien facile
autrement de se declarer, par ce que étant a
la porte des Lunar j'ai laissé Lune

premiere victime.

O Jay tousiours de croire Monseigneur, que pour
me donner que deux grandes amis de M.r de Louigny
M.r Dumandant, M.r de Ramezay et moy, que
les chasses tourneroient d'une maniere ou d'autre
soit deux ans, ou quelques Serons une voix
qui retablira notre Commerce parmy les nations
d'embarras, ne pouvons mettre tout desavantage
le Canard qui faudra qui succombe. et pour
ce pouvoir notre premier objet de faire
savoir quelque prix que ce soit Subsistance
ysbroire et les equipages, pour ce que
si nous pouvons en ce soir detacher pour l'envoyer
de cette prise Equipage destinera du Canard,
Sibroire se trouvant debarasé de ce guerre
n'ayant plus que celle dudit Canard sur les Bras,
il sera Loisible de faire une diversion Considerable
pour Labaude et pour lors M.rs de Louigny
ressemblant Sinnon les mesures que nous prenons
ainsy que nous avons l'honneur de vous remarquer
dans notre lettre Commune, toutes les nations
qui sont dans nos Interets a Michilimakinak
son dessein de demarcher au village de ces
Canards dans Le temps que leurs Bleds Jaunes
Commenceront a Estre Bons, en sorte qu'ils

Tiennent dans leur fort, auquel ils fuyent, ils
rangent leur champs. Brulent leur
Cabanes, et Campent sur le bord jusques
aux petites neiges, dont ils ont Bastille
Continuellement Alentour pour des pretz pr
de Sauvoir Ce Sauvages, quil detachent apr
Eux pour ne leur pas donner le Temps de se
rassembler, Car trop facile a Comprendre
quil faudra quils se separent Eux ne dumoins
petittes Bandes pour faire vivre
Femmes, leur Enfans, et leurs Vieillards
Mais aussi que denvenir la, jl sera de Nou
necessité que la paix soit faite entre les
voyataouez et les Islinois, et que ces premiers
Suivent ma dme dans nos interetz. Sauvages
Les Kikapoux sont les Soutenus des voyataouez
chez qui ils ont retraitte, Sous pretexte
Suffisans pour tenir la Bride tout le
Sauvages du Detroit Lorsquils reviendr
vont se joindre a Mons.r de Louvigny, les sa
Les font armer, et les animent a
aucune demarche en nôtre faveur, et les
Sauvages mêmes du Lac Superieur ne
Croyons pas devoir, que la crainte quils
auront des quatre Nations ligués Derri

jl n'a eu qu'un mal a propos sept ou huit
mousquetades, et qui Cette année suivant la derniere
lettre du Sr. de Ligneris l'auroit rendu la pareille ?
L'experience de la bonne Conduitte du Sr. de Longueuil
nous donne tout lieu d'esperer que tout ira suivant
nos veües a quand jl sera a bord, mais comme
jl n'y peut rien avoir que le printems prochain, par
raport a ce qui n'arrivé trop tard, ce qui rendroit
jl auroit bien difficile de faire subsister la
garnison, ces bleds a Michilimakinac sans avoir
depenses tres Considerables, arrivant comme jl les
arrivent fait dans l'automne et n'ayant encore
mesme depris pour l'hyvernement, j'ay toujours
Cru attendant de Convenir avec M.r. l'Intendant
fait quelque Changement pour pretevenir ordre
a Michilimakinac, au Detroit, aux Miamis
et aux jllinois, ausquels Instructions tres ample
pourroit avoir et les autres, et j'ay Cru ne
fait savoir dans Cette occasion, les Conditions
auxquelles Sa Majté. voulois Bien accorder
une amnistie aux Coureurs de Bois, avec ordre
a Tous de se rendre a Michilimakinac vers la St.
Jean. L.t. de Longueuil a Cru en Conformité
a Tous ses Commandans, Cet a dire du Sr.

de Liguery au Michilimakinac, au c.r du Buisson
au Detroit pour ce que S.r de Lusson est
ici malade, au c.r de Vincennes aux miamis
et au c.r d'Hiriart aux Illinois, afin qu'il se
a son arrivée la haute Justice informé de la verité
de Toutes Choses entre ces gens, Et de
Sentiments des Sauvages qui y sont, Tant au
sujet de la guerre a faire aux Renards, que
pour les voir si l'on pouvoit avoir pour
faire la paix, Comme aussi Leurs Desseins
des Uns et Autres afin qu'on pouvoit se donner
des rendez vous.

Je me range au Sentiment, auquel j'ay
l'honneur de vous marquer l'Année dernière
au sujet de la permission generalle que nous
proposons Encore cette année dans notre Colonie
comme pour les Habitants de Ces Pays
qui voudront aller aux autres Postes qu'ils voudront
faire. mon Sentiment Est toujours le meme
quoyque celuy de M.r l'Intendant soit Contraire
mais pour ce qui Est du retablissement du Fort
Pontchartrain de la Riviere au Detroit, Comme aussy
Sur le nombre qu'il doit y Estre avoir pour la
Colonie, et pour Michilimakinac, Sur quoy j'ay
cru inutile de vouloir mettre les Choses dans

reiglere Car un vn abus de refumer Comp[agn]ie
pour Michilimakina, pendant que le Detroit
n'en quoy pretexte pour y aller. La Complaisance
que jay eu de laisser mettre a M.r Begon tout ce qu'il
a voulu dans la lettre Commune au sujet de la
permission generalle pour les Commis de Boire,
a voit du faire Connoistre, Monseigneur, que la
diminution des Sentinelles estoit pour le bien, et la
Bonne intelligence qui doit Estre entre nous. Il
en est de meme au sujet de la traite de l'Eau de vie
dans les grands Canots. Car quoy que je doive
persuadé comme luy qu'elle ne nuise pour
rapport aux Raisons que nous avons de Donner
de bons reglements pour y Remedier, cependant
qu'il seroit a propos de la laisser Comme on
l'a fait au Detroit, En n'en donnant Congé au Bureau
qu'a Ceux qui monteroient la Boule Leur Congé
porteroient une Certaine quantité d'Eau de vie;
qui seroit vendue a vn certain prix dont on leur
tiendroit Compte, et deffence a qui que Ce soit
d'en vendre ailleurs, cela feroit deux Bons Effets
parce que les Sauvages Estoient la quand les
anglois Sont de boire, ils n'en Iroient point chercher
aux anglois, et que ne leur Redonnant que la
quantité qu'on jugeroit a propos suivant les

nombre qu'ils seroient, j'ils ne s'en trouveroient
ouvert et pas envoyez on remedieroit aux desordres
J'envoie Seray pour une reparation
Monseigneur de cequenous avons a Donner
devons marquer dans notre Lettre Comme
M.r Begon et moy au sujet de l'Establissement
d. Louis Bourg et decelui du port Dauphin
que nous Croyons que plusieurs raisons
preferable a Lauve, Comme je pense prendre
pour moyen une des Commissaires Capitaines
L'Isle Royalle, j'auray l'honneur de vous
rendre Surtout cela un compte bien fidel lo
arrivant. Jay celuy de vous avoir quelquefois
jevous ay marqué l'année derniere qu'il y avoit
Beaucoup de malades qu'ils venoient Comme
mandier, et qu'ils Convient tirer du monde
je celuy fait que s'ils venoient du St. Iber
et jay Cru me devoir faire Succeder
mon Serviteur jenay point eu de nouvelles
du St. Jubin cette année, mais pour du
que j'ay veu du P. Felix missionnaire de
Berubarois, il me paroit qu'ils habitans
de Lauadie auront beaucoup de peine a all
Establis a l'Isle Royalle, et qu'ils preferent
volontiers l'Isle St. Jean. Jelay ay Seru

Surcelle au lieu qu'il Sr Commissaire aura bon plaisir a que cette Cause pour Estre entreprise que Rd Etablissement les Sr Jean, qu'elle la premiere guerre ils suivirent pleur exposer qu'ils ne doivent a Beaubassin ont aucun interest, et que le pere Dumesnil que la Mission a certain qu'ils pour Sauvages qu'ils ne doivent pas Bon etablissement auprès Sauvages pour Sauvages aux terres Labourables qui y sont Et ou leur Bon etablissement auprès Sauvages pour Sauvages aux terres et mis entre les Portes pour Suite regarder. Comme j'ay appris que Mr. de la Ronde y Est allé comme mon maître officier Interprete du Sr. de Soude et Est Domestique jay Lieu croire qu'ils ne seront pas Estrangers de Dessein, et qu'ils seront Leur Emploi Temps toutes les difficultés que les emploie Leur suivront Epreuve pour les Sauvages Sauvages Sauvages

jay fait aussy embarquer cinq cens hommes du Roy
laffrignain les 30. soldats que vous me donnez
ordre dy faire passer, Mr. de Gaumin fait ar-
chiver luy mesme dans Toulon les compagnies
Tirer auparavant que Quebec.

Mr. Baron de St. Castin suivant que jay
eu lhonneur de vous le marquer lannée derniere
a hiverné chez les Abenakis, et
le printemps est venu il larmiere St. Jean
ayant fait chez les siens et chez les autres
tout ce qui a pu dependre de luy pour les empecher
de se trouver aux rendez vous que leur avoit donné
Mr. de Nicolson. ce qui luy a bien jmpossible sans
bien quelques missionnaires de ces quartiers qui font
mesperance dune chose, et que la Politique des
anglois dans cette occasion y va nommement de
lassurer entierement pour le tems present par le
moyen des marchandises quils leur donnent en
grand marché, mais leur coeur pourtant demeure
toujours le mesme. Je nen doute point,
pourveu quon fasse tout ce qui depend des Seigneurs dans leurs
Interests leur offrant jusques aux Ministres
pour faire faire aupres de leurs maisons
pour faire leurs prieres, il est certain que les
Missionnaires de leur Corps reparoissent dans leurs

Mieux dans Cette remontrance pour leur inspirer les
sentimens qu'ils doivent avoir pour la
veritable Religion, mais Comme me l'avait
fort bien le P. de la Chaise, j'agrée parmy
les sermons ce Sermon Divin de la coupe
de Jesus Comme le premier parmy les lumieres Temporel
les Sermon de Vehicule ala Foy. Je me
doute par Monseigneur que vous ne serez
attentif a ce que j'ay l'honneur de vous marquer
en sujet, il le faut que jamais de la derniere
necessité que va Maj.té quelques Bien-
faits nouveaux pour faire les moyens
de vos Conseils ces sermons qui ne sont
pas que Chrestiens dans le party qu'ils
doivent prendre, mais ce sont les angles
par la proximité de la loy mal les premiers
mettre dans leur Interet, j'ay peine a croire
que deux dans qu'ils sont, a la premiere Guer-
re ne deviennent nos plus Cruels Ennemis. Je
vien a mes reflexions sur ce sujet, il y a long-temps
que j'ay preveu ce qui se passe aujourd'huy
en Pologne dire que par rapport non seulement aux
Sermons, mais encore a toutes les nations
qui sont dans nos Interets, que la guerre

ieun l'angleterre nous trouue plus auantageable que
l'apriz, j'en suis vny mon que pour auoir
veritablement juste cause, s'il n'est question que
l'on guerre mettre nations d'entrandre dure encore
quelque année, plutost que de faire aux
anglois sur mer de grands preiudices
Comme ils l'apprehendent le Roy, Comme
nous auons l'honneur d'enuoier la marque d'une
nôtre lettre commune. Cy une reflection du
pere marret missionnaire a Michilimakinak
qui y est vingt ans que j'ay fait mesme chose

Vay dejà l'honneur de vous marquer l'année
derniere un doute que j'auois pris pour
empescher les anglois d'apporter des marchandises
en echange sous pretexte qu'ils trouuoient la
liberté d'vne meilleure vente, j'ay trouué
vn ordre du Roy
vn ordre de M^r de Ramezay
qui les met absolument sous sa
Comme aussi sujet que pour ce qui regarde les castors
et autres pelleteries que les sauuages pouuoient
faire passer chez les anglois que tenoient dire
sauuages, j'estois sur les obligé d'enuoier
Expliquer sur cela les intentions de sa Ma^te

et sa Valeur.

L.d.v. De la forest a rendu jeys Bas
pour regler ses affaires, il a tombé malade
ce qui l'a empesché de pouvoir remonter en
automne comme il se proposoit mais l'espoir de
le faire. L.d.v. Dubuisson a qui Sa M.
a bien voulu accorder une compagnie
année commande en sous ordre Pontchartrain
du Detroit en son absence jusqu'a ce
printemps que l.d.v. De la forest espere
de pouvoir remonter, sans quoy j'y auroit
envoyé l.d.v. D. Dabreuil. L.d.v. de
la forest a l'honneur de vous faire aussi
des quarante soldats et deux offic.rs
que sa Maj.té veut bien luy accorder
a condition qu'il enfera toutes les depens
il me paroist qu'il soit dans une extreme
mauvais bien pour se dispenser de supplier sa Maj.té de
luy accorder une pension pour pouvoir
finir ses jours avec tranquillité. Les
grandes fatigues qu'il a eu depuis qu'il
est en service l'ayant beaucoup casse
rendu infirme, il me paroist juste de la

Justice d'Sa Maj.té qu'elle Lui Soit agreable
D'en faire attention a leurs remontrances qu'ils
Lui font demander.

Mons.r Begon nous marque en Sa Lettre
Monseigneur, dans sa lettre particuliere &
comme nous faisons dans notre Lettre &
commune, sur un mesme qu'il a pris pour faire
Distribuer du Bled aux habitans a Louisiane &
Dans Le Pays des Illinois il ne me paroist pas
que ce soit un prix Exorbitant comme celui a
Quoi Mons.r Lebrun, & Surcela les habitans
me pretendent assez Entendre raison. Il n'en
Sera de même au Sujet des marchandises
a Dubled, les habitans Sont faire attention
a la diminution de moitié Sur les Castors, &
voudroient vendre leur Bled bien cher &
avoir les marchandises a grand marché, j'ay
Beau leur faire Connoistre que les marchandises
Sont chez eux pour Leur Service & comme ils
S'en serviront a Chiquants pour eux, pour ce
qu'ils vendent leur Bled et Coutre Leur denrée
Sur le même pied, et que le Commerce même
qui ne regnoit que Vingt-Sols sur ce pied

maigne qu'il me veut bien ajouter de sa
Peine a Comme on le Conseil en bien vray que
la quantité d'eau nous qui nous avons Cuit
cuire les nous Causon une Cuillere de Farine
dans la boudance, mais pour nous qu'ayons ne
Couche point a la nouvelle, nous n'avons
rien a Craindre, et Comme jusque je prie
Tous les Jours a Mr. N. Dame de mettre ordre
Car si en naissant nous avons Vieilles
Farine, C'est un avantage pour nous d'avoir
ayons apporté avec prix Beaucoup plus bas
que nous n'avons Jamais eu Lieu de l'Espérer
mais aussy elle apporte un Deuil Farine
nous Mre, comme nous nous nous sommes attendre
a Demeurer Soumis qué eux que nous pouvons
nous pouvoir nous mener, nous Courons
absolument risque d'une disette bien grande. M.
N. Dame qui Connoist les Vrais Communiants
Sur que je luy ay bien soumis
Représenté Sa Divine Tous les mouvements
nécessaires pour prévenir Remedes, et Il ne
me paroist que quatre precautions qu'il faut prendre
que nous ayons rien a craindre, Sur cette

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avez abondamment de nouveau numéraire
( des sommes en jouir en nous Continuant quelque
Faveur, y sont alors Beaucoup de compte, ce qui diminue
Beaucoup l'Empressement que plusieurs Gens ont
( d'en acheter pour porter aux pays
Etrangers, Monsieur, dans la diminution de
moitié d'autre Cours, quoique toute la Colonie
regrette Beaucoup, qu'il reste Officiers et Ceux
qui ne sont point de Commerce à Plaindre, et
n'habitant Remarchand de Journaux Tous
Serings chacun à proportionnement de marque d'effet
seul et leur Employé sur leur Etat de service
qui ne sont point de commerce et qui ont du nouveau
gratifications à solde, et même moins que la
cherté de tout ce qui les sont dans l'nécessité
d'acheter, tant pour vivre que pour habiller.
Ci-joint ce que j'ai encore Commissions aux Curés
et Capitaines d'milices qui sont venus me parler
après une petite Emotion dans nous nommer
l'Honneur de nous rendre Compte dans notre
Petite Commune, qui n'excède pas 1.000 Ames, mais
qui cependant sont assez voir l'inquiétude qu'il
y a dans ces troupes ici exposés, tant pour
Tous l'habitant dans ce Pays, que pour

J'ay veu aussy les sauvegarde qui Sauvent Bien
dire que nous ne sommes plus que
des Lutins ou des vieillards, mais quand
en raison Monseigneur ne servirons nous
avez soins que Sa Majesté m'ordonne engage
Sa Majesté a faire Cette depense, la seule
Espérance d'augmentation de la Colonie, &
les facilités aux habitans de leur moyens
de pouvoir faire des fonds Semences et
Bonnes recoltes, devoit y porter Sa
Majesté, pour moy pour la suite les engager
Eux mesmes a pouvoir cette partie des
depenses nécessaires

J'ay veu que par vos Vaisseaux Cette
année Sur ordre de Sa Majesté vous Luy
Dite 31. May. 28. Aoust & 29. novembre
de la année dernière tant au sujet de la
publication de la paix avec l'Angleterre,
le Portugal, la Prusse, la Sauvage &
la Hollande, que au sujet des prises de
Landau en Suibourg. J'ay veu aussy par
Cette mesme vos deux lettres de 1.er
ordre de Sa Majesté Dite 13 & 29. Avril de

Cette présente année pour la publication de la paix avec l'Empire, j'ay fait publier la paix tant avec l'Angleterre, le Portugal, la Prusse, la Savoye et la Hollande qu'avec l'Empire le même jour, et le lendemain j'ay assisté avec M.r le Begon et le Conseil Supérieur au Te Deum qui a été chanté dans l'Eglise Cathédrale de Québec par M.r l'Evêque et officié, où a fait deux belles décharges de boîte, tant pendant et pendant que durant le Te Deum, et après tout le canon de la ville et des vaisseaux, et fait grande illumination. J'ay aussi assisté avec le même Conseil à la publication de la paix avec le Roy et à l'ordre du Roy et à la lettre de Mr. le Comte de Pontchartrain du 3.e juin 1713 à ce sujet, et à l'ordre du Roy et à la lettre de Mr. le Comte de Pontchartrain du 21. Avril dernier au sujet du S.r Dantrüil et d'annoncer que sous tard et que nos vaisseaux qui se sont arrivé j'ay dans le mois d'Août, j'ay envoyé

Saute Adamp Voiz luy pour l'arrester,
mais Comme je la mois la pour quelque
on ne le trouvera point. Jay fait deffence a Tou
te les Capitaines des Bastimens qui sont jetez
de leurs bord a peine de respondre
Et je laisseray ordre a M.r de Lauzay de
mon absence de le faire arrester s'il y pas
Revenir ou je Suis.

Jay dit a Monseigneur Sur la
Lettre de M.r le Rador Intendant de Rochefort
en faveur de la permission que sa Maj.té
mon accordé au S.r Crozat de faire pas
Cinquante Hommes de ces payis a la Louisiane
pour mes affaires Le Homme de
moderire cette année a Son Sujet Le Homme
au S.r Duisné Lieutenant a la Place du S.r
Deforde qui Sest Soumé malade, Et y
Passer une douzaine Hommes, Et le reste en
Cas jay Encore donné au S.r Lemoine Lieu
Per qui passeporte nécessaire pour y aller
avec vingt Hommes Suivant la permission
que Sa Maj.té a bien voulu luy accorder S.r
Nous avons Le Homme M.r Bergon Lecuyer

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Ce Dimanche Jay receu de Votre Part Votre Lettre Commune

Jay veu Monseigneur, une Votre Lettre du 27. may
(de cette année) Par Commissionaire, Brunet; Et
Et ordre que vous aviez Eu cette agreable de
me dire Pour Mrs. Terrier, la Corne, Beaurin,
Dubuisson, Dermilliere, Duplessis Lubert Et
Frere, Je leur ay remis a Chacun Leur Office
ou Lettre dervant les nommer, Excepté M.
La Salle n'en Pour encore receu Depuis Ce
Jour la mais Dieu Sait Sil y viendra Car on mande
qu'il Etoit dans les Deserts de Palisade
En Louisiane.

Jenay veu a dire a Monseigneur, Sur la Justice
que Vous M. a rendu au S. Terrier, Comme
Cest un Vieux Officier Et qui Sest comme apauvri
De la Sorte Le premier Capitaine Vacquay, Et, Jl Croit
Pour Juste Deluy Donner la majorité dans Lordre
Ordinaire, Et pour lamour du S. Lemoine Noray
Et quand Jenay Sceu donné Lordre de Votre
Grandeur Dervoir Bien la Remercier Mon Cher
Jenelay fait quaprez En avoir fait Complim.
au S. Terrier, Lassurant Ce que Vous Vouliez
Bien me donner que Sa Ste. En Courut de
la Mesme Plume Mon Cher Son application

au Service de mon Roy, et Son Empire. Je
vous luy, pourveu que Vous vouliez Bien
luy Continuer L'honneur de Votre protection.

Jay veu que Cette année la lettre
que vous avez Eu pour agreable de m'escrire
le 4. juillet de l'année Dernière, Jne m'avez
cependant donné L'honneur de l'autonne
passé de vous remercier de la Bienveillance
Dont vous avez Bien voulu
honorer mon fils, M.r Arnaud Emé
Ivyane marqué, Ou ne peut Plus Sen
sible que nous Luy Soumettons Son Zele
a Vous Plaire et vous Bonté que vous voulez
Bien avoir pour notre famille.

Jay veu aussy le Commandant de Begon
le Brunet qui luy donne rang de Lieutenant
De Vaisseau, je vous suis Très obligé de
Daigner Bien vouloir faire attention a ce que je
vous ay marqué a son sujet. Jay veu
aussy au S.r D. de St Simon fils de Commandant
pour la charge de premier de la marine
Dont Soit que le S.r Denis En fasse mention, et
Jay veu de luy le Serment qu'il doit

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Temi de faire.

Le Sr. de Lusillieres Capne d'Infanterie

exprimeux, j'ay fait remettre a la Place

Le Sr. de Verrillieres suivant l'ordre de Sa Ma.

Du 12e. may dernier. il vous Sera facile Monseigneur

de vouloir bien leur Envoyer l'Ordre prochaine

une Commission, pour Commander leur Compie.

il y a aussy deux Lieutenances vacantes, Celle

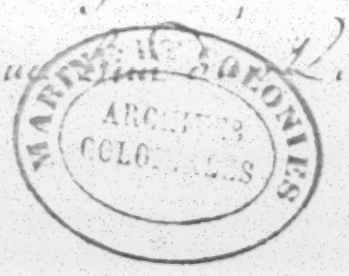
du Sr. de Verrillieres vacante par mort, Celle

du Sr. D. Seel qui En mes Lettres j'ay passé

j'auray l'honneur de vous proposer les Sujets

que je croiray les plus dignes pour les remplir

j'ay l'honneur d'etre avec Respect




Monseigneur.

De Quebec Ce 16e.
Septembre 1714.

Votre tres Humble et tres
obeissant Serviteur D. —
Vaudreuil

Whereas Hill William Gray of the Citty of New York Gentleman by his Certain Deed Poll bearing Date the Second Day of September Instant for the Consideration therein Mentioned Did Grant Bargain Sell Alien Enfeoff Release & Confirm unto the said Mary Brat Widdow of Johannis Brat late of the County of Albany Deceased All that Certain Messuage Tenement or Dwelling house Kitchin & Lott of Ground Scituate Lying & being here in Albany without the North gate fronting on the South Side the Lott of Ground belonging to the Heirs of Robert Teunise Dec.d and on the North side the house and Lott of Peter Winne Containing in breath on the west fronting to the Street three Rodd and Six Inches and on the East Side two Rodd Eleven foot and a half, and in Length on the South side Eight Rod and a half and on the North side Eight Rodd & Seaven foot at Rumland measure, fronting with the houses before and behind, All which the said mary Brat doth Convey by vertue of a Conveyance made over By Johannis Cuyler & Elsje his wife unto the said Johannis Brat on the fourteenth day of November 1698 and by vertue of an act of generall assembly of the Colony of New York Entituled an act to Enable mary Brat widdow of Johannis Brat Late of the County of albany to dispose of part of the Lands & Tenements formerly belonging to the said Brat for Payment of his Debts and Educateing his Children Past & published the tenth Day of December 1712, with all the Profites Comodities and advantages whatsoever to the said Dwelling house Kitchin and Lott of Ground is Belonging or in any ways appertaining To have And to Hold the said Dwelling house Kitchin and Lott of ground

and a half Rd on the N. 68 Rode Eight Rood & Seaven foot ni
Rynland measure, fronting with the houses before and behind,
All which the said mary Brat doth Convey by vertue of a Con-
veyance made over By Johannis Cuyler & Elsje his wife unto the
said Johannis Brat on the fourteenth day of November 1698 and
by vertue of an act of generall assembly of the Colony of New
York Entituled an act to Enable mary Brat widdow of Johannis
Brat Late of the County of albany to dispose of part of the Lands &
Tenements formerly belonging to the said Brat for Payment of
his Debts and Educating his Children, Past & published the tenth
day of December 1712, with all the Profites Comodities and advan-
tages whatsoever to the said Dwelling house Kitchin and Lott
of ground is Belonging or in any ways appertaining To have
and to hold the said Dwelling house Kitchin and Lott of ground
and premises with there and Every of there appurtenances unto the
said Dirk Ten Broeck his heirs & assigns to the sole and only
Proper use benifitt and behoof of the said Dirk Ten Broeck his
heirs and assigns for Ever in his and there quiet & peaceable
Possession to Enjoy against all persons to warrant and for-
Ever by these presents Defend In Testimony whereof the said
mary Brat hath hereunto Sett her hand and Seale in albany
this fourteenth day of august in the thirteenth year of
her mat. Reign anno Dom 1714 was Signd
Seald & Delivered
In presence of
us
Justice

Marya Brat (L.S.)

Recorded this 18th day of Sept. 1714
By Philip Livingston Secr

heirs and assigns for ever in Fee and Clear quiet & peaceable
Possession to Enjoy against all persons to warrant and for-
Ever by these presents Defend In Testimony whereof the said
Maria Brat hath hereunto Set her hand and Seale in Albany
this Fourteenth day of August in the Thirteenth year of
her maj. Reign anno Dom 1714 was Signd

Signd Seald & Delivered
In the presence of
John Cuyler Justice
Cord. Hakfort Justice

Maria Brat

Recorded this 12th day of Sept 1714
By Philip Livingston Cl Cons

Know all men by these Presents that I Peter Fisher of Albany by Christian
Duke of Saxe Engr & Gent for & in Consideration of the Sum of Eleven
Pounds Current money of the Province of New York to me in hand
well & truly Contented & paid by Andrew Coeymans of Albany
Gent the Receipt whereof I do hereby Acknowledge & my Self
therewith fully Satisfied Contented & paid & thereof & of every part
& parcell thereof do Clearly & Absolutely Acquit & Discharge the
Said Andrew Coeymans his heirs Executors & Administrators
by these Presents Have Granted Bargained & Sold & by these
Presents Do Grant Bargain & Sell unto the Said Andrew Coeymans
his heirs & assigns for ever All that Certain Lot Piece or Parcell
of Land Scituate Lying & being in the Citty of Albany
Containing in Length from the River Eastward Two hundred
& Twenty Foot & in Breadth Northward from the Street
Called Dock Street Sixty Foot Bounded Northerly by Jan
Thomasse Mingaels Land Westerly by the Land of the Said
Andrew Coeymans Southerly by the Said Street Called Dock
Street & Easterly by the River Together with all Houses
Buildings Orchards Gardens Trees Woods Underwoods
Waters Water Courses Profits Commodities Hereditaments
& Appurtenances whatsoever to the Said Lot Piece or Parcell
of Land belonging or in any wise appertaining & the Reversion
& Reversions Remainder & Remainders Rents Issues & Profits
thereof & all the Estate Right Title Interest Use Property
Possession Claim & Demand whatsoever of him the Said Peter
Fisher of in & to the Premises & every part & parcell thereof
To have & to hold the Said Lot Piece or Parcell of Land
Scituate Lying & being in the Citty of Albany Containing
in Length from the River Eastward Two hundred & Twenty
Foot & in Breadth Northward from the Street Called Dock
Street Sixty Foot Bounded Northerly by Jan Thomasse
Mingaels Land Westerly by the Land of the Said Andrew
Coeymans Southerly by the Said Street Called Dock Street
& Easterly by the River Together with all Houses Buildings
Orchards Gardens Trees Woods Underwoods Waters
Water Courses Profits Commodities Hereditaments &
Appurtenances whatsoever to the Said Lot Piece or Parcell
of Land belonging or in any wise appertaining & the Reversion
& Reversions Remainder & Remainders Rents Issues & Profits
thereof & all the Estate Right Title Interest Use Property
Possession Claim & Demand whatsoever of him the Said Peter
Fisher of in & to the Premises & every part & parcell thereof

Present

His Excellency Brigadeer Peter Hunter Captain Gen.l & Gov.r in Chief &c.

Rob.t Livingston Esq.r Mayor
Major Wynder & Schuyler
Col.l Peter Mathews
Col.l Peter Van Brugh

The Sachims of the five Nations viz.t the Maquase, Oneydes Onnandages, Cayouges & Sinnekes being Convend at His Excellencys the Governours Lodging in Albany the 20.th of September 1715

Orator Speaker said

It is Gods Will that we are all met here together in Albany on monday, for the carrying on the Treaty of the Sachims of the 5 Nations, who are all come in pursuance to your Excellencys Commands, we are glad to see your Excellency in Health and bid you heartily welcome and as a token of our sincerity, we give 8 Beavers, & Otter one Racoon

Brother Interpreter

Last fall there was Messengers sent to Onnondage by your Excellency to renew the Covenant Chain with a Belt of Wampum & to confer with us of matters relating to the Publick welfare which was acceptable to us, upon the Conference we were told by our Interpreter that if we heard any Stories or Reports not to believe it, till we were advertised thereof from the Fathers, & therefore we shall now ask a question of your Excellency relating an affair which we have heard which if true will tend to the Prejudice of the 5 Nations

Brother Orator

We have heard that the Christians of this Government, Pensilvania, Virginia Maryland & those of the English Colonies on this Main of America, have encluded to cut off the five Nations, & this we have received by report of Wampum sent by two Belts of Wampum & short one a Longer which has caused great Distraction & Confusion among the five Nations, these reports gained the more Credit amongst us, because the former great Peace every day, & therefore we could not so easily believe such bad News

Brother Brother

Notwithstanding all these Evil Reports, we have ventured our lives to come hither and it is in your Power to kill us if you please, but it would be a great

Brought returned to the Sumpter County

The Governours Answer

Brethren,

I rejoyce to meet you here in good health & in a good mind & as I am
ever ready to Receive any Motion. I will do all that lyes in my power to Cultivate a good
understanding and friendship with you as well as ffirst Ingaged you so I do require as
for those reports of any Evil design against you they are spread abroad by those that are
Enemies both to you & us Who would gladly have it so as they give out I assure you
they are altogether groundless & not to be Credited, neither can you believe it except
you should think me so foolish as to cut off my right hand with my left since we
are one flesh and blood and to show you what Confidence I have of you I design
before we part to give you among other things a Considerable Quantity of powder
& Lead as well to Defend you from your Enemies as for your hunting, I shall do what
in me lyes to make the Current price of powder cheaper for the future

I am obliged to you for informing me that the young men that were gone
out a fighting are stopt because there is a Suspicion that they were design'd to fight
against Her Majestys Subjects & those that are under her protection & I must require
at your hands that you stop them intirely, one of my principal Reasons being to
take the Hatchett quite out of your hands, but of this & some other matters I shall
acquaint you further when we meet to morrow or next day, in the mean time
there is some Beer without to refresh the Brethren may drink the Queens health &
shall be welcome to more

The Nations agreed by Diaries their Speaker

Brother Indians

We rejoice to see you & look on it as a great Happiness to us that you
are Disposed to enter into a Treaty of Peace & Friendship with us & do promise
for good & kind entertainment & shall do nothing to disturb it & think
Nothing less than that some mischief will befall us

Propositions made by his Excellency Robert Hunter Esqr Captain
and Governour in Chief of her Majesty's Province of New York & Territorys depending thereon in America & Vice Admiral of the same, to the Sachems
of the Mayquas, Oneydes, Onoyds, Cayugas & Tsonnodes in Albany the 22d of Sept. 1714.

I now desire to know from you who it was that brought these two belts of Wampum with these Reports into whose hands they were given & where they now are

I have at this time sent for you in her Majestys Name to renew the Covenant wch has been hitherto strictly performed on both sides & which in her Name I promise shall be ever observed on our parts as sacred & doubting but you will on yours do the like

I am also to acquaint you that her Majesty has given peace to the World & particularly to France against whom you have when Occasion required readily & cheerfully taken up the Hatchett I speak it with great Pleasure being thereby & now take the Hatchet out of your hands & desire you to follow peace with all men.

But in a more particular manner I oblige you to put a Stop to the present Designs of your young men who are now in Arms & engaged to make War upon her Majestys subjects & such Indians who live under the protection of her Government & have been living & submitting to her subjects & the other provinces against those who have contrary to their Covenants & their Duty attacked them from the more earnest & this matter because I foresee if these methods are pursued the Consequence will be what I am unwilling to, that is the involving us all in War in the time of an universal peace

Brethren I am further to acquaint you that in the Terms of peace her Majesty has granted to her own subjects the Trade with these Countries so that the French cannot be admitted amongst you without the Breach of these Articles and if any such there be I would desire you to take proper measures for removing them & let them know at the same time that they must not attempt to go for the future

Likewise desire that you may give free passage to such of the Nations as live contiguous to you & carry to trade with the subjects of this province

I have ordered a handsome present of many things useful to you to be made to you in her Majestys Name which you will also receive forthwith from the hands of those I have caused to deliver them to you & Nicholson who is also desired that you may receive from him in her Majestys Name a suitable present which he desires you to accept in token of his friendship and affection for you which you will also now receive if his other Journey could have permitted him he would have come hither to have done this himself what I now do for him

Brethren it was the desire of those of your number who were in England that there might be Missionaries sent to instruct you in the way to Heaven & for I mean the Christian faith which proposal you your self agreed to upon my speaking you here her Majesty has accordingly just now ordered a fort and Chappell to be built for his Reception where the venerable Society may maintain [illegible] I do desire & do request you that you'll give ear

To the good and pious man whose Labours for your Welfare you are well acquainted with That as we are but of one Body & of one Interest in this world we may have hopes of being so in the Next —

Brethren frequent Complaints have been made hereto fore by the Inhabitants of Disorders committed by some of your young men upon your Marches such as killing their Cattle & destroying their fruit trees & Gardens I desire you'll take care to prevent the like at this Call & other times you will now receive Provisions for your Marches which will leave no Excuse for these Irregularities —

As no suspicion of us since place in your minds, these 20 years the Covenant Chain has been kept bright & Clean, nothing can or shall break or Sully it, but the Artifices of such as are our Common Enemies & failing so far upon your Open honest & too Credulous Disposition —

These Presents were given by His Excellency the Govr. in Publick to the Five Nations viz.t —

100. Bags of Powder of 1/4 lb. each —
45 Gal.s Rum in 45 Kegs —
37 Red Coats
4 ps. 1/2 Ticks
1 Cask Pipes
3 Cask Tobacco —
12 Doz.n Knives
2000 Flints —
20 Guns
25 Cases Lead
2 Do Shot
1 Do Pistells
12 Pr.s Do —
1 Keg Paint
88 Tom Hawks
5 Doz.n Shears
5 Doz.n Blankets

Then Private to the Indians —

14 Blankets
18 Bags Powder
12 Shirts & 2 Gall.s Rum —

Present

His Excellency the Gov.r
Genl
Col.o Peter Schuyler
Col.o Peter Mathews
Capt Peter van Brugh

The Indians of the Mequase Onoyder, Onondager, Cayenger
& Sinneker answer to the proposalls made by his Excellency
Brigadeer Robert Hunter Capten Generall & Governour in Chief
of her majesties Colonies of New York, New Jersey & Pensilvania
& Vice Admirall of the same
at Albany the 25.th of September 1710.

Brother Corlaer

We are come hereupon your Excellencys command & have answered you to what you
first have moved here of the Christians & their Gods to Send among our Country, Since we throughly
convinced by our second meeting that the Christians were false

You have spoke to us in the great Queens Name, & Renewed the Covenants Chain that
has been so long kept by both sides unalterable & promised to persist in that good
understanding & friendship we are therefore for your kind proposall & do promise and
engage that the Covenant shall be kept inviolable on our part & there is no cause or
the least reason that the Covenant between us should be broke for there is no harm
done or Blood shed on either side neither shall it ever lie in the power of men or Devills
to break it & give a Belt of Wampum

Brother Corlaer

We shall not forget your proposall you have told us that the Queen has given
Peace to the whole & protection to Trade & therefore you desire the Sachims of our
Nation to send some of their people with your people which we have accordingly done & it was agreed
by us when we first see your Excellency you also recommended us to be kind to that
God and Gods Men who labours for our Welfare, you shall find us ready to obey
your Commands in this particular do give a Belt having no Belt at present but will

You need not doubt but we have remembred all your Propositions and tho we cannot answer them all Paragraph by Paragraph yet we shall not fail of our Duty in performing what you desire & shall repeat all your Proposals in the Ears of our People when we get home to our Country and shall not fail our Business to imprint them in their minds & hearts we have not Belts now to lay down according to our Custome, but must make use of a Stick but shall send down Belts for them

Brother Corlaer

You are informed that there are French come to live near the Senekes Country it is true there are some there but they are come but as yet to Lodge a Night or two & are well warn them to begon assoon as we come home & tell them that they must not for the future come there to settle on any account

Brother Corlaer

You have told us that there have been Complaints that our young men have killed the Peoples Cattle Horses their Dogs &c we will use all endeavours to prevent them from doing such Insolencys if they will but hereafter obey us

And as we are recommended to give the far Nations a free passage through our Country who come to trade here we will not only give them a free passage but encourage and assist them in their Journey & give a Belt

You likewise put us in mind that we desired a Smith for every one of our Castles to instruct us in the way to Eternal life, we own that we desired it but when we consider that the Christians here when it is Sabbath days wear fine Cloaths they have when they go to Church and that goods are still so dear that we cannot purchase Sundays Cloaths but would be necessitated to go to Church with an old Bear Skin & Dear Skin we have desired that matter like goods are cheaper that we may have Cloaths suitable to go to Church with &c

Brother Corlaer

Some of our five Nations have been at Mary Land & were very kindly entertained by the Indians there & received Belts of Wampum from them & we now are come & your Excellency that Governour & your Commands to live & peace with them we do engage to send some of our People hither to confirm our peace with them & give a Belt of Wampum

Brother Corlaer

We acquaint you that the Tuscarore Indians are come to dwell themselves among these five Nations they were of us and went from us long ago & are now returned & promise to live peaceably among us & now there is peace now every

where

Where we have received them we give a Belt of Wampum we desire you to look upon the Farmers that are come to live among us as our Children who shall obey our Commands & live peaceably and Orderly

They gave some Beavers and other skins to his Excellency

Presents made by the Inhabitants of the Nation to his Excellency Brigadier Peter Schuyler Capt. Gen.l & Governour in Chief in Albany the 25th of September 1719

The Blew Belt the first Nation of the Sinnekes Speaker

We are come to request of your Excellency that a Smith may be sent into our Country to mend our Guns and Hatchetts and that Powder may be sold to us a little Cheaper between Cayonge & the Sinnekes Country & so can supply both Nations this we desire that his Excellency would be pleased to grant as soon as possible and if we cannot have him along with us now that we may know the time when he will come here is another Nation called Oraschge who lives in that Village the Smith shall reside with him never be molested or troubled by anybody do give 8 Beavers & 2 Deer Skins

The Governours Answer

There is but one Smith as yet who is in the Mohogs Country and as soon as I can get a fit person he shall be sent to that Village to perform the service you desire & in the meantime all necessary Tools shall be given to the Brethren to be carried thither some Tools are here which the Brethren can carry along with them others were at New York & shall be sent up so that the whole shop shall be furnished & the Smith that is in the Mohogs Country shall be sent to you to mend your Guns & Hatchetts by Turns till another be got that is willing to do the service And I believe I have a Smith at New York that will be willing for if I should command a man to go against his Will he would be of no service to you

The Mahikander and Skachkook Indians commonly called the River Indians came to his Excellency the Governours Lodging at Albany the 27th of September 1719 and said

Father Brother

Our Number is but small most of our People are out a hunting if we had known the time of your Excellencys coming we would have been more numerous we are glad to see you Father in health and Bid you welcome to this Place

His Excellency replyed &c

Gentlemen

I am glad to see you here and do give you thanks for the Gentle you have always shewn to this Government And do assure you you shall never want my protection as long as you behave your self with the like Dutifulness & obedience & as a token of my affection I have ordered a present of Powder & Lead & other things to be given you &c

They had the following Goods Publickly &c

12 Bags of Powder
4 Cases of Lead
12 Butchetts
some Tobacco & Pipes
5 ½ Doz Knives
1 pce ½ Ticks
4 Gall Rum
3 Red Caps
& Hatchets given to the Saints privately &c
2 Blankets
2 Shirts
1 Bag Beads &c

The Tower Indians Answer to His Excellency &c

Father,

We are thankfull to you for your kind Proposals and presents and shall always Endeavour by a good behaviour to merrit the Continuation of your good Esteem and affection towards us

We must acquaint our Father that the Christians sometime since Leave of this Province planted a tree of Welfare at Shachbook under whose Branches we sheltered & lived peaceable a long time and the Powers having sold part of the Land to the Christians to wit all the Land on one side of the Shachbook Creek and the Indians were to live and plant on the other side of the Creek, but the Christians would not have rest on both sides the Creek & Dispossess us of the Land we formerly planted

His Excellency & the Council

Sirs

I will take care that the Proclamation at Shackbag Bay & Groo and that the Mayor and Aldermen of Albany who have purchased the Land of Shackbag & which belonged originally to the Mahikanders do also their Lands and more than you & your Children can cultivate & that you have any Rumours how that the Indians are to have been told but inform me of it & I will endeavour to set all matters right

The Mayor and Aldermen being asked for an Address to his Excellency informing them of the Indians presence they to engage that they shall have peace & said that they can answer that it will be broke up in the Spring with the Flow

After they had received their presents they said

Father Brother

We are glad that we shall live peaceably under that Tree we have here a strange Notion of late we do not a little disturb us but we are now satisfied & shall live there quietly

A true Copy Examined

P. Thos Livingston Secretary for Indian affairs

...scania and Insolence to Farch...

I must once more, earnestly recommend to your Lordships the Acts for paying the publick debts here, I cannot doubt of your Lordships recommendation for his Majesty's approbation, knowing your generous endeavours for my poor interest, that you are well apprized of my sufferings, and know how considerable my share is in that debt.

I humbly take leave to recommend to your Lordships the presenting the enclosed address of the grand Jury and Quarter Sessions of the City and County of New York to his Majesty, who has a people here in all appearance ready to sacrifice every thing to his service.

I wrote to your Lordships, that all had like to run into confusion upon our Frontiers, but I have quieted the Indians, & undeceived them, and now they seem firmer to our interests than ever, the inclosed copy of my interview with them will more amply inform you.

I must continue to recommend my poor intrest to your Lordships patronage, and assure you that I am with an unalterable sence of duty and gratitude,

My Lords

Your Lordships

Most humble & obedient

Servant

Ro: Hunter.

New York
Novr 8. 1714.

*Conference between Governor Hunter and the Indians.*

[New-York Papers, Aa., 172.]

The Sachems of the five Nations vizt the Maquase, Oneydes, Onnondagues, Cayouges, & Sinnekes being convened at His Excellencys the Governors lodging in Albany the 20th September 1714

Present—His Excellency Brigadeer Robert Hunter Captn Generall & Governor in Chief
Robt Livingstone Junr Mayor — Coll. Peter Matthews
Major Myndert Schuyler — Coll. Petr Van Brugh[1]

Dekanissore Speaker

It is Gods will that we are all mett here together in Albany on one day, for there are none wanting of the Sachims of the 5 Nations, who are all come in pursuance to your Excellencys commands we are glad to see your Excellcy in health and bid you heartily welcome and as a token of our sincerity, we give, 8 Beavers, 1 Fisher & one Racoon

Brother Corlaer

Last fall there was Messengers sent to Onnondage by your Excellency to renew the Covenant Chain with a Belt of Wampum & to confer with us of matters relating to the publique welfare, which was acceptable to us & upon the conclusion of that conference we were told by Mr Hanse, that if we heard any stories or bad News, not to beleive it, till we were advertized thereof from ye Brethren, and therefore we shall now ask a question of your Excellency relating an affair wch we have heard which if true will tend to the prejudice of the 5 Nations

[1] *Capt.* Peter Van Brugh. Minute in *New-York Colonial Manuscripts*, LIX. — Ed.

Brother Corlaer

We have heard that the Christians of this Government, Pensilvania, Virginia Maryland & the rest of the English Colonies on this Mayne of America have concluded to cut of the five nations, and this we have not received by word of mouth only but by two Belts of Wampum a short one & a long one which has caused great distraction & confusion among the five Nations, these reports gained the more creditt among us because the Powder grows dearer every day, if the Powder was cheaper we would not so readily beleive such Bad News

Brother Corlaer

Notwithstanding all these evill reports, we have ventured our lives to come hither and it is in your power to kill us if you please, but it would be a great shame if you did, because we are one flesh & Blood with you and strangers would be startled at it if they should hear it

Brother Corlaer

We cannot conceal from your excellency that 40 Sinnekes & 100 Onnondagues were gone out a fighting which upon these Rumors we have called back & beleive they may be now returned to the Sinnekes country

The Governours answer

Brethren

I rejoice to meet you here in good health & in good mind and as I am ordered by the Queen my Mistresse I will do all that lyes in my Power to cultivate a good understanding and friendship with you as well as assist & protect you if need require as for these reports of an evil design against you they are spread abroad by those that are enemies both to you and us & who would gladly have it so as they give out I assure you they are altogether groundless & not to be creditted, neither can you beleive it except you should think me so foolish as to cut off my right hand with my left since we are one flesh and blood and to shew you what confidence I have of you I design before we part to give you among other things a considerable quantity of powder & lead as well to defend you from your enemies as for your hunting & shall do what in me lyes to make the current price of Powder cheaper for the future

I am obliged to you for informing me that the young men that were gone out a fighting are stopped because there is a suspicôn that they were designed to fight against Her Majestys subjects or those that are under Her Protection & I must require it at your hands that you stop them intirely, one of my principal errands being to take the Hatchett quite out of your hands, but of this & some other matters I shall acquaint you further, when we meet tomorrow or next day, In the mean time there is some beer without, which the Brethren may drink the Queens health withall & their welcome to Town

The 5 Nations replyed by Dekanissore their Speakr

Brother Corlear

We are glad to hear that you speak such good & acceptable words to us & as soon as our conference is ended we will send expresses to all the 5 Nations to inform them of our good & kind reception and Treatment here who are all in a confusion & think nothing less than that some mischeif will befall us

Propositions made by His Excell$^{cy}$ Robert Hunter Capt$^{n}$ Gen$^{ll}$ & Gov$^{r}$ in Cheif of Her Majesties Colonies of New York, N. Jerseys and the Territories depending thereon in America & Vice Adm$^{l}$ of the same, To the Sachems of the Maquase, Oneydes, Oneydes [Onondages] Cayougas & Sinnekes in Albany the 23 Sept$^{r}$ 1714

What I said to you at our meeting two dayes agoe, I hope is sufficient to quiet your minds but in order to give a better light into that false & malitious Rumour I now desire to know who it was that brought these two Belts of Wampum with these reports into whose hands they were given and where they now are

I have at this time sent for you in Her Majestys name to renew the Covenant which has been hitherto strictly performed on both sides & which in her name I promise shall be ever observed on our part as sacred not doubting but you will on yours do the like

I am also to acquaint you that Her Majesty has given peace to y$^{e}$ world & particularly to France against which you have when occasion required readily & cheerfully taken up the Hatchett I speak it with gratitude the Warr being thus ended I now take y$^{e}$ Hatchett out of your hands and desire you to follow peace with all men

But in a more particular matter I now enjoyn you to putt a stop to the present designs of your young men who as I am informed are gone out to make War upon Her Majesties subjects or such Indians who live under the Protection of Her Governm$^{t}$ & have been aiding and assisting to her subjects of the other Provinces against those who have contrary to their Covenants & their duty attack$^{d}$ them I am the more ernest in this matter because I foresee if these methods are pursued the consequence will be what I name unwillingly that is the Involving us all in Warr, in the time of an universal peace

Brethren

I am further to acquaint you that in the Terms of Peace her Majesty has reserved to Her own subjects the Trade with the Five Cantons so that the French cannot be settled amongst you without the Breach of these Articles, and if any such there be I must desire you to take proper measures for removing them & to lett them know at the same time that they must not attempt it for the future

I likewise desire that you may give Free passage to such of y$^{e}$ far nations as shall come through your Country to trade with the subjects of this Province

*I have ordered a handsome present of may things useful to you to be* made to you in Her Majesty's Name which you will also receive forthwith from the hands of those I have ordered to deliver y$^{m}$ to you, Generall Nicholson has also desired that you may receive from him in Her Majesty's name a suitable present which he desires you to accept in token of his friendship and affection for you which you will also now receive If his other services could have permitted him he would have mett me here to have done this himself what I now do for him

Brethren

I[t] was the desire of those of your number who were in England that there might be missionaries sent to instruct you in the way to Eternal life, I mean the Christian faith which proposal you yourself agreed to upon the meeting you here, Her Majesty has accordingly sent one and ordered a Fort and chappel to be built for his reception which the venerable society maintain for your service at considerable expence I earnestly beseech you that you'l give ear to the good and pious man whose labors for your welfare you are well acquaint$^{d}$ with, that

as we are but one body and of one interest in this world we may have hope of being so in the next

Brethren

Frequent complaints have been made heretofore by the Inhabitants of disorders committed by some of your young men upon your march such as killing their cattle and destroying their fruit Trees & Gardens I desire you'l take care to prevent the like at this and all other times you will now receive provisions for your march which will leave no excuse for these irregularities

Let no suspicion of us find place in your minds for as for many years the Covenant Chain has been kept bright & clean nothing can weaken break or sully it, but the artifices of such as are our common enemies prevailing too far upon your open honest and too credulous Disposition

These presents were given by His Excell$^{cy}$ the Governor in publick to the five nations viz$^{t}$

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Bags of Powder of £4—each | 20 Guns |
| 45 Galls Rum in 15 Kegs | 25 Cases Lead |
| 37 Red coats | 2 do Shott |
| 4 P$^{s}$ & ½ Ticks[1] | 1 P$^{s}$ Duffells |
| 1 Cask Pipes | 42 y$^{ds}$ do |
| 3 Casks Tobacco | 1 Keg Paint |
| 12 doz Knives | 88 Tom Hawks |
| 2000 Flints | 5 P$^{s}$ Strouds |
| | 5 P$^{s}$ Blanketts |

and in Private to y$^{e}$ Sachims,

| | |
|---|---|
| 14 Blanketts, | 12 Shirts & |
| 18 Bags Powder | 2 Galls Rum. |

The Sachems of the Maquase Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges & Sinnekes answer to the propositions made them by his Excellency Brigadeer Robert Hunter Captain Generall & Governour in cheif of Her Majesties Colonies of New York, New Jersey & Territories depending thereon in America & Vice Admiral of the same in Albany the 25$^{th}$ of Sept$^{r}$ 1714

PRESENT— His Excellenc$^{y}$ the Gov Gen$^{ll}$,
Coll. Peter Schuyler — Coll Peter Matthews
[Maj$^{r}$ Mynd$^{t}$ Schuyler][2] — Capt$^{s}$ Peter Van Brugh

Brother Corlaer

We are come here upon your Excellencys commands and have discoursed you when we first arrived here of the Bad News and stories we heard in our countrey and are now thoroughly convinced by our second meeting that the rumours were false

You have spoke to us in the great Queens name & received[3] the Covenant chain that has been so long kept by both sides inviolable & promised to persist in that good understanding & friendship we are thankful for your kind proposal & do promise & engage that the Covenant shall be kept inviolable on our parts there is no cause or the least reason that the Covenant

[1] 4 ps. half Ticks. *New-York Colonial Manuscripts*, LIX.—Ed. [2] In Minute in—*Ibid.* [3] renewed—*Ibid.*

between us should be broke for there is no harm done or blood shed on either side neither shall it be in the power of men or Devills to break it do give a Belt of Wampum

Brother Corlaer

We shall but briefly repeat your proposalls, you have told us that the Queen has given Peace to the world and particularly to France and therefore you took the Hatchett out of our hands against the French which we have comply'd withall, & we will consult with our young men that are the warriours to bury the Hatchett that they have taken up against the Flatheads[1] subjects of Carolina, we cannot promise it possitively but we will use our endeavours to disuade them from such evil practices, We can not tell the time exactly when we shall send an answer of this affair we told last year when Mr Hanse was in our country that Peace ought to be made between the Christians of Carolina and the Indians but we have heard no answer yet, but when we send you an answer you may depend upon it, it shall be true one

Brother Corlaer

You also tell us it was the desire of some of our Number who were in England that there might be missionaries sent to instruct us in the Christian Religion & to bring Forts[2] & a chappel which Her Matv has accordingly done and it was agreed to by us when we first see your Excellcy you also recommended us to be kind to that good and pious man who labours for our welfare, you shall find us ready to obey your commands in this particular do give a stick having no belt at present but will send from our countrey

You need not doubt but we have remembered all your Propositions and tho' we can not answer them all Paragraph by Paragraph we shall not fail of our Duty in performing what you desire & shall repeat all your proposalls in the ears of our people when we get home to our country & shall make it our business to imprint them into their minds & hearts we have not belts now to lay down according to our Custom but must make us[e] of a stick but shall send down belts for them

Brother Corlaer

You are informed that there are French come to live near the Sinnekes Country it is true there are some there but they are come but as for to lodge a night or two and we will warn them to be gone as soon as we come home and tell them that they must not for the future come there to settle on any account

Brother Corlaer

You have told us that there have been complaints that our young men have killed the peoples cattels Robbed their Orchards &c we will use all endeavours to forewarn them from doing such Insolencys if they will but hearken and obey us

And as we are recommended to give the far nations a free passage through our country who come to trade here we will not only give them a free passage but encourage & assist them in their Journey do give a stick

You likewise put us in mind that we desired a missioner in every one of our castles to instruct us in the way to eternal life, we own that we desired it but when we consider that the Christians here when it is Sabbath days what fine cloathes they have when they go to church and that goods are still so dear that we can not purchase Sundays cloathes but would

[1] "Flatheads, called by the Indians *Oyadagahroenes*." Letter of Commissioners for Indian Affairs, 24 January 17$\frac{1}{2}$$\frac{2}{3}$, in *New-York Colonial Manuscripts*, LVIII. See ante, IV., 802.

[2] *build* Forts. *New-York Colonial Manuscripts*, LIX. — Ed.

be necessitated to go to church with an old Bear Skin and Deer Skin we have deferred that matter till Goods are cheaper that we may have cloaths suitable to go to church w$^{th}$all

Brother Corlaer

Some of our five Nations have been at Maryland & were very kindly entertained by the Indians there & received ten Belts of Wampum from them and we do now acquaint your excellency that pursuant to your commands to live at peace with all men we design to send some of our people thither to confirm our peace with these Indians do give a Belt of Wampum

Brother Corlaer

We acquaint you that the Tuscarore Indians are come to shelter themselves among the five nations they were of us and went from us long ago and are now returned and promise to live peaceably among us and since there is peace now every where we have received them, do give a Belt of Wampum, we desire you to look upon the Tuscarores that are come to live among us as our Children who shall obey our commands & live peaceably and orderly

They gave some Bevers & other Skins to His Excellency

Proposalls made by the Sachems of the 5 Nations to his Excellency Brigadeer Robert Hunter Capt$^{n}$ Gen$^{ll}$ & Governor in chief in Albany the 25$^{th}$ Sept$^{r}$ 1714

The Blew Bek Chief Sachim of the Sinnekes Speaker

We are come to request of your Excellency that a smith may be sent into our country to mend our arms & Hatchetts and that he may be settled in a little village between Cayouge and the Sinnekes Countrey and so can supply both nations this we desire that his Exc$^{llcy}$ would be pleased to Grant as soon as possible and if we can not have him along with us now that we may know the time when he will come and here is an old Sachem called Oracqui who lives in that village the smith shall reside with him and never be molested or troubled by any body, do give 8 Beavers & 2 Deer Skins

The Governors answer

There is but one smith as yet who is in the Mohoggs country and as soon as I can get a fitt person he shall be sent to that village to perform the service you desire and in the mean time all necessary Tools shall be given to the Brethren, to be carried thither· some tools are here which the Brethren can carry along with them & others were at New York & shall be sent up so that the Smiths Shop shall be furnished & the smith that is in the Mohogs country shall be sent to you to mend your arms & Hatchetts by Turns till an other be got that is willing to do the service and I beleive I have a smith at New York that will be willing for if I should command a man to go against his will he would be of no service to you

The Mahikanders and Scackkook Indians commonly called the River Indians came to his Excellency the Governors lodging at Albany the 27$^{th}$ Sept$^{r}$ 1714 and said

Brother Corlaer[1]

Our number is but small most of our people are out a hunting if we had known the time

[1] *Father* Corlear. *New-York Colonial Manuscripts*, LIX.—Ed.

of your Excellencys coming we would have been more numerous we are glad to see our father in health and bid you welcome to this place

His Excellency answered

Children

I am glad to see you here and do give you thanks for the fidelity you have always shewen to this Government & I do assure you you shall never want my protection as long as you behave yourself with the like dutifulness & obedience and as a token of my affection I have ordered a present of Powder & Lead & other things to be given you

They had the following Goods publickly

| | |
|---|---|
| 12 Bags of Powder | 5½ Doz Knives |
| 4 Cases of Lead | 1½ P[s] Thicks[1] |
| 13 Hatchetts | 4 Gall[s] Rum |
| Some Tobacco and Pipes | 3 Red coats |

& there was given privately to the Sachems

2 Blanketts 2 Shirts 1 Bag Powder

The River Indians answer to His Excell[cy]

Father

We are thankfull to you for your kind proposalls & presents and shall always endeavor by our good behaviour to merit the continuation of your good esteem and affection towards us

We must acquaint our Father that S[r] Edmond Andros some time Gov[r] of this Province planted a tree of welfare at Skachhook under whose branches we sheltered and lived peaceably a long time and the owners having sold part of the land to the Christians to wit all the land on one side of the Scackhook Creeks and the Indians were to live and plant on the other side of the creek, but the Christians would now have it on both sides the Creek & Dispossess us of the Lands we formerly planted

His Excellency told them

Children

I will take care that the Tree planted at Skachkook shall flourish @ grow and that the mayor & Aldermen of Albany who have purchased the Land of Schachkook[2] (which belonged originally to the Mahikanders) do allott them so much land and more than you and your children can cultivate & plant and if you hear any rumors be not too credulous as you have been lately but inform me of it & I will undeceive you & tell you the Truth

[1] 1 ps half Thicks — *New-York Colonial Manuscripts*, LIX.

[2] By the charter granted to Albany in 1686, that city had liberty to purchase "five hundred acres of low or meadow land at Schauhtecogue." Hendrik Van Rensselaer subsequently obtained, in March 1698, a patent for six miles square of land on the south side of the same creek, which included the tract allowed to the city. An agreement was, in consequence, entered into between the parties on the 2d of August, 1698, whereby Mr. Van Rensselaer conveyed his patent, for a consideration, to the Corporation, on the 8th of August, 1699. *N. Y. Patents*, VII., 184; *Munsell's Annals of Albany*, III., 55. It now constitutes the town of Schaghticoke, in Rensselaer county. — Ed.

The mayor & Aldermen being sent for and his Excellency informing them of the Indians greivance they do engage that they shall have more land than they can manure and that it shall be broke up in the spring with the Plow

After they had received their Presents they said

Father Corlaer

We are glad that we shall live peaceably under that Tree we have heard strange news of late which did not a little disturb us but we are now satisfied and shall live there quietly

A True Copy examined by

ROBERT LIVINGSTONE Sêcry
for the Indian affairs

## *Governor Hunter to Secretary Popple.*

[New-York Entries, J., 289.]

To W^m^ Popple Esq^re^

Sir

What is on the other side, is a copy of what I wrote by the last ship from hence.

I am unwilling to interrupt the publick joy with my private grievances, not knowing as yet to whom I am to apply for redresse, I have given that trouble to my particular friend, the Earl of Stair, pray sir be assisting in procuring & expediting his Majesty's approbation of the Acts for paying the publick debts here, you know well that the Revenue-bill was never intended to be passed, tho' prepared by the Lords, so these matters do no way interfere.

I have beg'd for one half of what is due upon the Palatine accounts, in the mean time untill matters are settled, I'm sure no man has suffered more than I have done so no body has a better excuse for crying out for relief, I shall not doubt it, nor of your good endeavours towards it, I may live to be thankful, for I may live to be thankfull[1] for I do assure you I am most heartily,

Sir

Your most affectionate &
most humble servant
Ro: HUNTER.

8^th^ Nov^r^ 1714.

## *Governor Hunter to the Lords of Trade.*

[New-York Entries, J., 292.]

My Lords,

To the duplicate on the other side, I have only now to add, that by the last post from Boston, I have received what could be saved out of the sands & snow on shoar, of the packets sent

[1] *Sic;* but evidently a repetition. — ED.

Gov^r Hunter setting forth that whereas Gov^r Andros planted a Tree of Welfare for them [1] at Skachkook, some Indians having sold the Land on one side of the Creek to the Mayor & Corporation of Albany they wanted now to have it on both sides & to dispossess them of all their Land.

The Gov^r promised them the Mayor & Aldermen of Albany should alot to them & their Children as much Land as they could cultivate & Plant. he sent for the Mayor & Aldermen accordingly who promised they should have more than they could manure.

Albany 26 Feb^ry 1714/15. Dekanissore chief Sachem of Onondaga being come to Albany to talk with the Commiss^rs they accquaint him with the Death of the late Queen & give him a Belt of Wampum to inform the 5 Nations thereof & of his Majesties King George's Accession to the Throne & that they should enjoy all the Protection & favour from him w^ch they had under any of his Predecessors. —

27. Feb^ry The s^d Dekanissore with 3 Mohawk Sachems accquaint the Commiss^rs that the 5 Nations are come to a Resolution that some chosen Men of each Nation & some from the River Indians designed to go for England & they desire that a proper Ship may be provided for them (p. 96) and the necessary Accomodations appointed for their Voyage & they desire a Sloop may be appointed to carry them to New York to accquaint the Gov^r with this their Resolution.

The Commiss^rs Answer, They shall accquaint the Gov^r with this their Proposal by the first Sloop [2]

Albany 1 June 1715. Laurence Claasse the Interpreter informs the Commiss^rs that an Indian from Onondaga informed him that the Gov^r of Montreal had sent a Message to the

[1] By a Tree of Welfare the Indians mean an Acknowledgment of right of Property & free Possession. —

[2] I dont find any further Notice taken of this Affair or that the Indians repeat their Proposals.

5 Nations that he was coming with Great Presents of Pouder & Lead for them from the French King & intended to settle his Son among them to learn their Language.

That several far Indians were on their way to Albany with a great Quantity of Bever, but that the Onondaga Indians had killed some & taken others Prisoners so that the rest were fled. —

That several of the 5 Nations are going to join a party of French who are going out to fight against the far Indians.

That the Chief Sachem of the Sennekas sent word he is coming down to Albany to claim Gov$^{r}$ Hunters promise of a Smith. upon this Information the Commiss$^{rs}$ send a Copy of it to the Gov$^{r}$ & say that unless these Practices & Intrigues of the French are prevented it will probably end in the ruin of this Country.

14 June. Laur. Claasse who was sent to Onondaga returns & confirms to the Commiss$^{rs}$ the Acc$^{t}$ of the Gov$^{r}$ of Montreals' being expected at Onondaga with great presents from the King of France. And that several French Indians were dispersed thro the 5 Nations & had engaged several of them to go out a fighting against the Flat heads. And that the French Interpreters had engaged the Sennekas to go out a fighting against a Nation of Indians whom the French call Foxes & who had some years ago made an Alliance with this Gov$^{t}$.

The Commiss$^{rs}$ hereupon write the Gov$^{r}$ that they judge it necessary for the Interest of this Colony that some Persons of Character & Influence be sent to the Indians & provided with presents to speak properly to them, and that they Endeavour to prevent the pernicious Designs of the French & fix the present wavering (p. 97) Dispositions of the Indians more firmly to the Interest & Directions of this Government.

The 28 June 1715. The Commiss$^{rs}$ receive further confirmation that the Gov$^{r}$ of Montreal was met in his way to Onondaga with great presents for the Indians, Two Interpreters

along with him & a Smith to be settled in the Sennekas Country, that the French were using their Endeavours & every Artifice in their Power to debauch the 5 Nations Fidelity from this Gov$^{t}$ & had prevailed on sever$^{l}$ of the Indians to come & live in Canada. The Commiss$^{rs}$ say of the French are they suffered to send Embassadors & make publick presents to the Indians in their Country & to settle Smiths among them it will be certain Means to destroy that superior Influence w$^{ch}$ we have so long held over the 5 Nations &$^{c}$ that they hope as the assembly are now sitting they will provide suff$^{t}$ Funds for the support of the Indian Affairs. —

29 June Two Mohawk Sachems come to accquaint the Commiss$^{rs}$ that Mons$^{r}$ Longeville was at the Mouth of Onondaga River with 9 Canoes of People & that he had sent word to those Indians that he was come to build a Fort in their Country & that when he had finished it Co$^{l}$ Schuyler should not come & demolish it as he had done before. The Mohawk Sachems say we are come to tell you this because you may now prevent it & we are sensible it will be of ill Consequence.

The Commiss$^{rs}$ now transmit this Intelligence to the Gov$^{r}$ & represent the fatal Consequences of suffering the French to build any Forts in the [Indian] 5 Nat$^{s}$ Country. & say they have sent [a Messenger] Mohawk Sachems with a Belt of Wampum to Onondaga to desire those Indians not to suffer the French to build any Fort in their Country. The Commiss$^{rs}$ complain that there is no Money provided for their paying Expresses & the other necessary charges relating to Indian Affairs.

5 July 1715. A Deputation from the Onondaga Indians to the Commiss$^{rs}$ who say they have received Information particularly from the Gov$^{r}$ of Canada that this Gov$^{r}$ had a Design to cut them off & the said Gov$^{r}$ told them the Gov$^{r}$ of New York had wrote him word so. They desire the Commiss$^{rs}$ will honestly tell them whether there be any Truth in this News. —

They say if they can prevent it the French shall not (p. 98) build any Fort on their Land, And that they are not without Suspicions that there are some Evil Designs intended by the French who keep a party of Men at the Carrying Place of Jagare[1] And that the Sennekas, Cayougas & Onondagas begin to murmur at the French keeping their Men encamped so near their Countrys

No Answer is recorded to the above Embassy of the Onondagas

30 June The Gov^r^ write the Commiss^rs^ that he intends to meet the 5 Nations at Albany the 20 Sep^r^ next if they think that a proper time the Commiss^rs^ answer they think it will be a good time & they dispatch the Interpreter thro the 5 Nations to accquaint them with the Gov^rs^ Intentions & to invite & desire their Attendance at Albany.

5 Aug^t^ Laurence Claasse Interpreter going upon the above Message to the 5 Nations was met by 5 Indians who were sent in the Name of the 5 Nations with 7 hands of Wampum to go down to New York to speak with the Gov^r^ They forced the Interpreter to return, And say their Sachems & fighting Men are coming down to treat with the Gov^r^ about their going out to fight against the Flat Heads. The aforesaid 5 Messengers would go down to New York. The Commiss^rs^ dispatched the Interpreter to endeavour to stop the Rest of the Indians from coming down till the time prefixed by his Excellency. —

Albany 24 Aug^t^ 1715. Gov^r^ Hunter meets the Deputies of the 5 Nations & Issues his Proclamation against selling Spirituous Liquors to them during his Residence there.

27 Aug^t^ — Dekanissore Cheif Sachem of Onondaga Speaks for the 5 Nations. he says.

Y^r^ Excell^cy^ renewed the Cov^t^ Chain with us last Summer w^ch^ was very acceptable to us all. you then demanded the Hatchet from us w^ch^ you had given into our hands against the French, w^ch^ Hatchet we now deliver you. It has been a very unfortunate one, we have had Two Canada Expeditions & they both proved abortive & unsuccessful — When

[1] Niagara. — Ed.

we have fought in our own way we have always been very (p. 99) Successful & have destroyed or reduced to our obedience many Nations of Indians and in this way we are always disposed to serve you & we expect you will now new steel our Hatchet (meaning give them some presents). —

Last year when you were here you desired us not to go out a fighting against the Flat heads, we are now come to a conclusion to obey y^r^ Commands.

We have often desired Goods might be sold cheaper w^ch^ has not been complied with, we still insist Goods may be sold at an easier Rate; and we desire y^r^ Excell^cy^ will be pleased to inform his Majesty hereof & that Bever & other Furrs may bear a better price.

The Gov^r^ replied that what they had said required some time to consider of & give an answer & that as the next day was Sunday he would speak to them on Monday. That he had appointed to meet them a Month hence, but they sent Deputies to him desiring a Meeting in 10 days from the day the Deputies delivered their Message, that he accordingly hurrid away & was here punctualy to that day & waited a whole week for their Appearance, however he hopes this Meeting will be concluded to their Mutual Satisfaction. And when he has answered what they have now said he will proceed to tell them what he wanted to meet them upon.

29 Aug^t^ DeKanissore informed his Excell^cy^ that the day before [Messengers] 3 Expresses had arrived from the Sennekas with an Acc^t^ that 11 days ago Messengers came there from a Tribe of the Dowagenhaes Indians called Wigsachroene who were sent by a [Tiber] Tribe who lived beyond them called Ronatewigsachroene [1] w^ch^ last named Indians had sent a Pipe of Peace for his Excell^cy^ & the 5 Nations to smoak together with them also a pair of Shoes w^ch^ were held up to public View & are to be returned into the Sennekas Country & there remain as a token of Peace &

[1] This was the farthest nation of the Dowagenhaes. — Ed.

Friendship till next Spring when the s$^{d}$ Indians will personaly come & treat with His Excell$^{cy}$ & the 5 Nations.

The s$^{d}$ Indians say they have not been at Albany for a long while & desire they may be allowed to come here & Trade without any manner of Molestation. The Dowagenhaes Messengers also say they have a Pipe of Peace lying at Albany & desire the Friendship may be renewed & upon that Score they send 4 Bever Skins to his Excell$^{cy}$ — The other Tribe also send a Present of 12 Bevers to be distributed between his Excell'y & the 5 Nats. —

His Excell$^{cy}$ accepted the Proposals of the far Indians & promised them a Welcome &$^{c}$ sent a Belt of Wampum to them as a token of Peace & Amity.

(P. 100.) 29 Aug$^{t}$ His Excell$^{cy}$ answered the Speech of the 5 Nats made to him the 27 Inst by DeKanissore & says in Substance viz. As to the late Expedition against Canada, the late Queens Plan & directions were very good, that his Conduct had been in all respects agreable to his Duty, & theirs such as he mentions with Gratitude & Esteem, he desires therefore the Disappointment may be buried in Oblivion & never more repeated unless it be to the Reproach of those who had the Managment of it by Sea, or to something worse w$^{ch}$ defeated it.

Their offer of serving us in their own way of fighting he receives with Great Joy, & says this is the Hatchet of Neutral Defence & Security & woe be to those upon whom it falls. that he shall take care to Sharpen its edge.

he says it is true the last time he met them he did desire them to forbear fighting against the Flatheads because they were then in Alliance with his Majesties Subjects of Carolina & desired Peace. but since that time he is informed they had joined with some other Indians & in cold Blood fallen upon & Murthered several of the Inhabitants of Carolina. but on this head he would speak more largely by & by.[1]

[1] I suppose the Revolt of the Flat heads was owing to the Instigation & Artifices of the French & the 5 Nations readiness to lay down the Hatchet against them

he endeavours to explain to them the [reasons] Cause for the low price of Bever, & in order that they may have Goods at as low a price as the Christians can afford to sell them to one another, he will Issue orders to the Magistrates of Albany & the Commiss$^{rs}$ that if any Indian Complains that he is imposed upon, they do summon the Parties before them & Examine into the Complaint, & if the Trader or Traders are guilty to have them prosecuted according to Law for Fraud & Extortion, & desires them to make this known to all the Indians. (N. B. I have been often at Albany & accquainted with the [cheif] People of the Place who are all (in some way or other) Indian Traders & I believe whenever they can, do & will impose on & cheat the Indians, & this Exped$^{t}$ of Gov$^{r}$ Hunters I doubt not he himself knew would be ineffectual & did it only to lull the Clamours of the Indians, for all of these Albanians are in their turns Delinquents. They are like the Jew Pedlars at Amsterdam who carry their little shop before them & live upon the Simplicity of Strangers.)

(P. 101.) Bretheren

In the Name of the most Potent & most Gracious King George I renew with you the Antient Cov$^{t}$ Chain & again in the most Solemn Manner assure you of his Protection & favour w$^{ch}$ I am well persuaded you will ever deserve.

He proceeds to accquaint them that [he apprehends] the Cause of the Flatheads falling upon the Inhabitants of Carolina is owing to the Gov$^{r}$ of Carolina refusing to assist them when they waged war upon the 5 Nations who were Subjects of their Sovereign. That he therefore desires & Expects the 5 Nations will interpose in such a manner as may induce or force the Flat Heads to leave off all Hostilities against our Bretheren of Carolina & that this will redoun to the Glory of the 5 Nations & be very pleasing to our Great King Goorge. —

to the same Cause. from w$^{ch}$ may be seen how industrious & Politic the French are with regard to the Indian Affairs & how extensive is their Influence.

the 31 Aug$^{t}$ The Indians Answered the Gov$^{rs}$ last Speech & said in Substance as follows.

That they acknowledged King George for their Sovereign Lord and did thereupon renew & confirm the Antient Covenant Chain w$^{ch}$ they say shall by them be kept inviolable, & pray His Excell$^{cy}$ not to hearken to any evil minded People who may strive to raise mutual Jealousies between them. They tell his Excell$^{cy}$ that as to the Cause of the Flat Heads commiting Hostilities on the People of Carolina they have been informed quite otherwise than he represents it. that the case is thus. The People of Carolina applied to the Flat heads to assist them in fighting against the Tuscarora Indians promising that when they were reduced the Flat Heads should have Goods cheaper then formerly, whereupon the joined the English fought & dispersed the Tuscarora Indians & then claimed the promise made to them, but the English did not perform their promise & goods [was] were as dear as formerly giving but a handful of Pouder for a Bear Skin & other Goods in proportion.

They say We must own we have desired Goods from time to time might be sold Cheaper w$^{ch}$ is the most material thing to us. —

As to their treating with the Flat Heads to lay down the Hatchet by fair means, they know it will be in vain, they are their Antient inveterate Enemies & would murder any Deputies (p. 102) They should send, And if the Gov$^{r}$ would have them bring them to Terms by force he must give them a suff$^{t}$ quantity of Amunition that they may fit out an Army & do it effectually.

They say they have nothing more at present to propose but put him in mind that he promised they should have a House built upon the Hill above Albany for them to lodge & put their Bever in when they came down so that they might not be exposed to the inveigling Tricks of the Albany Traders when they got them into their Houses. but they say to their great Grief they see no such House built for them —

The Gov^r Answers that he receives with inexpressable Joy their proposal of reducing the Flat Heads by Force & that he will supply them with a good Quantity of Amunition & continue it during their war with them.

That a House for their Reception shall be built on the Hill but that they must take care not to pull down & burn the Boards as they formerly did [1] —

Bretheren you will receive a Present of such Goods as will be Necessary for you & such as could be had in so short a warning as you gave me.[2]

3^d Octo^r 1715. The Commiss^rs receive a Message from the 5 Nations that they had according to the Gov^rs request sent an Embassy of 8 Men with great Presents to the Flat heads to desire them to cease from fighting against the English of Carolina.

6 Octo^r the Commiss^rs write to the Gov^r that according to his Order they had conferred with the principal Indian Traders about building Barracks for the Indians upon the Hill above Albany, that the Traders will not voluntarily contribute to the Building it, & that the best Method will be to get an Act of Assembly, to levy on the Traders suff^t for that purpose.

(P. 103.) Albany 25 October 1715. A French Cacknawaga Indian makes a complaint to the Commiss^rs that he was coming to Albany with a pcell of Bever & in the way down the River he stoped & took them out of his Canoe, at w^ch time there was a Waggon belonging to Co^l John Schuyler whose Servents took his Bever against his Consent & carried it away to Albany but where it is lodged in Town

[1] There is at present no such House nor have I ever heard any such was built, it seems a reasonable request & would I believe in some measure tend to prevent the frauds committed on the Indians; but the Albany People will therefore prevent its taking Place —

(There are numerous references to this trading house in the New York Colonial Laws and the Albany local records. — Ed.)

[2] I seldom find any Lists of the Presents recorded, it ought to be & given in the Presence of the Indian Secretary, as Gov^rs have not escaped being justly censured for defrauding the Indians of their due, & cheating the Crown and the Colony.

he doth not know. The Commiss$^{rs}$ hereupon enquired into the Matter & being informed where the Bever was lodged & that it was sent by this Indian from a French man in Canada to Maj$^{r}$ Mynd$^{t}$ Schuyler they ordered it to be deliv$^{d}$ to the said Mynd$^{t}$ Schuyler.

The 29 Octo$^{r}$ the Commiss$^{rs}$ write the Gov$^{r}$ an Acc$^{t}$ of this Affair & say that the Trade between Albany & Canada is of fatal Consequence to the Indian Interest of this Colony, that of our Indians who are employed in it many stay at Canada & others return so Attached to the French Interest & so Debauched from ours that it puzzells them how to preserve amongst them that Respect & Regard to this Gov$^{t}$ so necessary to the Public Good & Tranquility.

2$^{d}$ Dec$^{r}$ 1715. Gov$^{r}$ Hunter having drawn a Warrant in fav$^{r}$ of the Commiss$^{rs}$ of Indian Affairs on the Treasurer of the Colony for £300 — Two of them being at New York bo$^{t}$ the following Goods to be distributed to the Indians as occasions might require

2 p$^{s}$ of Strouds at £10.10 p ps.
1 p$^{s}$ of Blanketting £10.
1 p$^{s}$ of Duffels cont$^{g}$ 42 yards at 5/6d.

19 Jan$^{ry}$ 1715/16. The Commiss$^{rs}$ receive a Deputation from the Oneida Indians complaining of the dearness of Goods & earnestly requesting they may be cheaper, they say on the price of Goods the Covenant [1] Chain chiefly depends & that unless Goods are cheaper it will cause their & our Ruin. that many far Indians would come constantly hither to Trade but when any of them have made the Experiment, they found themselves so Scandalously imposed on & Cheated by the Traders that it discouraged them from returning.

[1] This connexion is justly observed by the Indians, & I am persuaded that putting the Indian Trade under proper regulations is the only Method we have left to resist & otherthrow the French Influence among the Indians, in all other ways they are & will be our Superiors. This is a Fertile Subject & I may perhaps throw my reflections on it together in some other place.

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We do not find that the Spaniards ever had any settlement, either under the English or French in Newfoundland. By the 7th Article of the Treaty of 1670 between Great Britain and Spain, the Spaniards yeild up to England all lands, countries, islands etc. in America, which were then in the possession of the subjects of Great Britain. [*C.O.* 195, 6 *pp.* 114–117.]

June 3. Whitehal. **448**. Mr. Popple to Mr. Bridger. Requires his answer to May 20 by Wednesday, *etc.* [*C.O.* 5, 914. *p.* 28.]

June 4. Virginia. **449**. Lt. Governor Spotswood to the Council of Trade and Plantations. According to what I had the honour to write your Lordships in my last, I have been for a good part of last spring employed in finishing the fortifications of Christanna, and in settling there a body of our Tributary Indians to the number of 300 men, women and children, who go under the general name of Saponies; and as they seem to be much pleased with their present settlement, well affected to the English, and reckoned a brave people, I hope by their means and the guard of white men placed among them at the Fort, the neighbouring frontiers will be better guarded than heretofore against the incursions of any foreign Indians, especially when this place is further strengthened by the addition of the other Nations of Indians, which I acquainted your Lordps. in my last, had a desire to incorporate with ye Saponies, and have by their messengers inform'd me that they only delay their coming in till the Senequa's who are hunting near their habitations (and with whom they are in no good terms) are removed. The good disposition I found among the Saponies to have their children educated in the principles of the Christian religion, has encouraged me to sett about that work. To this purpose I have placed a schoolmaster among them with a sallary of £50 per annum, which I pay out of my own pockett; and have made choice of about 70 boys and girls who for their years are the most susceptible of learning, to be under his care. And as he is a person whose inclination as well as capacity renders him very fitt for this imployment, there is all humane probability of the success of this undertaking; whereby a foundation will be laid for a more lasting friendship with those Indians, than can be expected while they retain their savage principles and heathenish superstitions. At the same time that I was thus imploy'd at Christanna, the king of the Tuscaruros came thither to give me assurances of the inclinations of his people to live in a good correspondence with this Government. I took the opportunity of this interview to settle the limits of the hunting grounds of the Tuscaruros and our Tributarys that they may not interfere with one another, and also to engage them to be conformable to a late law pass'd here, prohibiting all Indians from coming near the dwelling of any of the English. I have learn'd enough of the temper of the Indians to be fully convinc'd of the necessity of this regulation. They have naturally a great opinion of the power of the English; but when they are permitted to come frequently among the

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inhabitants to see the weakness and scattering manner of living of many familys on the frontier plantations, those impressions wear off, and they become encouraged thereby to all those bloody attempts they have heretofore made. This has been fatally verifyed in the massacre of North Carolina in 1711, where the first attacks fell upon those familys in which the Indians were most conversant. But I am now to informe your Lordps. of a more unhappy instance of the imprudence of suffering the Indians to be too much acquainted with the strength and scituation of H.M. Colonys. The Government of South Carolina believing they had their Indians in an intire subjection have upon all occasions permitted their resorting to Charlestown, traversing the country at pleasure, and whenever their necessitys required (as upon the apprehensions of an invasion from the French during the late war, and reducing the Tuscaruros after the massacre in North Carolina) call'd to their assistance great numbers of different Nations, and by this means given them an opportunity to forme a generall conspiracy against that Province, which broke out last month, and, as Collo. Craven informs me, is intended to extirpate out of that country all H.M. subjects. The number of those savages is so great that the English there being unable to make a stand against them, have deserted the open country and fled for sanctuary to Charlestown, where they also expected to be attack'd, the enemy being, at the time of dispatching hither the express (viz. on the 11th of last month) within two days march of the place. On this surprizing event, the Governor of South Carolina has made pressing instances to me for assistance of arms and ammunition, and that I might not be wanting to relieve H.M. subjects upon such an occasion, I have gott ready such a supply of both as the condition of this Colony will permitt, and wait only the arrival of the *Valeur* man of war from Maryland to dispatch the same away. I have likewise by my letters to the Governors of the Northern Provinces, used my interest to induce them as well to the like contribution out of H.M. stores under their command, as to order the guardships attending there to repair to Charlestown, to animate those people under their present consternation, and to enable them to stand their ground till ye fortifications of ye Town (which I understand are much out of repair) are put into a state of defence. I beg leave on this occasion to represent to your Lordps., of how much importance it is that sufficient stores of arms and ammunition be constantly lodged here, as well for the preservation of this Colony, which is of so great consideration in the British trade, as for the relief of our neighbouring Provinces; this is now the second time during my Government, that the Carolina's have been obliged to apply hither, and recieved supplys of arms for their relief. And if Maryland should happen to fall into the same distress, it cannot be so conveniently supplyed from any other Government as from hence. Upon this consideration I hope your Lordps. will be pleased to intercede with H.M. for an additional supply of stores of war to be sent hither, at least that a part of what was lodged at New York and New

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England after the Canada Expedition, may be ordered to this place, as the most proper repository for them, especially now I am building a convenient magazine for preserving such stores, and have prevailed with the Assembly to settle a sallary on an armourer for keeping them in order. And since there is too much reason to apprehend from the unusual intercourse between the Southern and Northern Indians, that there is a generall combination between them to fall upon all the English Plantations, wherein this Colony cannot hope to escape having it's share in the calamity, I cannot forbear representing to your Lordps., how ill provided we are with money to support such a war; the Revenue of 2*s.* a hogshead is so far defective that the established sallarys due last October are not yet paid off. I shall always carefully avoid asking H.M. to be at any extraordinary charge for our defence. Neither do I think it necessary at present to go the same length as our late Assembly, by addressing H.M. to divest himself of his whole Revenue of Quitt Rents; but I humbly hope H.M. will be graciously pleased upon your Lordps.' interposition, to order the present deficiencys of the Revenue of 2*s.* per hogshead to be supplyed out of the other Revenue of Quitt Rents, as it has been formerly done on the like occasions. And I cannot ommitt pointing out to your Lordps. what appears upon the Journals of this Colony in 1676, when it was judged that if at the begining of Bacon's rebellion, there had been but a small stock of money at the disposal of the Governor, that rebellion might have been easily prevented, which afterwards cost the Crown above fourscore thousand pounds to quell. I don't pretend to argue from hence that the Quitt Rents should be constantly lodged in the country to answer all emergencys; that Revenue is the King's property. And whatever H.M. is pleased to grant out of it, ought to be recieved as an act of his Royal bounty. And I hope I may with as good a grace as any former Governor, intreat this favour, seeing by the schemes I have laid for encreasing the Quitt Rents, one third of the number of acres (which is all that has been paid for in the present scarcity of tobacco) has this year yielded a larger Revenue than the whole for some years past. And as the affairs of the Plantations are more immediatly committed to your Lordps.' care, I hope I do not address myself improperly, when I humbly beg your Lordships will have the goodness to lay before H.M. what I have here represented. I expect every day, a further account of the affairs of Carolina, and shall ommitt no opportunity of communicating the same to your Lordships, *etc.* *Signed*, A. Spotswood. *Endorsed*, Recd. 22nd July, 1715, Read 16th May, 1716. 4½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1317. *No.* 29; *and* 5, 1364. *pp.* 342–350.]

June 8. **450.** Mr. Bridger to Mr. Popple. *Replies to queries* of May 20. A proper Act of Parliament is required for preserving the woods. *Gives prices* of New England timber, *etc.* The freight from New England will be 45*s.* *Signed*, J. Bridger. *Endorsed*, Recd. 10th, Read 14th June, 1715. *Addressed.* 1½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 38; *and* 5, 914. *pp.* 28–30.]

Putney

Dear Sir

I have had my Letters open two or three
days & seem'd, and fear'd your Letter where about
we very much Judging that the Occasion of such Letter
in Enterprises would be no Secret a Week or two Rela-
tive, when I now write to you Dr Mowry with
your second thoughts with Smith, to whether Bris-
bane & Confident that the Cause and Reasons there
against Sir Judicians is to include them & give their Cre-
dit that they are now engaged in against Sir
Judicians, & that as it will be Right & Equity
they should at this Land with some Difficulty
may & do to the Purchasers taking with them Colon
Fletcher as Arbitrator Surveyor, & Commissioners
Sir Land to meet them, Endeavour & find out
by that agreed if the French should attempt
our Settlements & Cause it to be Carried
Surveyed down Already agreed, it Remains if Sir
days-time &c. Some time Delay may be Given
to Sir Judicians & that Sir Disinterested Men
Arbitrators, & Surveyors to View that Land
& Judicians with Equity called upon to Quit
their Claim, & Surrender
Sir Land their Sons to Sir Judicians, and
on Sir Part Sir Purchasers to Sir Judicians & Sir
Sir Sir, if there be Sir French should Sir Sir Sir
& Sir Sir Sir Sir Sir Sir Sir Sir Sir Sir

N. Y. State Library

Lo: 2d

Robert Walker Esq Chairman of the Committee to whom was Committed the Bill entitled an Act for the better regulating the Corporation of the City of Albany respecting their Military Band with powers & directions of & over the Inhabitants & Freemen Citizens of the said City Humbly report to the Legislature that they have gone through the same without any amendment

R Walter

July 19th 1815

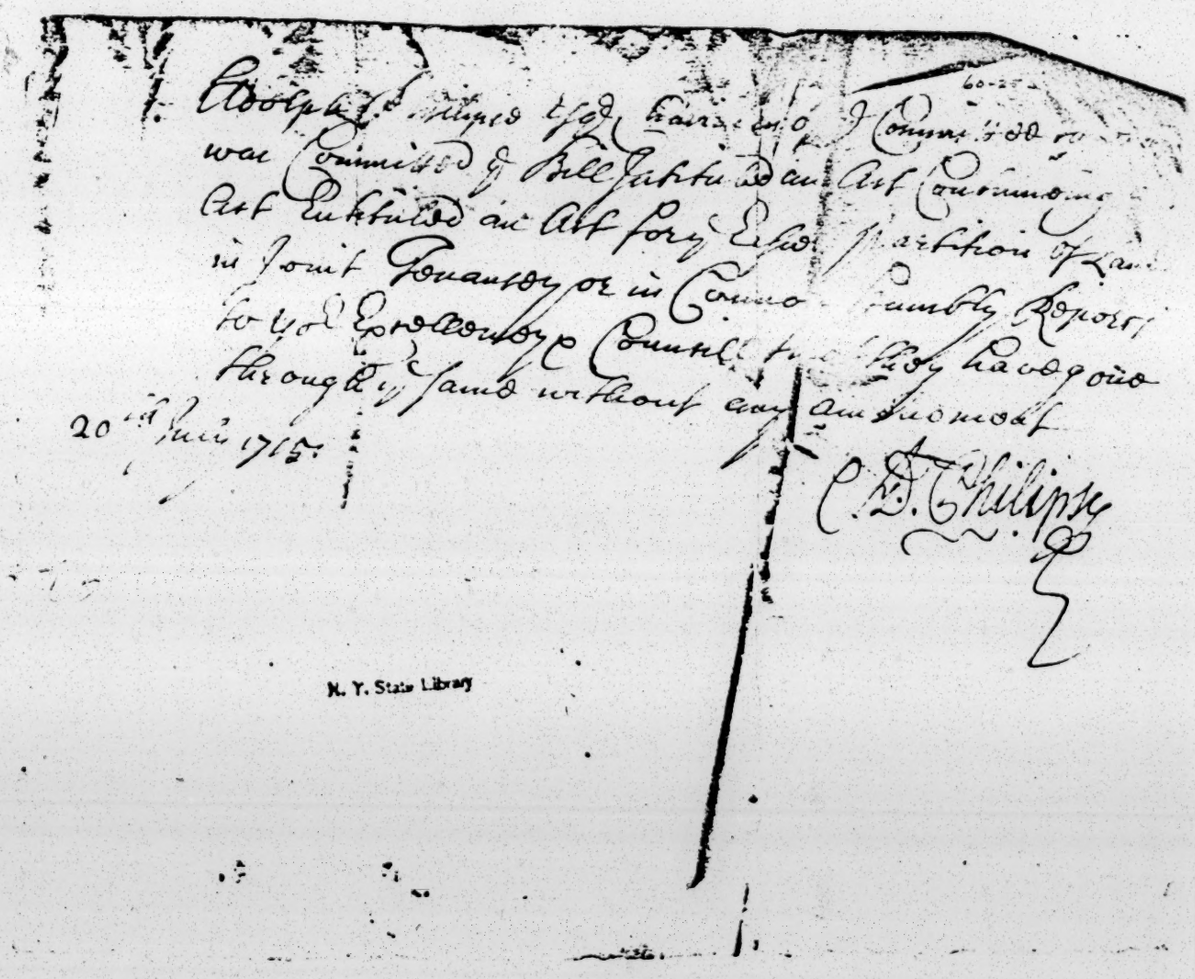
N. Y. State Library

Adopted & Ordered that Leave be given to bring in a Bill
pursuant to the Petition of Thomas Noble
Esq. Mayor of the City of New York
praying that the Act entitled an Act for the
better Regulating and Governing the City of
New York and the Precincts thereof and
for Establishing a Market therein may be
altered & amended as mentioned in the
said Petition

20th June 1715

C. L. Philipse

N. Y. State Library



N. Y. State Library

gentlemen

New York July 1st 1765

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to your Majtys'. Governor, with advice and consent of the Council to apply the same for answering any sudden emergencies where your Majesty's service might suffer for want of a more timely supply, than application at so great distance will admit, subject nevertheless to be duly accounted for as formerly to your Majesty. Virginia, Dec. 17, 1714. *Signed*, Robert Carter, James Blair, Phil. Ludwell, John Smith, John Lewis, Wm. Byrd, Mann Page; Peter Beverley, Speakr., Wm. Barbur, Nicho. Meriwether, Hen. Fitzhugh, Jno. Robinson, Saml. Harwood, Jno. Stanup, Wm. Allerton, G. Elkridge, G. Marable, Wm. Armstead, E. Goodrich, Littlebury Epes, Jno. Simmons, Wm. Wright, Wm. Ball, Fra. Epes, junr., John Waller, M. Bough, Tho. Godwin, John Waugh, W. Bridger, Jos. Godwin, John Bolling, Fra. Gouldman, Ch. Robinson, Wm. Waters, John Hawkins, Wm. Buckner, Richd. Neale, Cha. Flap, Tho. Walke, Jno. Holloway, Geo Newton, Mord. Cooke, Wm. Harwood, Jno. Hamlin, Hen. Soane, junr. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1317. *Nos.* 3, 3 i.; *and* 5, 1364. *pp.* 230–234.]

July 25. New York. **530**. Governor Hunter to the Council of Trade and Plantations. With this your Lordships will receive an Act of Assembly of this Province *for settleing a Revenue for support of H.M. Government for five years*, and another for *a General Naturalization*, of which be pleased to take the following plaine and true history. Finding that the Naturalization Bill was ye block laid in ye way of the Revenue, and that by ye expulsion of Mr. Mulford that part of the House which was in earnest about it had got the majority, and haveing represented to both houses as the best meanes to carry that Bill that it should either be sent home to H.M. for directions to me to pass it, or a clause added for suspending its force untill H.M. pleasure should be known, I say haveing strongly insisted upon these methods to noe purpose I at last asked them what they would doe for the Government if I should pass it in their way since they did not like mine. I asked nothing for myselfe, tho they well knew that I had offers of severall thousands of pounds for my assent. They at last agreed that they would settle a sufficient Revenue for the space of five yeares on that condition. Many rubbs I met with, but at last with difficulty carryed it through both parts of the Legislature and assented to both at the same time. If I have done amiss I am sorry for't, but what was there left me to doe, I have been struggling hard for bread itselfe for five yeares to noe effect, and for four of them unpittied. I hope I have now laid a foundation for a lasting settlement in this hitherto unsettled and ungovernable Province, as your Lordpps. may be further informed by some remarks which I shall make on the Bill. The maine objections which I find are made by those who are noe freinds to the thing as well as opposers of the Bill are these, first that the Assemblymen's allowances are to be paid out of ye Revenue. I wish they had beene always soe, which would have made it noe hard taske to settle a Revenue,

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but the Assemblymen being by a former Act (approv'd by her late Majesty) paid by a County Tax, the keeping matters unsettled created a necessity of their frequent meetings, by which meanes they were gainers, and the Government starved. I did all I cold to have these allowances thus paid dureing the whole time for which the Revenue is settled but was forced to take up with this as a tryall for one yeare, which makeing an interruption in the old method of payment, and being a considerable ease to the countys I make noe doubt but ye Members will returne instructed to continue this method by an Act and to repeale ye other which has beene of soe pernicious consequence to the Government and People. Besides this is in conformity to my Instructions; for in these relateing to Jerseys (where there was noe settled Revenue) I am directed to use my endeavour to procure an Act for a Revenue, and in that Act to take care that due provision be made for the contingent charges of Councill and Assembly; If the Councill here are soe self-deny'd as to decline such allowances, or not to insist upon't, I am ye more oblig'd to them and it is their own consent has excluded them, neither has there beene any president for such allowance here. The other objection which may be made but was not offer'd as an amendment by the Councill, and which has indeed more weight in itt, is, That the money is lodg'd in the Treasurer's hands. For this I have to say that it was done by the Receiver Generall's consent and approbation who I must own to his praise had ye vertue to give the casting vote (being Chairman of ye Committee) against all ye amendments which were offer'd and intended to destroy the Bill. He has his sellary and perquisites of his office as before, the last increas'd, and is only eased of some trouble and expenses. The strikeing of money bills to ye vallue of £6,000 for the present uses mentioned in the Bill, and these Bills being lodg'd in the Treasurer's hands (noe Act cold lodge them otherwise) to be sunck yearely at ye rate of £1,200 pr. annum made it necessary that the money should be soe lodged that was to sink 'em. In the next place the Naturalization Bill in it's long preamble speaks sufficiently for itselfe, and if it be an Act that may receive H.M. approbation, I am very confident it will have this good effect, that it will unite the minds of by much the majority of the people here who are most considerable either for trade or estate in a thorough good disposition for his future service. If it may not, I can see noe harm in suffering it to lye upon yr. Lordships' table for some time. The other Act relateing to sales by vendue or auction I think has little to be said for it or against it otherwise than as ye parties who are interested shall chance to offer it. The shopkeepers of New York are for it, the generality of others against it, soe I leave it to your Lordships, and have passed it as an Act which had ye approbation of ye two parts of three of this Legislature without inquireing strictly into any of its consequences, but I must affirm that those who get most by it have deserved least of this Government. Severall other Bills lye before me for my assent which shall be (soe many as shall receive it) transmitted to your Lordships by the next conveyance.

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The long Session here has obliged me to adjourne the Assembly in the Jersyes till harvest is over that is to ye 1st of September. What is called ye Western Division in that Province is in danger of confusion by the meanes of Mr. Cox and his party. The (*enclosed*) paper will inform your Lordpps. in part of their present disposition (*v. No.* 531). The Grand Jury have presented and the Justices bound over ye signers and promoters of it. When the affaires in this Province shall give me leave to attend these in the other, I'm confident I shall make all easey there, there being noe reall ground for their uneasiness, unless it be in their nature for they are all from New England who have sign'd it. But whether they be a true sample of the body of the people there, or only a lott of unquiet and restless men who cold be easy noe where and soe left that Province for this, I cannot determine, but this I confidently affirm, that all ye opposition and vexation I have met with in both these Provinces has beene in a great measure oweing to those who have come to us from that. I have sent messengers to our Five Indian Nations to perswade them to make warr upon these who have lately attacked Carolina, as also to ye Indians on Sesquahanna to encourage them to goe on in their attempts upon 'em, these have lately brought home 30 prisoners. This I take to be the effectual way to put an end to that warr. I shall acquaint your Lordpps. with ye result. It is matter of wonder that hitherto noe effectual method has beene thought of for uniteing the divided strength of these Provinces on ye Continent for the defence of the whole. Since ye writeing of what is above I have resolved by ye advice of ye Councill to goe myselfe to Albany to meet the Deputies of our Five Indian Nations, as well to perswade them to interpose in ye Carolina warr as to prevent some confusion created amongst them by some turbulent Palatines settled neare them contrary to my exprest orders and proclamations. One Jean Conrad Weizer who was ye leader of that sedition which obliged me to march with a force to disarm them, is ye chiefe promoter of this, hee with his crew has pulled down a man's house in ye neighbourhood, is since fled to Boston. I have wrote by ye advice of ye Councill here to have him apprehended there in order to his being brought to Justice for a terror to ye rest. He gives out that he is bound for England instructed by ye Indians. I most humbly implore your Lordpps.' assistance for releife in my severall sufferings with which you are not unacquainted and which, but for the hopes I have built on your justice and generosity, would be insupportable. P.S. The other Acts past this Sessions and which shall be transmitted by the first conveyance after they are engrossed are, (1) An Act *for appointing an Agent and directing ye Treasurer to pay* 500 *ounces of plate yearely to John Champante Agent, etc.* (2) An Act *for continueing an Act for appointing Commissioners to lett to farme the Excise, etc.* (3) An Act *continueing an Act to prevent ye runing away of negroe slaves out of ye City and County of Albany to ye French at Canada.* (4) An Act *for ye better repaireing ye fortifications of Schenectady, etc.* (5) An Act *continueing an Act for ye easier partition of lands in joint tenancy, etc.* (6) An Act *for ye*

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*Treasurer's paying severall persons, and for paying the excise in arreare to ye Treasurer.* (7) An Act *to relieve Robert Lurting vendue master of New York of divers penalties in the Act for laying a duty on goods sold by publick vendue or outcry.* (8) An Act *for building a County House and Prison in Dutches County.* (9) An Act *for relieveing ye inhabitants of South Carolina from ye duties laid and paid in this Colony of New York for goods, slaves etc. imported into this Colony dureing six months.* (10) An Act *to oblige ye inhabitants of each particular ward within ye City of New York to make good their respective quotas of all publick taxes.* (11) An Act *for ye better repaireing the fortifications of ye City of Albany, etc.* (12) An Act *for ye destroying of wolves in ye County of Orange.* (13) An Act *for repaireing ye County House and Prison in ye County of Ulster.* (14) An Act *declareing John Sloss free from the duty of tonnage.* (15) An Act *to exempt Hannah Martin, Doctor Christian Cooper and Mr. George Smith from payment of ye tax for* 12 *negroes imported from South Carolina.* (16) An Act *to enable Sarah Crego, widow etc., to sell a lott of land in New York.* (17) An Act *for dischargeing Capt. Peter Van Brugh and Hendrik Hensen of Albany for the provisions and stores of warr formerly in their hands, etc. Refers to* his appointment of Lewis Morris as Chiefe Justice. *Continues* :—He haveing by his labours and industry in the Assemblys deserved well of the Government, and to that it is in a great measure wee owe our present settlement, soe I humbly entreat your Lordpps. not to give way to any applications in favour of any other ; And that you will be pleased to recommend George Clarke Esq. Secretary of this Province, to H.M., to fill Mr. Mompesson's roome in ye Councill here, he haveing a power in his patent to execute his office by a Deputy. *Signed*, Ro. Hunter. *Endorsed*, Recd. 29th, Read 31st Augt., 1715. 11 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1051. *No.* 3 ; *and* 5, 1123. *pp.* 320–332.]

[July 25.] **531**. Copy of presentment of the Grand Jury of Salem of the signatories to *following*, all of Cohansey in the County of Salem for refusal to obey Frances Pagget Constable of Cohansey, appointed to collect the taxes laid by an Act of Assembly, "to the evil example of others and against ye peace of our Lord the King," *etc. Endorsed etc. as preceding.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 971. *No.* 4.]

[July 25.] **532**. Copy of paper subscribed by several inhabitants of New Jersey. We utterly denie to pay to Francis Pagit, our so called Constable, because wee doubt of his being a lawfull Constable and because wee have been illegally assessed by an Asseser who being an open profest Roman Catholick which is utterly repugnant to the Laws of Great Brittain and contrary to ye rights and liberties of his Royal Majties.' faithfull subjects, *etc. Signed*, Zebulon Stathem *and* 33 *others. Endorsed*, Recd. 29th, Read 31st Aug., 1715. *Enclosed in preceding.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 971. *No.* 3.]

July 26. **533**. Mr. Palmer and other Barbados Merchants to the Council of Trade and Plantations. It having been the usual

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of Virginia, or such of your neighbouring Colonies as you can at any time procure. And what we have to add is, that we cannot conclude without commending your vigilance about the Indians, and desiring the continuance of it, to prevent the fatal calamities which have befallen Carolina, and threaten H.M. other Colonies; That matter has been laid before the Parliament, who will assist H.M. in the protection of His remotest subjects as well as those at home, and we doubt not but effectual orders will soon be given for the assistance of such of H.M. Plantations as may be in distress. Upon which occasion, you will do well to encourage them to exert their utmost abilities in their own defence. [C.O. 5, 1364. *pp.* 236–239; *and* 5, 1335. *No.* 192.]

Aug. 19. St. James's. **576**. H.M. Warrant to Governor Hunter for payment of salary for William Vesey, Rector of Trinity Church, New York. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 303, 304.]

Aug. 23. Whitehal. **577**. Bryan Wheelock to Jeremiah Dummer. The Council of Trade and Plantations having expected what you might further offer in relation to the Land Bank in New England, they can no longer delay *etc.* [*C.O.* 5, 914. *p.* 104.]

Aug. 23. London. **578**. Charles Lodwick to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Understanding your Lordships have now under consideration the deplorable condition of Carolina occasioned by the insurrection of the Indians ther and fearing thos Indians also of H.M. more Northern Plantacons may be seduced (if they are not already actually ingaged with thos to the Southward in thos barbarities committed ther) I represent some advices lately received from New York, *etc.* They all in generall complain of a great decay in their trade with the Indians, and much more lately then has bin formerly, the French by sending preists among them, and greater numbers then before may, if not prevented, in a little time seduce all our Indians wholly to their intrest. And as the French have very lately desired libertie of the 5 Nations of our Indians to build a house (as they call it) in the Onondage Country which is on this side the Lake, if this be allowed, it canot fail not onely of drawing our trade wth. the Indians wholly to themselves, but may also be a means to engage them to become our enemies, when any war shall happen between the French and us, whereby most of our Northern as well as Southern Plantations would be exposed to the dayly insults of both French and Indians, and not be without hazard of being intirely lost to the Crown, *etc.* *Proposes* that application be made to the French Court, that their subjects of Canada be forbid to settle among our Five Nations, *etc.* All Treaties with the Indians have always bin managed with the advice and in the presence of Col. Peter Schuyler who is first of H.M. Council ther, to whom the Indians have given the name of Quedor, and for whom the Indians always had a very

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great esteem that they would be greatlie displeased should he be left out or not appear. There are reports that the Governour ther has bin pleased to slight this Gentleman, and that the major part of the Council have the unhappiness not to be in this Governour's favour. If Col. Schuyler should not be taken notice of to the Indians it may be of ill consequence especially at this criticall juncture and may induce the Indians to slight us and to believe the report the French give out that England is in a civill war at home, expecting a King from France, and that the English are not in a condition to protect or incourage them as the French are, *etc.* Mr. Lewis Morris, appointed by the Governour Chief Justice, was never bred to the law however he may be quallified otherways, *etc.* *Signed*, Charles Lodwick. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 23rd Aug., 1715. 1¼ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1051. *No.* 2.]

[Aug. 24.] **579**. Mr. Dummer to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I humbly beg pardon for my long delay in giving yor. Lordpps. my reasons against the Bank. I expected instructions by the last ships, but was disappointed. It seems the Governour prorogu'd the Assembly for a month, and that was the occasion of it. What I have therefore now writ is a private paper, and I humbly pray it may be so us'd. *Signed*, Jer. Dummer. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 24th Aug., 1715. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

579. i. Reasons against the Land Bank for New England. The Publik Banck or Province Bills have bin found to be good by above 20 years experience, *etc.* They will answer all the necessities of money, which the private will not, which will not be receiv'd by the Treasurer for taxes. There will be much inconvenience and many law suits occasion'd by two sorts of money of different value passing at one time in the province, as we have found by former experience, *etc.* The profit should go to the public to discharge the great debts contracted by the French and Indian war, and not to private persons. If the private bank be incorporated, the onely money in the Province will be made by private bankers, which will make the public dependant on them, and enable them to make a monopoly of all the trade of the country, *etc.* 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *Nos.* 61, 61 i.; *and* 5, 914. *pp.* 105–107.]

Aug. 24. Whitehall. **580**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to Governor Lord A. Hamilton. Mr. Congreve Secretary for the Island of Jamaica has represented that having, conform to the powers he has by his Letters Patent, appointed a Deputy for executing the said office is also ready to find sufficient security for discharging that trust, your Lopp. has refused hitherto to admit him, to the prejudice of the publick service as well as of Mr. Congreve's right; This having been laid before the King I am to signifie to your Lordship H.M. pleasure that you do admit in due form the Deputy appointed by Mr. Congreve for executing the offices specified in his Patent. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 305.]

P. S. He desires augmentation of troops.

I have again importuned M[r] Sec: Stanhope about the augmentation of the troops.

A Councilor dead and others recommend'd

Since the writing of what is above D[r] Sam[l] Staats one of the Council his dead, I humbly recômend D[r] John Johnson the present Mayor in his place, many of the Council living remote I am frequently at a loss for a Quorum, to remedy that I beg leave

A supernumerary proposed.

to recommend David Jamison, or David Lyall as a supernumerary.

## *Conference of Governor Hunter with the Indians.*

[New-York, Bb., 18.]

Propositions made by the Sachims of the Five Nations of Indians viz[t] the Maquase Oneydes, Onnondages Cayouges and Sinnekes to his Excellency Brigader Robert Hunter Captain Generall and Governour in Cheife of New York &[c] In Albany the 27[th] of August a[o] 1715.

PRESENT— His Excell[y] Brig[r] Hunter Governour Generall &[c]
Coll. P. Schuyler
Coll. Kil. V. Ranselaer } Of His Maj[ties] Council.
Thomas Byerley Esq[r]
The Commissioners of the Indian Affaires
and Recorder and Aldermen of Albany.

Dekanissore Cheife Sachim of Onnondage, Speaker, said:—

When we were here last yeare we made three propositions, and not haveing then Belts of Wampum to lay down according to our custom, gave three sticks, and now bring the three Belts of Wampum for the said three propositions.

Brother Corlaer

We are here mett togeather, Yo[r] Excellency & the Sachims of the five Nations, at Albany, the place appointed for all treaties with us, and if there be any affaires of moment to be treated of, either of Virginia, Maryland, Carolina, or any of His Majesty's colonys in America, this is the place where we are first to treat with one another.

Your Excellency renew'd the Covenant Chain last summer here, which was extreamly acceptable to us all, and you demanded the hatchet from us which you had given into our hands against the French of Canada; which hatchet we doe now deliver you: it has been an unfortunate hatchet; we have had two Canada expeditions but they proved both abortive and unsuccessfull, and therefore if ever you offer to give us such a hatchet again into our hands we will not accept of it. Did give a Belt of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer.

Last summer when we were here, you cômanded and required that the path of goeing to warr against the Flatheads (Indians that live in Carolina) should be stopt, but we told you

then that we could not give you an answer before we had consulted with our young men the warriors, and we are now come to a conclusion to obey yo$^{r}$ Excellency's commands and to stop up that path henceforth; but there are diverse Companys of our people, stil out against them, who have referred the decision of that matter to the Sachims and other young Indians that were left at home, whether that warr should be continued or noe. Doe give a stick, which they will make good with a Belt of Wampum haveing none ready for the present.

Brother Corlaer.

We have heard of the demise of our great Queen Anne, whose death we condole with all our hearts, and at the same time we heard with unspeakable joy that our great King George succeeded her in the kingdoms and dominions belonging to Great Britain; and we were likewise told that he would protect and defend us as Queen Anne had done. We hope it will be true; then our Children's Children will ever live in peace & flourish and noe difference will ever arise between us, if that be performed. Doe give a Belt of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer.

You forbid us to go to war against the Flatheads of Carolina, and we have been obedient to yo$^{r}$ commands; now we have often desir'd that the goods should be sold cheaper, which has not been comply'd with all, and we insist still that goods may be sold at a more easy rate. It would be a great satisfaction to all our people.

You have taken out of our hands that hatchet which you put into our hands, and we have laid it down willingly, but we have a hatchet of our own, which we made use of in former times, which we keep lying by us to make use of the same, and ever we shall be attacked by any body. Doe give five small bundles of Beaver.

We have done speaking and this is what we have to say, for which we pray'd yo$^{r}$ Excellency to come up; but we have been sent for likewise by yo$^{r}$ Excellencys commands, and shall attend to hear what yo$^{r}$ Excellency has to propose to us, and desire to know the time when we shall waite upon you.

Albany 28$^{th}$ of August 1715. Die Dñi.

Dekannissore the Speaker of the Five Nations, accompany'd with three other Cheife Sachims, came to His Excellency's lodging in the afternoone while people were at Church, and told His Excellency they were come to make some alteration in the propositions they had made yesterday, and desir'd that something said then might be raizd out, since the meaning and real intention of the Five Nations is as follows, and said:—

Brother Corlaer.

We told you yesterday that you had given us a hatchet in our hands against the French of Canada which proved an unfortunate and unsuccessfull one, and that therefore we would not take up such a hatchet again (meaning, wage warr against the French of Canada) the reason why we said so is because we find the goods in this place grow dearer and dearer; we therefore desire that your Excellency would be pleased to inform His Majesty herewith that he would be pleased to take such measures that the goods may be sold cheaper, and that our bevers and peltry may bear a better price.

We desire also that that proposition which we made yesterday in not takeing up the hatchet again may be blotted out and not mentioned; for we told you that we had a hatchet lying by us to be made use of against those that should annoy us; but we do now tell you that that

hatchet is a fortunate hatchet and is all well yo[rs] as ours: this hatchet is the hatchet which we have used of old against our Indian enemys whereby we made their dwellings a wilderness, and has always been victorious. Now if your Excellency is intended to make use of that hatchet it must be new steel'd.

(Indorsed) "N° 1. Referred to in Brigad[r]
"Hunter's l[r]ê of 29[th] Sept. 1715.

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## *Proposal of the Five Nations explained and rectified.*

[New-York, Feb., 12.]

Propositions made by the Sachims of the Five Nations of Indians viz[t] the Maquas Oneydes Onnondages Cayouges and Sinnekes to His Excellency Brigad[r] Rob[t] Hunter Capt. Generall and Govern[r] in Cheife of New York &[c]. In Albany the 27[th] of August 1715.

PRESENT— His Excellency Brigad[r] Hunter Governour Generall.
Coll. P. Schuyler
Coll. Kil. Van Ranslaer } Of His Maj[tes] Councill.
Thomas Byerly Esq[r]
The Commissioners of the Indian Affaires, and
Recorder & Aldermen of Albany.

Deka[nissore] Cheife Sachem of Onnondages, Speaker:—

When we were here last yeare we made three propositions and not haveing the Belts of Wampum to lay down according to our Custom, gave three sticks, and doe now bring the three Belts of Wampum for the said three propositions.

Brother Corlaer

Wee are here mett together, yo[r] Excellency and the Sachims of the Five Nations, at Albany, the place appointed for all treaties with us, and if there be any affaires of moment to be treated of, either by Virginia, Maryland, Carolina, or any of his Majesty's Colonys in America this is the place where we are to treat with one another.

Your Excellency renewed the Covenant Chain last summer, which was extreamly acceptable to us all, and you demanded the hatchet from us which you had given into our hands against the French of Canada, which hatchet we do now deliver you. It has been an unfortunate hatchet; we have had two Canada expeditions, but they proved both abortive and unsuccessful. Nevertheless we must acquaint you that we have a hatchet of our own which we have had of old and has always been very successfull and fortunate. It has subdued a great many nations of Indians and we have made their habitations to be turn'd into a wilderness and desolate, and that hatchet is still lying by us ready, and it is yours as well [as] ours. Now if Yo[r] Excellency has occassion at any time to make use of that hatchet, it shall be at yo[r] cômand, but then it must be new steel'd.

hatchet is a fortunate hatchet and is all well yo[rs] as ours: this hatchet is the hatchet which we have used of old against our Indian enemys whereby we made their dwellings a wilderness, and has always been victorious. Now if your Excellency is intended to make use of that hatchet it must be new steel'd.

(Indorsed) "N° 1. Referred to in Brigad[r]
"Hunter's lrê of 29[th] Sept. 1715.

## *Proposal of the Five Nations explained and rectified.*

[New-York, Bb., 18.]

Propositions made by the Sachims of the Five Nations of Indians viz[t] the Maquase Oneydes Onnondages Cayouges and Sinnekes to His Excellency Brigad[r] Rob[t] Hunter Capt. Generall and Govern[r] in Cheife of New York &[c]. In Albany the 27[th] of August 1715.

PRESENT— His Excellency Brigad[r] Hunter Governour Generall.
Coll. P. Schuyler
Coll. Kil. Van Ranslaer } Of His Maj[tes] Councill.
Thomas Byerly Esq[r]
The Commissioners of the Indian Affaires, and
Recorder & Aldermen of Albany.

Dekannissore Cheife Sachem of Onnondages, Speaker:—

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Brother Corlaer

Wee are here mett together, yo[r] Excellency and the Sachims of the Five Nations, at Albany, the place appointed for all treaties with us, and if there be any affaires of moment to be treated of, either by Virginia, Maryland, Carolina, or any of his Majesty's Colonys in America this is the place where we are to treat with one another.

Your Excellency renewed the Covenant Chain last summer, which was extreamly acceptable to us all, and you demanded the hatchet from us which you had given into our hands against the French of Canada, which hatchet we do now deliver you. It has been an unfortunate hatchet; we have had two Canada expeditions, but they proved both abortive and unsuccessful. Nevertheless we must acquaint you that we have a hatchet of our own which we have had of old and has always been very successfull and fortunate. It has subdued a great many nations of Indians and we have made their habitations to be turn'd into a wilderness and desolate, and that hatchet is still lying by us ready, and it is yours as well [as] ours. Now if Yo[r] Excellency has occassion at any time to make use of that hatchet, it shall be at yo[r] cômand, but then it must be new steel'd.

Brother Corlaer

Last summer when we were here you commanded and required that the path of goeing to warr against the Flatheads, Indians that live in Carolina, should be stop'd, but we told you that we could not give you an answer then, before we had consulted with our young men the warriors, and we are now come to a conclusion to obey yo$^{r}$ Excellency's commands and to stop up that path henceforth; but there are diverse companys of our people still out against them, who have referred the decision of that matter to the Sachims and other young Indians that were left at home, wether that warr should be continued or no,—Doe give a stick, which they will make good with a Belt of Wampum haveing none ready for the present.

Brother Corlaer

We have heard of the demise of our great Queen Anne, whose death we condole with all our hearts; and at the same time we heard with unspeakable joy that our great King George succeeded her in the kingdom and dominions belonging to Great Brittain; and we were likewise told that he would protect and defend us as Queen Anne had done. We hope it will be true; then our Children's Children will ever live in peace and flourish, and no differences will ever arise between us if that be performed. Doe give a Belt of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer

Your forbid us to goe to warr against the Flatheads of Carolina, and wee have been obedient to your commands. Now we have often desired that the goods should be sould cheaper, which has not been complyed withall, and we insist still that goods may be sold at a more easy rate, it would be a great satisfaction to all our people and do therefore beseech Yo$^{r}$ Excell$^{y}$ would be pleased to inform His Majesty herewith that he may take such measures to make us easy in this particular and that our Bever and Peltry may bear a better price.

We have done speaking, and this is what we have to say, for w$^{ch}$ we pray'd yo$^{r}$ Excellency to come up; but we have been sent for likewise by yo$^{r}$ Excellency's comands, and shall attend to hear what yo$^{r}$ Excellency has to propose to us, and desire to know the time when we shall waite upon you.

His Excellency said—

The Propositions which the Brethren have now made are of such a nature which will require some time to give a proper answer. However that noe time may be lost and to morrow being Sabbath Day, I desire to meet you on Munday in the afternoon; at which time I will endeavour to answer to yo$^{r}$ satisfactions what you have proposed.

Brethren.

It is true I had sent a messenger to appoint you to meet me here about a month hence but in the mean time I received a message from you by a Deputy of each Nation, intimating you desired a meeting in ten days punctually from that day they spoke to me. Accordingly I laid aside all other bussiness and transported myself hither precisely against that day; since which time a whole week is past, but I have waited with patience, and hope this interview will be concluded with the satisfaction, and for the interest of both sides. I shall at the same time when I have answered what you have said to me now, acquaint you with what I have to propose to you and reason of my sending for you down.

Examined with the Originall

P$^{r}$ R$^{t}$ Livingston Sêcry for the
Indian Affaires

N$^{o}$ 2.

## *Governor Hunter's Answer to the Five Nations.*

[New-York, Bb, 20.]

Answer made by His Excellency Brigad$^{r}$ Robert Hunter Capt. Gen$^{ll}$ and Governour in Cheife of New York &$^{c}$ to the Maquase Oneydes Onnondages Cayouges and Sinnekes in Albany this 29$^{th}$ day of August 1715.

Brethren:—

You are now mett to receive my answer to what you offer'd to me two days agoe by the mouth of Dekanissore yo$^{r}$ Speaker.

As to yo$^{r}$ first proposition, all places for treatyes are appointed by the joynt consent of the partyes treating; Albany has always been the place where the severall governours have had interviews with the Five Nations, and I agree that it shall continue so.

Last year I renewed our Covenants with you with a very good heart, a chain which I hope has strength enough to bear all the shocks of our enemys abroad, or more dangerous ones if any such there be at home; for upon that Chain hangs our mutuall security and strength.

I at the same time demanded the hatchet which was given into your hands against the French of Canada, our Queen haveing then concluded a peace with that King. The whole world knows how successfull that warr was carryed on in Europe, but as you well observe it was an unsuccessfull hatchet at best on this side: but as that ill success can in no wise be computed to her late Majesty who had given all necessary orders and made all suitable preparations for these expeditions, nor to you who ingaged in them with all imaginable cheerfullness and resolution, I speake it with gratitude and to your praise, nor to me who in yo$^{r}$ own sight perform'd exactly that share which was committed to my care; let it for ever hereafter be buried in oblivion, and never more mentioned, unless it be to the reproach of those whose mismanagement in that part of it which was to be performed by sea, or something worse, defeated so promising an enterprize. But there is another hatchet which you mention and I repeat with great joy, that is, the hatchet of mutual defence and security, that, as it is bright, I hope and pray it may be lasting as the sun. It has never been lifted up in vain, and woe to them who shall deserve to have its edge turned against them. I shall take care to steel it, and doubt not but you will sharpen it when it is wanted. His Excellency gave them hereupon a Belt of Wampum.

Brethren.

The last time that I had the pleasure to meet you here, I desir'd that bloody path which led to the Flat Heads, might be barr'd up, for these reasons cheifly, that they desired peace and were at that time in strict friendship and alliance with his Majesty's subjects in Carolina. But as I am informed the Case is alter'd, and they have contrary to their faith given, joyn'd with some other Indians, and in a most barbarous manner fallen upon that people and murdered many in cold blood, who little dreamed of being butchered by those to whom they had intrusted their safety. I shall speak more amply to this particular anon.

So soon as I had information of the death of our late Queen, I sent a messenger to notify it to you, and the Accession of His Majesty King George to the Throne, who is a Prince as able and willing to protect his subjects, assist his allies and chastise his enemys as any King in Europe is or ever was; and now in his name, in the most solemn manner, I give you assurance of his protection and favour. A Belt was given.

Brethren.

Your proposition relateing to the low rates of peltry and high rates of goods, if I understand right, comes from those who have given occasion for the complaint. I wish I could make you rightly understand the true state of that matter: I shall do my best. The prices of Bever &c does not at all depend upon the pleasure of any man or number of men, but intirely upon the demands there happens to be for those commodities in the European marketts. When the demand is great, that is when they are much wanted, the price raises; when it is not, that is when the marketts are gluted, the price falls. Dureing the warr peltry could not be easily exported from England, which glutted the marketts there; the peace is but new, and trade has not as yet had time to take its antient course, but I am full of hope that a lettle time will mend that matter. Now because I am perswaded that those who sell you goods at dear rates give this which you have said, for their excuse, I'll leave them without excuse, by informeing you that all goods have a real stated value, according to the different times of vending, which is no secret among us, tho' it is always determined by what I have already mentioned, and that you may have all goods which you shall want at as easy rates as the Christians can afford to sell them at to one another, I shall forthwith issue out my orders to the Magistrates here, and the Commissioners for Indian Affairs that upon application from any Indian that he conceives himself to be abused or imposed upon in his bargain, they take care immediately to conveene before them, the persons so complained of, and do strict Justice to the Indians, and in case of guilt to punish the offender as the law directs in cases of frauds and extortion. And of this I would have you give notice to all yo$^{r}$ people who have dealings this way. I have now answered to yo$^{r}$ severall overtures and shall proceed as you desir'd to what I have to offer to you: And laid down a Belt.

Brethren.

In the name of the Most Potent and Most Gracious King George our Great Sovereign I renew with you the antient Covenant Chain, and again in the most solemn manner assure you of his protection and favour; which, I am well perswaded you will ever deserve. Whereupon a Belt was given them.

Brethren

In my answer to yo$^{r}$ proposition about stopping the path that led to the Flat Heads I hinted something that I promised to speak more at large which I now do.

Some Indians in the neighbourhood of His Majesty's good subjects our Brethren of Carolina, have lately, contrary to their engagements and faith given, & without any cause or declaration of warr, fallen upon that people and butchered many in their beds, who could not apprehend any such treatment from those who had profesed themselves their freinds; amongst these I am informed that yo$^{r}$ old enemys the Flatheads have rang'd themselves. You yo$^{r}$selves know best the truth of this, if it be so. The cause of their fury against these His Majesty's subjects is chiefely this, that when the Flatheads implor'd their assistance, [to fight against] the Five Nations, they absolutely refused it, because you were ever in strict alliance with the Crown and good friends to the subjects of Great Brittain. You may well remember a convinceing proof of their regard & friendship for you: near two years ago, I think, one of your number was taken prisoner amongst others who were makeing warr upon them: so soon as they understood that he belonged to you, they releas'd him treated him, kindly, and sent him to me to New York, and I convey'd him save to his home.

What I now desire and expect of you is that according to our covenants which import mutual assistance you will now interpose with yo^r power, to put an end to this warr, and either p^rswade or force those who are concerned in it (whom you know better than I) to lay down the hatchet in the mean time, untill conditions of peace shall be agreed upon. This, as it will redound to yo^r glory, will be highly pleaseing to His Majesty and indear all his subjects to their good brethren of the Five Nations; and to this I shall wait yo^r answer. And a Belt of Wampum was given them thereupon.

A true Copy Examined

P^r Rob^t Livingston Sêcry for
the Indian Affaires.

No. 3.

## *Reply of the Five Nations to Governor Hunter.*

[New-York, Bb., 21.]

The Five Nations of Indians viz^t Maquase Oneydes Onnondages Cayouges and Sinnekes their Reply to his Excellency Brigad^r Hunter, Captain Generall and Governour in Cheife &^c. In Albany the 31^st of August 1715.

Present— Coll. P. Schuyler
Coll. Kill. V. Ranselaer
Thomas Byerly Esq^r

Brother Corlaer

We are again conveined togeather to our great satisfaction and pleasure. You made a Proposition two days ago whereby in the name of the Most Potent and Gracious King George our Sovereign Lord you renew'd the Ancient Covenant Chain in the most solemn manner, and promised that the same should be kept inviolable, and withall told us that noe enemys without or within us, should be able to breake it. I doe now in the name of all the Five Nations renew and confirm the same; which antient chain of friendship shall be kept inviolable by us, praying that His Excellency would do the same on his part. Possibly some evil minded people may strive to raise jealicies between us, but pray do not hearken to them. If we but continue to keep the Covenant Chain brit & clear, our Children's Children will live and look upon [one] another in peace and tranquillity; but if we regard and believe those that will make it their business to create differences between us, then we are both ruin'd. Doe give a Belt of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer.

You have told us that the Indians liveing in the neighbourhood of Carolina, who were in friendship with the English His Majesty's subjects there, have most perfidiously and barbarously murdred those people in their beds without any cause or provocation on the Christian's side. You also inform us that the principal cause why they have thus butchered the English in cold blood was because they would not assist the said Indians to fight against us of the Five Nations, who have always been in friendship with the Kings subjects, and as a token of those people's friendship and regard for us they saved one of our people and released him when he

Carolina, and agree with you interestly [intirely?] since they are men of no faith, to subdue them by force of arms, and in order to make yo$^{r}$ attempt more effectuall I will furnish you now with a quantity of ammunition and supply you dureing the warr as yo$^{r}$ occassion shall require, and shall with all convenient speed acquaint the King my master with how good a heart you have offered the service for the reduceing of his enemys, and make no doubt but his Majesty being sencible of your seasonable service will send you a handsome present to testify his satisfaction.

It is true I did not give you an answer relating to the locks and kittles, but I shall give orders forthwith that it may be don at my charge.

I shall also give orders that the house you mention be immediately built, and when it is finished I hope none of you will be so unwise as to pull it downe and burn the boards as has been done formerly, or that you lodge with any of the traders, and then it will be an easy matter for the Magistrates and Commissioners of the Indian Affairs for to prevent your being impos'd upon.

Brethren.

You will forthwith receive a present of such goods as will be necessary for you, and such as could be had in such short warning as you gave me, and you need not doubt of this being repeated as the good services you shall doe in this warr shall deserve.

Ex$^{d}$

Rob$^{t}$ Livingston Sêcry for the Indian affaires.

N$^{o}$ 4.

## *Message of the Far Indians to Governor Hunter.*

[New-York, Bb., 22.]

Propositions made by the Sachims of the Five Nations to his Excellency Brigadier Hunter Capt. Generall and Governour in Cheife &$^{c}$. In Albany the 29$^{th}$ of Aug$^{st}$ 1715.

PRESENT— His Excêll: Rob$^{t}$ Hunter Esq
Coll. Peter Schuyler,
Coll. Kill. V. Ranslaer } Of his Majesty's Councill
Thomas Byerley Esq$^{r}$

Dekanissore, Speaker.

Brother Corlaer.

Yesterday arrived here three Sinnekes from [their] Country and say that there has been eleven days ago, messengers in the Sinnekes Country from the Dowaganhaes or farr Indians called Awighsaghroene, who were sent by other farr Indians that live beyond them called Ronatewisichroone, the said last mentioned farr Indians have sent a pipe of peace for his Excellency and the Five Nations and them to smoak togeather in peace, and also a pair of shoos, which were shown in the meetting, which pipe and shoos are to remaine in the Sinnekes country as a token of peace and friendship till next spring, when the said Indians will come and

treat with the Five Nations and with His Excellency; and the said farr Indians do inform us that they have been but in a week compacity for a long time, but are now grown strong and powerfull.

The said farr Indians say they have not been here a long time and the path was almost grown quite over with bush; but they do now open the path and make the same clear and clearer; desireing that they may come freely to trade here without any molestation or hindrance from any people whatever.

The messengers of the Dowaganhaes that came last to the Sinnekes Country, call'd Awighsaghroone, did say they have a pipe of peace here in Albany, which is kept as a pledge of their friendship; they Desire that the friendship may be renewed and as a token of their sincerity have sent a present of four Bever skins, to His Excellency, which they pray he would be pleased to accept off.

The furthest nation of the Dowaganhaes called Ronatewisichroone have sent a present of twelve Bevers to be distributed between His Excellency and the Five Nations; which Dekanissore the Speaker did divide accordingly, giveing His Excellency two and each of the Five Nations two, which is to open the path that they may have free egress and regress to this Colony to trade through the Country of the Five Nations, and they expect an answer with the said Messengers that brought the Pipe and Shoos whether their proposealls be acceptable.

His Excellency's Answer.

I doe accept kindly the proposealls of the farr Nations and do assure the Brethren that all those that are friends to the Five Nations shall be looked upon as friends of this Government, and shall be welcome to hither, and all those that are enemies of the Five Nations shall be looked upon as enemies to us. Whereupon His Excellency gave them a Belt of Wampum to be sent to the farr Indians accordingly.

A true Copy examined with the Originall

Pr Robt Livingston Sêcry for the Indian Affaires.

N° 5.

*Propositions of the Five Nations to the Commissioners of Indian Affairs.*

[New-York, Bb., 28.]

Propositions made by the Five Sachims of the Five Nations to the Commissioners of Indian Affairss. In Albany the Second day of September 1715.

Present— Kilian Van Ranslaer, Peter Mathews,
John Cuyler, Hend: Hansen.
Peter Van Brugh.
Dekannasore, Speaker.

Our Brother Corlaer has lately spoke to us concerning affaires of great moment and made us a present of severall things. We told him then that we had an antient hatchett of warr, wch

What I now desire and expect of you is that according to our covenants which import mutual assistance you will now interpose with yo[r] power, to put an end to this warr, and either p[r]swade or force those who are concerned in it (whom you know better than I) to lay down the hatchet in the mean time, untill conditions of peace shall be agreed upon. This, as it will redound to yo[r] glory, will be highly pleaseing to His Majesty and indear all his subjects to their good brethren of the Five Nations; and to this I shall wait yo[r] answer. And a Belt of Wampum was given them thereupon.

A true Copy Examined

P[r] Rob[t] Livingston Sêcry for
the Indian Affaires.

No. 3.

## *Reply of the Five Nations to Governor Hunter.*

[New-York, Bb., 21.]

The Five Nations of Indians viz[t] Maquase Oneydes Onnondages Cayouges and Sinnekes their Reply to his Excellency Brigad[r] Hunter, Captain Generall and Governour in Cheife &[c]. In Albany the 31[st] of August 1715.

Present— Coll. P. Schuyler
Coll. Kill. V. Ranselaer
Thomas Byerly Esq[r]

Brother Corlaer

We are again convein'd togeather to our great satisfaction and pleasure. You made a Proposition two days ago whereby in the name of the Most Potent and Gracious King George our Sovereign Lord you renew'd the Ancient Covenant Chain in the most solemn manner, and promised that the same should be kept inviolable, and withall told us that noe enemys without or within us, should be able to breake it. I doe now in the name of all the Five Nations renew and confirm the same; which antient chain of friendship shall be kept inviolable by us, praying that His Excellency would do the same on his part. Possibly some evil minded people may strive to raise jealicies between us, but pray do not hearken to them. If we but continue to keep the Covenant Chain brit & clear, our Children's Children will live and look upon [one] another in peace and tranquillity; but if we regard and believe those that will make it their business to create differences between us, then we are both ruin'd. Doe give a Belt of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer.

You have told us that the Indians liveing in the neighbourhood of Carolina, who were in friendship with the English His Majesty's subjects there, have most perfidiously and barbarously murdred those people in their beds without any cause or provocation on the Christian's side. You also inform us that the principal cause why they have thus butchered the English in cold blood was because they would not assist the said Indians to fight against us of the Five Nations, who have always been in friendship with the Kings subjects, and as a token of those people's friendship and regard for us they saved one of our people and released him when he

was taken prisoner by the Flatheads about two years ago, sending him save to New York to yo$^{r}$ Excêll. who sent him save home to his own Country of Oneyde. This is what your Excêll has been inform'd of, to be the occasion of the warr between the English and the Indians of Carolina; but we are inform'd quite otherwise, viz$^{t}$ that the English desir'd the Flatheads to assist them in fighting against the Tuskorore Indians promiseing them if they were reduced they should have goods cheaper then formerly. Whereupon they joyn'd the English and have fought and dispers'd the Tuskorore Indians, & then claim'd the performance of that promise of the English concerning the price of goods, but received no satisfaction in that particular, but found the goods as dear as formerly, given but a handfull of powder for a bever skin, and other goods proportionable.

Brother Corlaer.

We must own that we have desir'd from time to time that goods should be sold cheaper which is the most materiall matter to us.

Brother Corlaer.

You have told us two days ago that we were the fittest persons to perswade those Indians to lay down the hatchet, and if perswasion would not do, to force them. We think it wholly impracticable to gain any thing upon those Indians by fair means, meaning the Flatheads that are in warr in Carolina, for there is no faith nor honour in them, neither can we ever trust them, they are our antient enemys; for if we should send any Deputys to them to treat of peace, they would certainly cut their troats.

Now yo$^{r}$ Excellency has told us that the antient hatchet which we always use against our enemys of old which is yours as well as ours, should be new steel'd against those Indians, which is very well approved of by us; but we must also desire that you may sharpen him likewise, meaning that they may be supplyd with ammunition, then we doubt not but to subdue those Indians wholly; for small skulking parties will not doe, we must goe with a wholl army against them and endeavour to doe effectually. Doe give two Belts of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer.

If you are inclin'd to sharpen the hatchet and enable us to go against those Indians then we young men and warriors desire and expect you are to give a considerable supply of ammunition proper for such an enterprize. Doe give 4 small packs of bevers.

We have now don with speaking, only beg leave to put yo$^{r}$ Excellency in mind of what we proposed when we first came to town that our locks of our Guns and kittles may be mended

We have one thing more to offer, and then we have don. When the last Canada expedition was over we complained that the traders in whose houses we were oblig'd to lye, imposed upon us and made us pay more for the goods then the value, and therefore desir'd that a house might be built upon the hill for the reception of all Indians that came there to trade; which was promis'd us; but to our griefe we cannot see any house built as yet; pray yo$^{r}$ Excellency to take some orders about it, that the House may be built with all convenient speed.

His Excellency's Answer.

Brethren.

I have received with inexpressible joy yo$^{r}$ hearty answer to my proposition to you, for avenging the blood and reduceing the enemys of His Majesty's good subjects our Brethren of

Carolina, and agree with you interestly [intirely?] since they are men of no faith, to subdue them by force of arms, and in order to make yo$^{r}$ attempt more effectuall I will furnish you now with a quantity of ammunition and supply you dureing the warr as yo$^{r}$ occassion shall require, and shall with all convenient speed acquaint the King my master with how good a heart you have offered the service for the reduceing of his enemys, and make no doubt but his Majesty being sencible of your seasonable service will send you a handsome present to testify his satisfaction.

It is true I did not give you an answer relating to the locks and kittles, but I shall give orders forthwith that it may be don at my charge.

I shall also give orders that the house you mention be immediately built, and when it is finished I hope none of you will be so unwise as to pull it downe and burn the boards as has been done formerly, or that you lodge with any of the traders, and then it will be an easy matter for the Magistrates and Commissioners of the Indian Affaires for to prevent your being impos'd upon.

Brethren.

You will forthwith receive a present of such goods as will be necessary for you, and such as could be had in such short warning as you gave me, and you need not doubt of this being repeated as the good services you shall doe in this warr shall deserve.

Ex$^{d}$

Rob$^{t}$ Livingston Sêcry for the Indian affaires.

N$^{o}$ 4.

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*Messa[illegible] of the Far Indians to Governor Hunter.*

[New-York, Bb., 22.]

Propositions made by the Sachims of the Five Nations to his Excellency Brigadi[illegible] Hunter Capt. Generall and Governour in Cheife &$^{c}$. In Albany the 29$^{th}$ [illegible]f Aug$^{st}$ 1715.

PRESENT— [illegible]is Excêll: Rob$^{t}$ Hunter Esq
[illegible]oll. Peter Schuyler,
[illegible]oll. Kill. V. Ranslaer } Of his Majesty's Councill
[illegible]homas Byerley Esq$^{r}$

Dekanissore, Speaker.

Brother Corlaer.

Yesterday arrived here three Sinnekes from [their] Country and say that there has been eleven days ago, me[illegible]sengers in the Sinnekes Country from the Dowaganhaes or farr Indians called Awighsagh[illegible]ene, who were sent by other farr Indians that live beyond them called Ronatewisichroone, [illegible]e said last mentioned farr Indians have sent a pipe of peace for his Excellency and the Five Na[illegible]ons and them to smoak togeather in peace, and also a pair of shoos, which were shown in the [illegible]eetting, which pipe and shoos are to remaine in the Sinnekes country as a token of peace and friendship till next spring, when the said Indians will come and

treat with the Five Nations and with His Excellency; and the said farr Indians do inform us that they have been but in a week compacity for a long time, but are now grown strong and powerfull.

The said farr Indians say they have not been here a long time and the path was almost grown quite over with bush; but they do now open the path and make the same clear and clearer; desireing that they may come freely to trade here without any molestation or hindrance from any people whatever.

The messengers of the Dowaganhaes that came last to the Sinnekes Country, call'd Awighsaghroone, did say they have a pipe of peace here in Albany, which is kept as a pledge of their friendship; they Desire that the friendship may be renewed and as a token of their sincerity have sent a present of four Bever skins, to His Excellency which they pray he would be pleased to accept off.

The furthest nation of the Dowaganhaes called Ronatewisichrone have sent a present of twelve Bevers to be distributed between His Excellency and the Five Nations; which Dekanissore the Speaker did divide accordingly, giveing His Excellency two and each of the Five Nations two, which is to open the path that they may have free egress and regress to this Colony to trade through the Country of the Five Nations, and they expect an answer with the said Messengers that brought the Pipe and Shoos whether their proposealls be acceptable.

His Excellency's Answer.

I doe accept kindly the proposealls of the farr Nations and do assure the Brethren that all those that are friends to the Five Nations shall be looked upon as friends of this Government, and shall be welcome to hither, and all those that are enemies of the Five Nations shall be looked upon as enemies to us. Whereupon His Excellency gave them a Belt of Wampum to be sent to the farr Indians accordingly.

A true Copy examined with the Originall

Pr Robt Livingston Sêcry for the Indian Affaires.

N° 5.

## *Propositions of the Five Nations to the Commissioners of Indian Affairs.*

[New-York, Bb., 23.]

Propositions made by the Five Sachims of the Five Nations to the Commissioners of Indian Affairss. In Albany the Second day of September 1715.

PRESENT— Kilian Van Ranslaer, Peter Methews,
John Cuyler, Hend: Hansen.
Peter Van Brugh.
Dekannasore, Speaker.

Our Brother Corlaer has lately spoke to us concerning affaires of great moment and made us a present of severall things. We told him then that we had an antient hatchett of warr, wch

belonged to him aswell as to us, and when he had occasion for the same we desir'd him to grind it, which he has promis'd to do. Wee shall therefore acquaint all the Indians who are in alliance with us that our brother Corlaer will grind our hatchett: meaning that he will give us arms and ammunition to go to warr against the Indians in warr with our brethren of Carolina.

We desire our Brother Corlaer to buy arms to give to us with ammunition and what is necessary to go to war against the said Indians, who are in warr with our Brethren his Majesty's subjects at Carolina, and if that is neglected to be given unto us, it is all in vain what his Excellency our brother Corlaer has proposed to us concerning our takeing up the hatchett against those Indians. We likewise desire that all the Christians and the Governour of Carolina may be acquainted that we are agoeing to warr against the said Indians.

Brother Corlaer.

You have told us that the Indians of Carolina have kill'd severall of our brethren Christians which lived there; they have also kill'd of our people, and are our enemies of old. We therefore desire you to send us arms and ammunition with all speed that we may then march in one body to distroy them at once.

Brother Corlaer.

We desire you to acquaint the Governour of Carolina with this our intention and resolution in our goeing to war with the Indians who are in warr with him; but let him keep it secret that they may not know of it, for if they do they shall then be on their guards.

The Commissioners Answer

Brethren.

We heard the proposition you have made and can now only tell you that we shall send the same to His Excellency our Governour.

A true Copy Exa$^{d}$ by Ph: Livingston
D. Sêcry for the Indian Affaires.

(Indorsed) **(D.)**
" Referr'd to in Brig$^{r}$ Hunter's
" L$^{r}$ of 29. Septemb$^{r}$ 1715.

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## *Governor Hunter to Secretary Popple.*

[New-York Entries, J., 390.]

To William Popple Esq$^{r}$ Secr$^{y}$ To the Right Hon$^{ble}$ the Lords Com$^{rs}$ for Trade & Plantations

Sir,

I have (since I wrote that of the 29 Sept$^{r}$ received yours of the 24$^{th}$ June, with their Lordships letters containing his Majesty's Royal assent to the debt and excise bills, by the way of Boston, I am bound be yond expression to their Lordships for their Justice & Compassion in forwarding and recommending them to the King.

My Lords. New York 29th September 1715

# B6: 17. 12

A

The Inclosed Papers Contains the Result of my late Interview with our Indians. No.(1) is their first proposals, No.(2) that proposal Explained and Rectified at their own request, No.3. my answer and proposals, No. 4. their Reply, No.5. propositions from a Few Nations and (D) a paper found and Spared with them by the Indian Commissioners.

*The Inclosed Papers which contain the Result of this Interview with the Indians*

B

Tho: first Proposal made by Influence of the Indian Traders.

I must Observe to Your Lordships, that the first proposals was made by the Instigation and Influence of our Indian Traders who are more Intent on their private profitt than upon publick good, by Some Arts putt the Indians into a Terror mind, which putt them upon Unduding what they had said this day before and Requiring it to be razed out as appears by the paper (2) That this Race have renewed their Efforts since my leaving Albany as appears by the paper (D) But I have sent them more Ammunition and all the Arms I could Spare, and now I am Confident they will proceed as Soon as may be, having Summoned all their Resentments to attend them. For my part I can See no other way of putting an End to y Carolina Wars and

*He brought the Indians to a better mind*

*The Traders base Efforts since he left Albany*

*He has sent more Ammunition & what Arms he could*

*He's confident y Indians will soon proceed.*

*No other way to end the Carolina War but by Ds of Traders*

50

and Required that the Path of going to war against the Indians that live in Carolina should be Kept but we told them that we Could not give you an answer before we

52 Comm

prevent ~~any~~ more general

providing a more Generall one but this, how slight soever some people seem to think of it

C

He desires y Usual Presents for y Indians. wch are much wanted and will be of great service.

I must also Entreat your Lordps. to Interced with his Majesty that the Ordinary presents to the Indians upon y Confirmation of the Generall Privileges may be speedily transmitted, they are much wanted and will be of Great Service at this time.

D

State of y Seizure of the Eagle Brigantine.

I Interposed also your Lordps. have a State of the Seizure and Condemnation of the Eagle Brigantine.

an appeal there upon to y Admiralty

The Owners have Appealed, to y High Court of Admiralty, I shall only Observe to yo Lordps that if this Sentence is Repealed (which I think Impossible) the Laws of Trade, are not longer of any use in these parts, ffor ffreigners and ffor[illegible] Bottoms may and will Import what they please into these Provinces, In Spight of all his Majesties Officers. I hope

If this Sentence is repealed the Laws of Trade will be of no further use here

He desires the Board's Interposition

Your Lordps will be pleased to Interpose your Recommendation of this Case, the Officers here

The officers being bullyed by y Owners

Going Backward by the Vaunted Interest

One of whom is a Member of Council

and power of y Owners In Britain. In fine and assured to tell you that One of this Majesties Council here is one of y Owners who gave directions for y Importation of this Land and breach of the Laws of Trade.

E

Addrs of y Grand Jury abt Mr Dalsey

There is also Inclosed an Address from the Grand Jury here, which Chiefly relating

obliged to mention to Your Lordsp. I thought it necessary to Show the Generall Sentiments of the people here with relation to that Unfortunate Man.

F

He has not recd his Instruc.ns nor Lrs from y Board a long time.

I have not as yet Recd my Instructions or any Comands from Your Lordships of a long time. I Shall Continue to doe my best for his Majestys Interest here as the best way to Recommend my Self to y Honour of Being.

P.S.

He desires augmentation of Troops.

I have again Important and Sorry Stanhope about the Augmentation of the Troops.

My Lords

Your Lordships

Most Humble and

Most Obed.t Servant

Ro. Hunter

A Counsellor dead & others recommended —

Since y Writing of what is above Dr. Samuell Staats One of y Counc.ll is Dead, I Humbly Recommend Dr. John Johnston the present Mayor in his Place; Many of the Council living Remote Join frequently as a Loss for a Quorum, to Remedy that I begg leave to Recommend David Jamison, or David Lyall as a Supernumerary.

a Supernumerary proposed.

Not to be done

51

and required that the Oath of goeing to Warr against the Indians that live in Carolina should be Rep.d but we told them that we Could not give you an answer before we had

52 Coun.l

New York C

Letter from Brig.r Hunter, Governor of New York, &c — dated the 29.th Septem.r 1715, with several Papers — relating to the 5 Nations of Indians.

Recd 7.th Novem.r
Read 9.th D.o — 1715.

Bb: 17.

Ent.d I folio 369

Ex.d

Present
His Excell Brigad Hunter
Governour Generall &c

Coll P. Schuyler — 2 of his
Coll: Wm: Ranselaer — Majtys
Thomas Byerley Esqr. — Council

The Comissioners of the Indian
affaires and Recorder and
Aldermen of Albany —

Propositions made by the Sachims of
the five Nations of Indians viz: the Maquase
oneydes, onnondages, Cayonges & Sinnoba
to his Excellency Brigader Robert Hunter —
Captain Generall and Governour in Cheife
of New York &c. / In albany the 27th. of Augt
Anno 1715. —

Bb: 18.

Tegannisore Cheife Sachim of Onnondge Speaker Said —

When we were here Last yeare, we made three —
propositions, and not haveing then Belts of wampume to lay Down
according to our Custome gave three Sticks, and now being the three
Belts of wampume for the said three propositions. —

Brother Corlaer

We are here mett together, yo. Excellency & the —
Sachims of the five Nations, at albany, the place appointed for all
Treaties with us, and if there be any affaires of Moment to be Treated
of Either of Virginia, Maryland, Carolina, or any of his Majtys
Colonys in America, this is the place where we are to Treat —
with one another. —

Your Excellency Renewd the Covenant Chain
Last Summer here, which was Extreamly Acceptable to us all,
and you Demanded the hatchet from us which you had given
into our hands against the French of Canada, which hatchet
we doe now Deliver you, it has been an unfortunate hatchet
we have had two Canada Expeditions but they proved both —
abortive and unsuccessfull, and therefore if ever you offer to
give us such a hatchet again into our hands, we will not accept
of it, did give a Belt of wampume —

Brother Corlaer

Last Summer when we were here you Command
and required that the Path of goeing to warr against the
Indians that live in Carolina should be kept but we
there that we Could not give you an answer before

Consulted with our young Men the warriors, and we are now come to a Conclusion to obey yo. Excellencys Commands and to stop up that Path henceforth, but there are Diverse Companys of our people out against them who have referr'd the Decision of that Matter to the Lachins and other young Indians that were Lost at home, whether that warr should be Continu'd or noe, dodgive a Belt which they will make good with a Belt of wampum Haveing none ready for the present. ——

Brother Corlaer

We have heard of the Demise of our great Queen Anne whose Death we Condole with all our Hearts, and at the Same time we Hear with inspeakable Joy that our great King George Succeeded her in the Kingdoms and Dominions belonging to Great Britain, and we were Likewise told that he would protect and Defend us as Queen Anne had don, we hope it will be true, then our Childrens Children will ever Live in peace and flourish and noe Difference will ever arise between us if that to performed doe give a Belt of wampum ——

Brother Corlaer

We forbid us to goe to warr against the flatheads of Carolina and we have been obedient to yo. Commands, now we have often Desir'd that the Goods Should be Sold Cheaper which has not been Complyd with all, and we Insist Still, that Goods may be Sold at a More Easy rate, It would be a great Satisfaction to all our people. ——

You have taken out of our Hands that Hatchet, which you put into our Hands, and we have Laid it Down willingly, but he have a Hatchet of our own, which we made use of in former times, which we Keep Lying by us to make use of the Same and ever we Shall be attacked by any body doe give five Small Bundles of Sever. ——

We have don Speaking and this is what we have to Say for which we Pray'd your Excellency to Come up —

up, but we have been sent for Likewise by yo. Excellency's Command and shall attend to hear what yo. Excellency has to propose to us, and Desire to know the time when we shall waite upon you.

Albany 28th. of August 1715. Dic Dni

Debanniston the Speaker of the five Nations accompanyed with three other Chief Sachems Came to his Excellency's Lodgeing in the afternoone while people were at Church, and told his Excellency they were Come to make some alteration in the propositions they had made yesterday, and Desired that Something said then might be Laid out Like the Meaning and true Intention of the five Nations is as follows and Said.

Brother Corlaer

We told you yesterday that you had given us a hatchet in our hands against the French of Canada, which proved an unfortunate and unsuccessfull one, and that therefore we would not take up such a hatchet again (meaning war war against the French of Canada) the reason why we said so is because we find the Goods in this place Grow Dearer and Dearer, we therefore Desire that yo. Excellency would be pleased to Inform his Majesty herewith, that he would be pleased to take such Measures that the Goods may be sold Cheaper, and that our Bevers and Pelthy may bear a better price.

We Desire also that that proposition which we made yesterday in not taking up the hatchet again may be Blotted out, and not Mentioned, for we told you that we had a hatchet Lying by us, to be made use of against that Nation that should annoy us, but we do now tell you, that that hatchet is a fortunate hatchet, and is all well yo. Dt as ours, This hatchet is the hatchet which we have used of old, against our Indian Enemys whereby we made their Dwellings a wilderness and has always been victorious, Now if yo. Excellency is Intended to make use of that hatchet it must be new Steeld.

Dr.

N.1. New York

First Proposal of the 5 Nations of Indians to Brigad.r Hunter, y.e 27.th of Aug.t 1715.

Referd to in Brigad.r Hunter's Lr. of 29.th Sept.r 1715.

Recd 7.th Nov.r } 1715.
Read 10.th Do. }

Bb: 18.

Ent.d 1 folio 370

Present Bb: 19

His Excellency Brigad Hunter
Govenour Generall —
Colo P. Schuyler — — Of his Majs
Colo Ri. van Rensolaer Councill
Thomas Byorly Esq —

The Comissioners of the Indian affairs and Recorder and Aldermon of Albany. —

Propositions Made by the Sachims of the five Nations of Indians viz: the Maquas, Oneydes, Onnondages Sayonges and Simnikus to His Excellency Brigad. Robt Hunter Capt Generall and Govern in Cheif of New York & Ins Colony the 27th of August 1715 —

Sehanisore Cheif Sachim of Onnondaga Speaker —

When we were here Last year we Made three propositions and not haveing the Belts of wampum to lay Down According to our Custome gave three Sticks and doe now bring the three belts of wampum for the said three propositions —

Brother Corlaer

We are here Met together yo Excellency and the Sachims of the five Nations at Albany the place appointed for all Treaties with us and if there be any affairs of Moment to be treated off Ether by Virginia Maryland Carolina or any of his Majestys Colonys in America this is the place where we are to Treat with one another

Your Excell Renewed the Covenant Chain Last Summer which was Extreamly Acceptable to us all and you Demanded the hatchet from us which You had given into our hands against the ffrenche of Canada which hatchet we do now Deliver You it has been an unfortunate hatchet we have had two Canada Expeditions but they proved both abortive and unsuccessfull Howerthose we Must acquaint You that we had a hatchet of our own which we had of old and has always been a very Successfull and fortunate

Wee Subdued a great Many Nations of Indians and
we have Made their Habitations to be turned into
a Wilderness and Desolate and that Hatchet is still
lying by in ready and it is yours as well ours now
if yo Excellency has Occasion at any time to
Make use of that Hatchet it Shall be at yo Comand
but then it Must be New Stood

Brother Corlaer

Last Summer when we were there
You Comandd and Requred that the Path of going to
warr against the fflatheads Indians that live in
Carolina Should be Stopd but we told you that we
Could not give you an Answer then before we had
Consulted with our Young Men the warriors and
we are now Come to a Conclusion to Obey yo
Excellencys Commands and to Stop up that Path
hence forth but there are Divers Companys of our
people Still out against them who have not herrd
the Division of that Matter to the Sachims and
other young Indians that were Lost at home
wether that warr Should be Continued or no,
Do give a Stick which they will Make good with
a Belt of wampum having now Ready for
the present

Brother Corlaer

We have heard of the Demise
of our Great Queen Anne whose Death wa
Condolo:: with all our hearts and all those amo
time we heard with unspeakable Joy that our
great King George Succeeded her in the Kingdom
and Dominions belonging to Great Brittand
and we were Likewise told that he would protect
and Defend us as queen Anne Had done we hope
it will be true Thonour Childrens Children will
ever live in peace and flourish and no Differance
will ever arise between us if that be performd do give
a Belt of wampum

Brother Corlaer — You forbid us to goo to War against the ffathoads of Carolina and wee have beene Obedient to your Commands. Now wee have often Desired that Goods Should be Sould Cheaper which has not been Complyed with all, and we insist Still that Goods May be Sold At a More Easy rate or it would be a great Satisfaction to all our people and do therefore beseech yo Excelle.cy would be pleased to inform His Majesty therewith that he May take Such Measures to Make us Easy in this particular and that our Beaver and Peltry may bear a better price —

We have done Speaking and this is what we have to say for which we prayd yo Excellency to come up but we have been bid for Likewise by yo Excellencys Commands and Shall attend to hear what yo Excellency has to propose to us and Desire to know the time when we Shall wait upon you —

His Excelleney Said —

The proposition which the Brethren have Now Made are of Such a Nature which will require Some time to give a proper answer However that not time May be lost and to Morrow being Sabbath day I Desire to Meet you on Munday in the afternoon at which time I will Endeavour to answer to yo Satisfactions what you have proposed —

Brethren — It is true I had Sent a Messenger to appoint you to Meet me here about a Month hence but in the meantime I Received a Message from you by a Deputy of Each Nation: Intimating you Desired a Meeting in — ton Days punctually from that Day they Spake to me Accordingly I laid aside all other Business and Transported my Self

2 New York L

Proposal of the 5 Nations of the Indians to Brigr. Hunter 4 & 27 of August 1715, Explained and rectifyed.

referd to in Brigad: Hunters Lr. of 29th. Septemr. 1715.

N 21

Recd 7th. Novemr. } 1715.
Read 10th. Do. }

Bb: 19.

Entd. I. folio 371

Examin'd with the originals
W. Lyttelton Secry for the Indian affairs

Ex.d

of any Lordings for you Down

Week is past but I have waited with patience and hope this Interview will be concluded with the Satisfaction and for the Mo. Interest of both Sides

Shall Cattho Iarine Sachims of the Five Nations Send to the Most Antient Shawanoes Greeting

Whereas you have Desired to Renew the Antient Friendship which was between us and our Forefathers and Wee Accordingly proposed to you and Wee have Sent you Down

Cattho proceeding against the Shawanoes

12 (111)

Answer made by His Excellency Brigad.r Robert Hunter Capt. Gen.ll and Govern.r in Chief of New York &c.a to the Maquase Oneyder, Onnondages, Cayouges, & Sinnebs in Albany this 29.th Day of August 1716.

Bb: 20.

Brethren

You are now to Receive my Answer to what you offer'd to me two Days Agoe by the Mouth of Debamisore &c.a Speaker.

As to yo.r first Proposition, all Places for Treatyes are appointed by the Joynt Consent of the Partys treating, Albany has always been the place where the Severall Governours have had Interviews with the five Nations, and I agree that it shall Continue so.

Last year I renewd our Covenants with you with a very good Heart, a Chain which I hope has Strength Enough, to bear all the Storms of our Enemys abroad, or more Dangerous ones, if any such there be at home, for upon that Chain hangs our Mutuall Safety and Strength.

At the same time I Demanded the Hatchet which was given into yo.r Hands against the French of Canada, our Queen having then Concluded a Peace with that King. The whole world knows how Successfull that warr was Carryd on in Europe, but as you well observe It was an unsuccessfull Hatchet at best on this Side, But as that ill Success can in no wise be Imputed to her Late Majesty who had given all Necessary Orders and made all Suitable Preparations for these Expeditions, nor to you who Ingaged in them, with all Imaginable Cheerfullness and Resolution, I Speake it with Gratitude and to your Praise, Nor to me who in yo.r Own Light performd Exactly that Share which was Committed to my Care Let it for Ever hereafter be Buried in Oblivion, and never more mentioned, unless it be to the Reproch of those, whose Mismanagem.t in that part of it which was to be performd by Sea, or Something worse

58 defeat

to promiseing an Enterprize, But there is an other Hatchet which you Mention and I Repeat with great Joy, That is the Hatchet of Mutual Defence and Security, That as it is bright, Those and — pray it may be Lasting as the Sun It has never been Lifted up in Vain, and woe to them who Shall Deserve to have its Edge turned against them, I Shall take Care to Steel it, and Doubt not but you will Sharpen it when it is wanted, his Excellency gave them Hereupon a Belt of Wampum. — — —

Brethren

The last time that I had the pleasure to Meet you Here, I Desired that the Bloody Path, which led to the Flat Heads might be Cleared up, for these reasons Chiefly, that they Denied peace and were at that time in Strict Friendship and alliance with his Majestys Subjects in Carolina. But as I am informed the Case is — altered, and they have Contrary to their faith given, Joyned with some other Indians, and in a most Barbarous manner fallen upon that people, and Murdred many in Cold Blood, who Little Dreamd of being Butchered by those, to whom they had Intrusted their Safety I Shall Speak more amply to this particular an on. — —

So soon as I had Information of the Death of our late Queen, I Sent a Messenger to Notify it to you, and the Accession of his Majesty King George to the Throne, who is a Prince as able and willing to protect his Subjects, and Assist his allies and Brasile his Enemys as any King in Europe is or ever was, and now in his Name In the most Solemn manner I Give you Assurance of his protection and favour, a Belt was given. — —

Brethren

Your Proposition relateing to the low rates of Peltry, and high rates of goods, if I understand right, Comes from those who have given Occasion for the Complaint, I wish I Could make you rightly understand the true State of that Matter, I Shall do my best. The Prices of Peltry &c. does not at all Depend upon the pleasure of any man or Number of Men, but Entirely upon the Demands there is for these Commodities in the European Markets, when the —

Demand

Demand is great that is when they are much wanted the price raises when it is not that is when the Markets are Glutted the price falls — Dureing the war Skelly Could not be Easily exported from England which Glutted the Markets there, the peace is but New, and Trade has not as yet had time to take its Antient Course but I am full of hope, that a Little time will Mend that Matter, Now because I am perswaded that those who sell you Goods at Dear rates give this which you have paid for their Excuse, I'le leave them without Excuse by informeing you, that all goods have a real Intrinsick value, according to the Different times of Vending which is no Secret amongst us, tho' it is always Determined by what I have already Mentioned, and that you may have all goods which you shall want at as Easy rates, as the Christains can afford to sell them at, to one another. I shall forthwith Issue out my orders to the Majestrates here, and the Commissioners for Indian affairs, that upon application from any Indian that he Conceives himself to be abused or Imposed upon in his bargain they shall be Ordered Immediately to Convene before them the persons to Complained off, and do Strict Justice to the Indians and Inflict of Guilt to punish the offender as the Law Directs in Cases of Frauds and Extortion, and of this I would have you give Notice to all yo. people who have Dealings this way, I have now — answered to yo. Several overtures and Shall proceed as you — Desire to what I have to offer to you, and Laid Down a Belt. —

Brethren In the Name of the Most Potent and Most Gracious King George our Great Soveraign, I renew with you the antient Covenant Chain, and again in the Most Solemn Manner assure you of his protection and favour, which I am well perswaded you will ever Deserve, whereupon a Belt was given them, ——

Brethren In my answer to yo. Proposition about stopping the path, that Led to the Flat Heads I hinted Something that I promised to Speak to more at Large, which I now do. I —

Some Indians in the Neighbourhood of his Majestys Good
Subjects our Brethren of Carolina, have Lately Contrary to their
Engagments and faith given, and without any Cause or Declaration
of warr, fallen upon that people, and Butcher'd many in their beds
who Could not apprehend any such Treatment from those who had
profess'd themselves their friends, amongst these I am Informed,
that yo. Old Enemys the Flatheads have rang'd themselves, you yo.
selves Cannot best the truth of this, If it be so, the Cause of their
fury against these his Majestys Subjects is Briefly this, that when
the Flatheads Implor'd their assistance the five Nations they
absolutely refused it, because you were Ever in strict alliance
with the Crown, and good friends to the Subjects of Great Britain
you may well Remember a Convincing proof of their regard and
friendship for you, Near two years ago I Think one of yo. Number
was taken prisoner amongst others who were making warr upon
them, So Soon as they understood that he belongd to you they releas'd
him, treated him Kindly, and Sent him to me to New York, and
I Convey'd him Safe to his Home.

What I now desire and Expect of you, is that according to our
Covenants which Import Mutuall assistance, you will now Interpose
with yo. power, to put an End to this warr, and Either Persuade or
force those who are Concern'd in it (whom you Know better then I)
to Lay Down the Hatchet, In the Mean time, untill Condeitions
of Peace Shall be agreed upon, This as it will Redound to yo.
Glory, will be highly Pleasing to his Majesty and Indear all his
Subjects to their Good Brethren of the five Nations, and to this I Shall
wait yo. Answer, and a Belt of wampum was given them thereupon

E.

A true Copy Examind
p. Robt. Livingston Secry for Indian affairs

10 E. N.

3 New York E

Brigad.r Hunter's Answer and Proposals to the 5.th Nation of Indians, 9.br 29.th of Aug.t 1715.

referr'd to, in Brig.r Hunter's L.r of 29.th Septem.r 1715.

Recd 7.th Nov.r } 1715.
Read 10.th D.o }

Bb:20.

Entd 1 folio 371.

Present

Coll: Schuyler — }
Coll: Kil: Van Rensselaer }
Thomas Byerley Esq^r }

The five Nations of Indians Viz^t Maquase Onoydes, Onnondages, Cayonges and Sinnekes, their Reply to His Excellency Brigad^r Hunter Capt: Generall and Governour in Chief &c. In Albany the 31^st. of August 1716 ——

Brother Corlaer

# Bb: 21.

We are again Conveind together to our great Satisfaction and pleasure. You Made a proposition two Days ago, whereby in the name of the Most potent and Gracious King George our Sovereign Lord, you Renewd the antient Covenant Chain, in the Most Solemn Manner, and promisd that the same Should be Kept Inviolable and with all told us that noe Enemys without or within^s Should be able to breake it, Soe now in the name of all the five Nations, renew and Confirm the same which antient Chain of Friendship Shall be Kept Inviolable by us praying that His Excellency would do the same on his part, Possibly some Evil minded people may Strive to raise Jealicies between us but pray do not hearken to them If we but Continue to Keep the Covenant Chain Brit & Clear our Childrens Children will Live & Look upon another in peace and Tranquility but if we regard and believe those that will Make it their business to Create Differences between us then we are both ruind Soe gave a belt of wampum ——

Brother Corlear

You have told us that the Indians Liveing in the Neighbourhood of Carolina who were in Freindship with the English his Majestys Subjects there have Most perfidiously and Barbarously Murdred those people in their beds without any Cause or provocation on the Christians Side, You also Informs us that the principal Cause why they have thus Butchered the English in Cold Blood was because they would not assist the Said Indians to fight againist us of the five Nations who have

always been in ffriendship with the Kings Subjects, and as a token of those peoples ffriendship and Regard for us they saved one of our people and Releas'd him when he was taken prisoner by the ffatheads about two years ago, sending him safe to New York to yo. Excell: who sent him safe home to his own Country of Oneyde. this is what yo. Excell has been Informd of, to be the occasion of the warr, between the English and the Indians of Carolina, but we are Informd quit otherwise viz. that the English Desir'd the ffatheads to assist them in fighting against Tusborore Indians promiseing them if they were Reduced they should have good Cheaper then formerly Whereupon they Joyn'd the English and have fought and Dispos'd the said Tusborore Indians & then Claim'd the performance of that promise of the English Concerning the price of Goods but Received no Satisfaction in that particular but found the Goods as Dear as formerly given but a handfull of powder for a Bever skin and other goods proportionable.

Brother Corlaer

Well must own that we have Desir'd from time to time that Goods should be sold Cheaper which is the most materiall matter to us.

Brother Corlaer

You have told us two Days ago that we were the fittest persons to perswade those Indians to Lay Down the Hatchet, and if perswasion would not do to force them, we think it wholly Impracticable to gain any thing upon those Indians by fair Means, meaning the ffatheads that are in warr in Carolina, for there is no faith nor honour in them, Neither Can we ever trust them, they are our Antient Enemys for if we should send any Deputys to them to treat of peace, they would Certainly Cut their Throats.

Now yo. Excellency has told us, that the Antient Hatchet which we always use against our Enemys of old which

is

is yours as well as ours, should be Ready Steeld against those Indians which is very well approved of by us, but we Must also Desire that you May Sharpen them Likewise, Meaning that they may be Supplyd with Ammunition then we Doubt not but to subdue those Indians wholly for Small Skulking Parties will not do we must go with a whole Army against them and Indeavour to do Effectually for we give two Belts of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer.

If you are Inclind to Sharpen the hatchet and Enable us to go against those Indians then we young men and warriors Desire and Expect you are to give a Considerable Supply of Ammunition proper for such an Enterprize do give 4 Small Casks of Beers.

We have now done with Speaking only beg leave to put yo. Excellency Mind of what we Proposd when we first Came to Towne that our Lords of our Guns and Hatchets May be Mended

We have one thing more to offer and then we have Don when the Last Canada Expedition was over we Complaind that the Traders in whose Houses we were obligd to Lye Imposd upon us and made us pay More for the Goods then the Value and therefor Desird that a House might be built upon the hill for the Reception of all Indians that Came there to Trade which was promisd us but to our Grief we Cannot See any House built as yet, pray yo. Excellency to take some Order about it, that the House May be built with all Convenient Speed.

His Excellencys Answer

Brethren

I have received with unexpressible Joy yo. Hearty answer to my Proposition to you, for avenging the Blood & Reducing the Enemys of his Majestys Good Subjects our Brethren of Carolina, and agree with you Interestly since they are Men of no faith to subdue them by force of Arms, and in ord. to make yo. Attempt more Effectuall I will Furnish you now with a quantity of Ammunition and Supply you During the war as yo. Occasion shall require and shall with all Convenient Speed acquaint the King my Master with how good a heart you

61 have

Have offer'd the Service for the Reducing of his Enemys, and
Make noe Doubt but his Majesty being Sencible of yo. Seasonable
Service will Send you a handsome Present to Satisfy his
Satisfaction.

It is true I did not give you an Answer Relating
to the Lords and Kitts but Shall give Orders forthwith that it may
be Done at my Charge.

I Shall also give Orders that the House you
Mention be Immediately Built and when it is Finish'd I Hope
none of you will be So Imprudent as to pull it Down and
Burn the Boards as has been Done formerly, or that you
Lodge with any of the Traders and then it will be an Easy
Matter for the Magistrates and Commissioners of the Indian
affaires for to Prevent yo. being Imposd upon.

Brethren

You will forthwith receive a Present of Such Goods
as will be Necessary for you, and Such as could be had in Such
Short Warning as you gave me, and you need not Doubt
of their being Repeated as the good Services you Shall doe
in this War Shall Deserve.

Robt. Livingston Secry for the Indian
affaires.

41 New York E

Reply of the 5 Nations of Indians to Brigadr. Hunter 9 31st. Augt. 1715, with Brigadr. Hunter's answer.

referr'd to in Brigr. Hunter's Lr. of 29th. Septemr. 1715.

Recd 7th. Novr.
Read 10th. Do. } 1715.

Bb:21.

Entd 1 folio 371

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Vol. 41

12(v)

Present His Excell.y Robt. Hunter Esq.r

Coll.o Peter Schuyler — Coll.o Kilb. van Rensselaer — Thomas Byerley — } of his Majestys Council —

# Propositions made by the Sachims of the five Nations to his Excellency Brigadier Hunter Capt. Generall and Governour in Cheife &c. In Albany the 29.th of Aug.t 1715.

Dekaneſore Speaker

Bb: 22

Brother Corlaer

Yesterday arrived here three Sinnekes from their Country and Say that there has been Eleven Days ago Messengers in the Sinnekes Country from the Dowaganhaes or farr Indians Called Chwighsaghroone who were Sent by other farr Indians that live beyond them Called Konakwisichroone the Said last mentioned farr Indians have Sent a pipe of Peace for his Excellency and the five Nations and them to Smoak together in Peace and also a pair of Shoos which were Shown in the Meeting which pipe and Shoos are to remaine in the Sinnekes Country as a token of peace and friendship till next Spring, when the Said Indians will Come and Treat with the five Nations, and with his Excellency and the Said farr Indians do Inform us, that they have been but in a weak Condicty a Long time, but are now grown Strong and powerfull.

The Said farr Indians Say, they have not been here a Long time, and the path was almost grown quit over with Bush but they do now open the Path and Make the Same Clear & Clearer Desireing that they may Come freely to Trade here without any Molestation or Hindrance from any people whatever

The Messengers of the Dowaganhaes that Came Last to the Sinnekes Country Called Chwighsaghroone did Say they have a pipe of peace here in Albany, which is kept as a pledge of their Friendship, they Desire that the Friendship may be renewed and —



until the Governor may have

and as token of their Sincerity have Sent a present of four Beevers to
to his Excellency which they pray he would be pleased to accept off—

The furthest nation of the Dowaganhaas Called
Conatewisichroone have Sent a present of twelve Beevers to be
Distributed Between His Excellency and the five nations which
Debanisore the Speaker did Divide accordingly giveing his—
Excellency two and Each of the five nations two which is to
token the path that they may have free Egress and Regress to this
Colony to Trade through the Country of the five nations, and they
Expect an Answer with the said Messengers that brought the—
Pipe and Skoos whether their proposealls be Acceptable.

His Excellencys Answer

I Doe accept Kindly the proposealls of the four nations—
and do assure the Brethren, that all those that are friends to
the five nations, shall be Looked upon as friends of this—
Government and shall be welcome to hither, and all those that
are Enemies of the five nations shall be Looked upon as Enemies
to us Whereupon his Excellency gave them a Belt of wampum
to be Sent to the four Indians Accordingly.

Examd

A true Copy Examin'd with the—
original
Rob. Livingston Secry for—
the Indian affairs.

51 New York.E

Propositions from a Farr Nation of Indians, with Brigad.r Hunter's answer.

referr'd to ye Brig.r Hunters Let.r of 29.th Septem.r 1715.

Recd 7.th Novem.r
Read 10.th D.o } 1715.

Vide Ent.d

Bb:22.

Ent.d I folio 371

Present.

Kilian Van Rensselaer
Peter Matthews
John Cuyler
Hend: Hansen
Peter Van Brugh

Propositions Made by the five Cantons of the five Nations to the Commissioners of the Indian affaires in Albany the Second Day of September 1715 a

De Kanasore Speaker Bb. 23.

Our Brother Corlaer has Lately Spoke to us Concerning affaires of great Moment and Made us a present of Several Sorts of things, we told him then that we had an Antient Batchett of warr which belong'd to him as well as to us, and when he had Occasion for the Same, we Desir'd him to grind it which he has promis'd to do, We Shall therefore Acquaint all the Indians who are in allience with us that our Brother Corlaer will grind our batchett Meaning that he will give us Arms and Ammunition to go to warr against the Indians in warr with our Brethren of Carolina &c

We Desire our Brother Corlaer to buy Arms to give to us with Ammunition and what is Necessary to go to warr against the said Indians, who are in warr with our Brethren his Majestys Subjects at Carolina, and if that is Neglected to be given unto us, it is all in vain what his Excellency our Brother Corlaer has proposed to us Concerning our taking up the batchett against those Indians we likewise Desire that all the Christians and the Governour of Carolina may be Acquainted that we are a going to warr against the said Indians. ~ ~ ~ ~

Brother Corlaer

You have told us that the Indians of Carolina have Kill'd Severall of our Brethren Christians which Lived there, they have also Kill'd of our people and are our Enemies of old, we therefore Desire you to Send us Arms and ammunition with all Speed that we may then March in One Body to Distroy them at once. ~

66 Brother

Brother Corlaer

We Desire you to Acquaint the Governour of Carolina with this our Intention and Resolution in our going to war with the Indians who are in War with him but Let him keep it secret that they may not know of it for if they do they shall then be on their Guard

The Commissioners Answer.

Brethren

We heard the Proposition you have made and Can now only tell you that we shall send the same to His Excellency our Governour.

Exr.

A True Copy Exa By Ph: Livingston D. Secry for the Indian affaires

## *Governor Hunter to the Lords of Trade.*

[New-York Entries, J., 367.]

To the Right Hon^ble^ the Lords Commiss^rs^ for Trade and Plantations

My Lords

A. He sends papers which contain the result of his interview with the Indians.

The inclosed papers contain the result of my late interview with our Indians N^r^ 1 is their first proposal N^r^ 2 that proposal explained & rectify'd at their own request, N^r^ 3 my answer & proposals, N^r^ 4 their reply N^r^ 5 proposition from a far Nation, & D a paper sent me since I parted with them by the Indian Commissioners.

B. Their first proposals made by influence of the Indian Traders.

He brought the Indians to a better mind.

I must observe to your Lordships that the first proposals was made by the instigation and influence of our Indian Traders who are more intent on their private profit than the publick good, I by some arts put the Indians into a better mind, which put them upon amending what they had said the day before, and requiring it to be razed out as appears by the paper 2, That vile race have renewed their efforts since I left Albany as appears by the paper (D) But I have sent them more Ammunition and all the Arms I could spare, and now I am pretty confident they will proceed as soon as may be, having summoned all their dependents to attend them. For my part I can see no other way of putting an end to the Carolina war and preventing a more general one but this, how slight soever some people seem to think of it.

The traders base efforts since he left Albany.

Has sent more Ammunition and what Arms he could.

He's confident the Indians will soon proceed.

No other way to end ye Carolina war & preventing one more general.

C. He desires the usual presents for the Indians which are much wanted and will be of great Service.

I must also intreat Your Lordships to intercede with his Majesty that the Ordinary presents to the Indians upon the accession of the several Princes to the Throne may be speedily transmitted, They are wanted and will be of great service at this time.

D. State of the Seizure of the Eagle Brigantine,

An appeal thereupon to the Admiralty,

If this sentence is repealed the Laws will be of no further use there.

He desires the Boards interposition.

Inclosed also your Lordships have a state of the seizure and condemnation of the Eagle Brigantine, the Owners have appealed, to the high court of Admiralty, I shall only observe to your Lordships that if this sentence is repealed (which I think impossible) the laws of Trade, are no longer of any use in these parts, Foreigners and Foreign bottoms may and will import what they please into those Provinces, in spight of all his Majesty's Officers, I hope your Lordships will be pleased to interpose your recommendation of this case, the Officers here being bully'd by the Vaunted interest and power of the owners in Britain, I'm sorry and asham'd to tell you that one of his Majesty's Council here is one of the owners who gave directions for the perpetration of this fraude and breach of the laws of Trade.

The officers being bully'd by the owners,

One of whom is a member of Council

E. Address of the Grand Jury about Mr Vesey.

There is also enclosed an address from the grand Jury here, which chiefly relating to the Rev^d^ M^r^ Vesey whom I have been obliged to mention to Your Lordships, I thought it necessary to shew the General sentiments of the people here with relation to that untowardly man.

F. He has not received his instructions nor letters from the Board a long time.

I have not received my instructions or any Commands from Your Lordships of a long time. I shall continue to do my best for his Majesty's intrest here as the best way to recommend myself to the honour of being,

My Lords

Your Lordships

Most humble &

most obedient Servant

Rob^t^ Hunter.

New York

Sept^r^ 29^th^ 1715

P. S. He desires augmentation of troops.

I have again importuned M^r Sec: Stanhope about the augmentation of the troops.

A Councilor dead and others recommend'd

Since the writing of what is above D^r Sam^l Staats one of the Council his dead, I humbly recômend D^r John Johnson the present Mayor in his place, many of the Council living remote I am frequently at a loss for a Quorum, to remedy that I beg leave

A supernumerary proposed.

to recommend David Jamison, or David Lyall as a supernumerary.

## *Conference of Governor Hunter with the Indians.*

[New-York, Bb., 18.]

Propositions made by the Sachims of the Five Nations of Indians viz^t the Maquas Oneydes, Onnondages Cayouges and Sinnekes to his Excellency Brigadier Robert Hunter Captain Generall and Governour in Cheife of New York &^c In Albany the 27^th of August a^o 1715.

PRESENT— His Excell^y Brig^r Hunter Governour Generall &^c
Coll. P. Schuyler
Coll. Kil. V. Ranselaer } Of His Maj^ties Council.
Thomas Byerley Esq^r
The Commissioners of the Indian Affaires
and Recorder and Aldermen of Albany.

Dekanissore Cheife Sachim of Onnondage, Speaker, said:—

When we were here last yeare we made three propositions, and not haveing then Belts of Wampum to lay down according to our custom, gave three sticks, and now bring the three Belts of Wampum for the said three propositions.

Brother Corlaer

We are here mett together, Yo^r Excellency & the Sachims of the five Nations, at Albany, the place appointed for all treaties with us, and if there be any affaires of moment to be treated of, either of Virginia, Maryland, Carolina, or any of His Majesty's colonys in America, this is the place where we are first to treat with one another.

Your Excellency renewed the Covenant Chain last summer here, which was extreamly acceptable to us all, and you demanded the hatchet from us which you had given into our hands against the French of Canada; which hatchet we doe now deliver you: it has been an unfortunate hatchet; we have had two Canada expeditions but they proved both abortive and unsuccessfull, and therefore if ever you offer to give us such a hatchet again into our hands we will not accept of it. And give a Belt of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer.

Last summer when we were here, you cômanded and required that the path of goeing to warr against the Flathead (Indians that live in Carolina) should be stopt, but we told you

to those directions, I hope it will not be thought just to charge them to our Off-reckonings, thus humbly submitting my conduct to your Lordships Judgement, my circumstances to your compassion, and most humbly recommending my just claims to your favour & assistance, I am with all possible honour and regard,

My Lord

Your Lordships
most faithfull and
most humble Servant
Ro: HUNTER.

New York
Novr 12. 1715.

*Message of the Five Nations to the Commissioners of Indian Affairs.*

[New-York Bundle, Bb., 39.]

At a meeting of Comrs of the Indian Affairs, in Albany the 3d day of October 1715.

PRESENT— Pr Mathews, Johs Cuyler,
Hend. Hansen, Pr Van Brugh.

Two Sinekes with one Maquase being Messengers of the Five Nations say in their Name:—

That the Govr our Brother Corlaer did last year desire us the Five Nations to go out a fighting against the Indians living towards the South in war with the Christians; wch we have obeyed. Our Brother Corlaer did lately desire us to go to war against the said Indians or to bring them to terms of peace, upon which we have ventered eight of our men as messengers to them to desire them to cease from fighting against the Christians.

What our Brother Corlear has lately desir'd of us we have agreed and consented to it, and therefore sent the eight messengers with their lives in their hands, who have a great value in presents wth them, and are to return early in the Spring. Then we shall know what answer they bring from the said Indians, and we shall then acquaint you with it, and as a token thereof we give seaven hands of Wampum.

A true Copy.

*Answer of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs to the Five Nations.*

Att a Meeting of the Comrs of the Indian Affairs in Albany the 6th day of Octobr 1715.

PRESENT— K Vn: Renslaer. Robt Livingston Junr
Pr Mathews. Myndt Schuyler.
Peter Van Brugh.

This day the Commrs sent the following Message to the Sachims of the Five Nations by two Sinneke Indians.

That upon the Proposition[1] wch they made to us after the departure of His Excy our Govr to have arms and ammunition to go to war against the Indians in war with His Majes subjects of

[1] See ante, p. 446. — Ed.

Carolina, upon which he has sent arms and ammunition for that purpose, which shall be delivered them when their armey is going out against the said Indians.

A true Copy examined by

(Indorsed)
Referr'd to in Brig$^{r}$ Hunters
L$^{r}$ of 12$^{th}$ Nov$^{r}$ 1715.

PH: LIVINGSTON D. Secry of the Indian Affaires

## *Cors. Urom to Governor Hunter.*

[New-York, Bb., 60.]

Rareington Octob$^{r}$ 17$^{th}$ 1715.

May it please your Excell$^{y}$
Sir

The message I received from your Excell$^{y}$ I delivered to the Sachims of Susquahanna the 26$^{th}$ Sept$^{r}$ last, six of the Cheif of their names whereof I have thought fitt to mention underneath, and they rec$^{d}$ it very kindly and in answer to it told me they would wait on your Excell$^{y}$ next Spring; they daily go out to engage with the Carolina Indians and they brought in severall prisoners and scalps while I was there. I hope your Excellency will pardon my negligence in not acquainting you before this time, of this affair.

From your Excellencys most
obediant humble Serv$^{t}$
CORS UROM.

The Sachems Names.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jayapen | Syawpokan | Wenalhittonequi |
| Skanondowa | Menakahekan | Wassawaku. |

(Indorsed)
"Referr'd to in Brig$^{d}$ Hunter's
"L$^{r}$ of 12 Nov$^{r}$ 1715."

## *Secretary Clark to Secretary Popple.*

[New-York Bb., 61.]

Sir

The inclosed was sent me from Amboy to forward to you by this opportunity, with directions to send you this extract from the minutes of Council concerning M$^{r}$ Vesey the Bishop of London's new Comissary.

That he has been a Nonjuror I never heard disputed; whether he has taken the oaths upon his promotion has not yet appeared; but the giving commission however to nose the Gov$^{r}$ and to inquire into his representations looks like an ill method to dispose him to more respect then

1715.

Nicolson for my utter ruine. I have seen a letter under Mr. Talbot's own hand that he was to have gone to London but that Mr. Vesey when at Boston had agreed wth. Mr. Nicolson that he should be the man. Talbot is too plaine a man to hide his dissaffection or ev'n the open profession of it. Mr. Vezey has never had or deserv'd any other character then that of a sower Jacobite, and as I have formerly wrote stands on record in the Council books of New York, for base and indecent language of his Sovereign King William whilst upon the throne, an extract of wch. Mr. Secy. Clarke will send you wth. this. Now if I must at this time o'th day when I had lay'd my account wth. being made easy after all my sufferings have my conduct canvas'd and my veracity submitted to ye scrutiny of my profest enemys as well as of H.M. Govt. I think I have the hardest fate of any man in H.M. Dominions. Mr. Vesey enter'd New York in triumph like his friend Sacheverel, and immediatly on his arriveal assur'd everybody that I had neither intrest nor friends at home. It may be so, but I have that within me wch. will ever befriend me in spite of all such pitiful and base efforts to my prejudice. I know the Bishop's spleen and the cause of it but was in hopes it was long ago forgott. If you judge it proper to show this to their Lorps. or any of them I give you leave. If you think they cannot help me let it alone. I have demean'd myself so that I should not be afraid of submitting all my conduct to a Jury of Clergymen so they be honest men. I have ever found you a worthy friend and whatever befalls me I can never without black ingratitude be other then Dr. Sr. Your most obliged and most humble servant. *Signed*, Ro. Hunter. *Endorsed*, Recd. 1st Feb., Read 20th March, $17\frac{15}{16}$. 3 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 971. *No.* 10; *and* 5, 995. *pp.* 315–318.]

[Nov. 10.] **664**. John Champante, Agent of New York, to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Petitions for a present from H.M. to the Five Nations of Indians, and for a reinforcement of two Companies of regular troops, *etc. as Nov.* 9, *supra*. "The Governor is now endeavouring to engage the Five Nations in a war with the Indians on the back of the Carolinas, *etc.* The Assembly have given some funds to be applyed in presents, *etc.*, but too small in comparison with what the French distribute yearly amongst them, by which arts they have rendred their interest throughout the Continent very formidable," *etc.* *Set out*, N.Y. Col. Doc. V. *pp.* 456, 457. *Signed*, J. Champante. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 10th Nov., 1715. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1051. *No.* 9; *and* 5, 1123. *pp.* 347–351.]

Nov. 10. Whitehall. **665**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to Governor Lord A. Hamilton. As soon as your Lordship's of Aug. 30th came to my hands, I did not fail to lay it before the King, who is very well satisfied with the full and particular account your Lordship transmits of that barbarous robbery committed by some of his subjects on the Marquis de Navarres, and as H.M. is very sensible such a base and dishonourable action may very much reflect on the credit of

Present
Jno. Matthews —
Hend: Hanson —
Johs. Cuyler
Jno Van Brugh

Att a Meating of Comrs of the Indian affairs
in Albany the 3d day of Octobe 1712/—

Two Sinekas with one Maquas being
Messengrs of the five nations say in their
name —/2

Bb: 39.

That the Govr our Brother Corlaer did Lastyear desire us that
the five Nations to goe out a fighting against the Indians
living towards the South in war with the Christians which
have Kild our Brother Corlaer did Lately desire us to go
to war against the said Indians or to bring them to terms
of peace upon which we have ordered Eight of our men
as messengers to them to Desire them to cease from
fighting against the Christians —

That our Brother Corlaer has Lately desird of us
we have agreed and consulted toit and therefore sent
the Eight messengers with their knives in their hands who
have a great value in peuns wch them and are to Return
early in the spring when we shall know what answer
they bring from the said Indians and we shall then —
acquaint you with it and as a token thereof we give —
Seaven hands of Wampum —

A True Copy

117

[ord the 27. Day of October

Present

Ki Wm. Romselaer
Dd Mathews
Robt Livingston Junr
Mynd Schuyler
Peter Van Brugh

At a Meeting of the Comrs of the Indian affairs in Albany the 6th day of Octob 1715

This day the Comrs sent the following Mesag to the Sachims of the five Nations by two Simsks Indians

That upon the Proposition of Sr Wm Keith made to us after the Departure of his Excy Your Govr to have arms and Ammunition to go to war against the Indians in war with his Majs Subjects of Carolina upon which he has sent arms and Ammunition for that purpose, which shall be Delivrd them when their Army is going out against the said Indians

A True Copy Examined
by Phi Livingston Secr
of the Ind. affairs

V.o New York.

Copy of the Propositions by the Messengers from the Nations to the Court of the Indian Affairs at Albany, the 3d October 1715; and the Court's Message thereon to them the 6th October.

refer'd to in Brig.r Hunter's L.r of 12.th Nov.r 1715.

Rec.d 1.st Febry 1715/16

Read 9.th March

Bb: 39.

Ent.d folio 421

E.

Rarongton Octob^r 17^th 1715

19(v)

Bb: 40.

May it Please your Excell^cy

The Message I Received from your Excell^cy I Delivered to the Sachems of Susquahanna the 6^th of Septem^br Last, Six of the Chief of their name whereof I have thought fitt to mention under neath and they red it very kindly and in answer to it told me they would wait on your Excell^cy next Spring they daily go out to engage with the Coroluia Indians and they brought in Several all prisoners and Scalps while I was their I hope your Excellency will pardon my Negligence in not Acquainting you before this time of this affair

From Your Excell^cys Most Obediant Humble Servt

Tor: Dron

The Sachems Names

Jayapon —
Kanondowa
Syawpohan
Wonahaloogan
Wenal hilonogin
Wassawasku

Humble Servants.

2.



orth the 27^th Day of October

1715.
Nov. 18. Whitehall.

**681**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Reply to Nov. 9th.* We desire you will please to represent to H.M. that New York being in the center of H.M. other Provinces on the Continent of America, and extending in breadth to the Lakes, and St. Lawrence, or Canada River, has been always reputed as a Frontier to the British Empire there. That the five Nations of Indians lying on the back of New York, between the French of Canada, and our settlements, are the only barrier between the said French and their Indians, and H.M. Plantations as far as Virginia, and Maryland. That the French have made frequent attempts by their missionaries and otherwise, to debauch the said Indians, and to draw them off from the interest of the Crown of Great Brittain; which has been prevented from time to time, by presents made to them; (particularly upon the accession of any prince to the Crown), and by the assurances from the King or Queen, that they shou'd be protected against all their enemies. These Indians are the most warlike people on that Continent, and are very much dreaded by all the other nations there; so that they are capable, in a great measure, of turning the European interest in those parts to which side soever they incline. By letters we have received in July last, we are inform'd that the French were entered into the Onondage country (which is one of the five Nations of Indians) with intent to build a Fort there and so cut off our trade and communication with the said five Nations; And Brigadr. Hunter writes, that the French are debauching our Indians, contrary to the Treaty of Peace; of which he has complained to the Governor of Canada. That he has lately had a meeting with the said Indians, and after some conferences with them, he has brought them to a better temper. And by means of a present of some arms and ammunition, has engaged them to march with their associates to the relief of Carolina, and had given them assurances that H.M. in consideration of this service, wou'd send them a handsome present. Besides which, the said Indians had made him a proposition on behalf of some far Indians, for opening a correspondence, trade and friendship between them and H.M. subjects, wch. may be of great advantage; and is not to be done, but by the mediation of the said five Nations. This being the state of affairs in relation to the Indians, we are humbly of opinion, that it is absolutely necessary for the securing of them, and to defeat the endeavours of the French, that a present be sent them from H.M. as usual, and we find by our books, that in the year 1700 a present was sent them by his late Majesty King William, to the value of about £800 (copy of invoice enclosed). Upon which we take leave to observe, that the 400 fuzils mentioned were furnish'd at the rate of £400 by the Board of Ordinance, which, as we are inform'd, is about 20 p.c. dearer than such arms, as are fit for the Indian service, may be had for elsewhere. If this be so, there may be either an augmentation of the present to the value of about £80 (which might be of service) or if that be not approved of, there will be so much saved to H.M. At the same time the foresaid present in 1700 was sent to New York, there was £500 remitted to the Earl of

1715.

Bellomont, towards the building of a fort in the Onnondage country; but his Lordship dying soon after, and the Earl of Clarendon, then Lord Cornbury, succeeding in that Government, we do not find that he did anything in it, nor do we know what became of that money; But since Brigadier Hunter's Government he has caused a good fort and chappel to be built in the Mohawk's country, where there was a missionary and 20 private men with an officer; and he proposes that a convenient post be taken up Hudson's River on the entrance of the Lakes, where a small fort might be built for £500, which wou'd awe our enemies, incourage our friends, increase our settlements, and by these means be in a little time of many thousand pounds value to H.M. subjects, by the security it wou'd give to their persons and estates, and by the augmentation of our trade in those parts, with which opinion of Brigdar. Hunter's we concur, thinking it for H.M. service that such a fort be built. As to the augmenting the forces of New York by two additional companys, we are humbly of opinion that the four companys now there are not sufficient for the garrisoning the forts at New York, Albany, Shenectedy, and the Mohawks country, and less so, if H.M. shall be graciously pleased to approve of building one at the entrance of the Lakes, as aforesaid, and therefore we think such an augmentation is absolutely necessary for H.M. service when H.M. other affairs will allow it to be done. *Autograph signatures.* $5\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Enclosed,*

681. i. Invoice of goods shipped to New York, Dec., 1700, as part of H.M. present to the Five Nations. *Copy.* $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1085. *Nos.* 23, 23 i.; *and* (*without enclosure*) 5, 1123. *pp.* 377–382.]

Nov. 19. Treary. Chambers.

**682.** Mr. Lowndes to Mr. Popple. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury desire to know if the Council of Trade and Plantations have any objection against the renewal of Mr. Byerley's patent, *etc. Signed*, Wm. Lowndes. *Endorsed*, Recd. 19th Nov., Read 14th Dec., 1715. *Addressed.* 1 *p. Enclosed,*

682. i. Petition of Thomas Byerley to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. *Prays* to be continued in his office of Collector and Receiver of the Customs, excise and quit-rents in New York, *etc.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1051. *Nos.* 17, 17 i.; *and* 5, 1123. *pp.* 387, 388.]

Nov. 20. Whitehall.

**683.** Mr. Secretary Stanhope to Governor Lord A. Hamilton. This will be delivered to you by Mr. Aylmer who carrys with him a warrant from H.M. for a grant of a sugar work to Mr. Nicholas upon the recommendation of several persons of distinction. I must therefore take the liberty to beg of your Lopp. that the bearer may meet with all countenance and dispatch in the expediting of the grant. *Signed*, James Stanhope. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 321.]

Nov. 23. Whitehall.

**684.** Mr. Popple to Sir E. Northey. *Encloses* Act of Antigua, 1714, *to enable Baptist and Margaret Looby guardians of Ann Hathorn, infant, to sell lands*, for his opinion in point of law as

The Gov$^{r}$ Answers that he receives with inexpressable Joy their proposal of reducing the Flat Heads by Force & that he will supply them with a good Quantity of Amunition & continue it during their war with them.

That a House for their Reception shall be built on the Hill but that they must take care not to pull down & burn the Boards as they formerly did [1] —

Bretheren you will receive a Present of such Goods as will be Necessary for you & such as could be had in so short a warning as you gave me.

3$^{d}$ Octo$^{r}$ 1715. The Commiss$^{rs}$ receive a Message from the 5 Nations that they had according to the Gov$^{rs}$ request sent an Embassy of 8 Men with great Presents to the Flat heads to desire them to cease from fighting against the English of Carolina.

6 Octo$^{r}$ the Commiss$^{rs}$ write to the Gov$^{r}$ that according to his Order they had conferred with the principal Indian Traders about building Barracks for the Indians upon the Hill above Albany, that the Traders will not voluntarily contribute to the Building it, & that the best Method will be to get an Act of Assembly, to levy on the Traders suff$^{t}$ for that purpose.

(P. 103.) Albany 25 October 1715. A French Cacknawaga Indian makes a complaint to the Commiss$^{rs}$ that he was coming to Albany with a pcell of Bever & in the way down the River he stoped & took them out of his Canoe, at w$^{ch}$ time there was a Waggon belonging to Co$^{l}$ John Schuyler whose Servents took his Bever against his Consent & carried it away to Albany but where it is lodged in Town

[1] There is at present no such House nor have I ever heard any such was built, it seems a reasonable request & would I believe in some measure tend to prevent the frauds committed on the Indians; but the Albany People will therefore prevent its taking Place —

(There are numerous references to this trading house in the New York Colonial Laws and the Albany local records. — Ed.)

[2] I seldom find any Lists of the Presents recorded, it ought to be & given in the Presence of the Indian Secretary, as Gov$^{rs}$ have not escaped being justly censured for defrauding the Indians of their due, & cheating the Crown and the Colony.

he doth not know. The Commiss$^{rs}$ hereupon enquired into the Matter & being informed where the Bever was lodged & that it was sent by this Indian from a French man in Canada to Maj$^{r}$ Myn$^{d}$ Schuyler they ordered it to be deliv$^{d}$ to the said Myn$^{d}$ Schuyler.

The 29 Octo$^{r}$ the Commiss$^{rs}$ write the Gov$^{r}$ an Acc$^{t}$ of this Affair & say that the Trade between Albany & Canada is of fatal Consequence to the Indian Interest of this Colony, that of our Indians who are employed in it many stay at Canada & others return so Attached to the French Interest & so Debauched from ours that it puzzells them how to preserve amongst them that Respect & Regard to this Gov$^{t}$ so necessary to the Public Good & Tranquility.

2$^{d}$ Dec$^{r}$ 1715. Gov$^{r}$ Hunter having drawn a Warrant in fav$^{r}$ of the Commiss$^{rs}$ of Indian Affairs on the Treasurer of the Colony for £300 — Two of them being at New York bo$^{t}$ the following Goods to be distributed to the Indians as occasions might require

2 p$^{s}$ of Strouds at £10.10 p ps.
1 p$^{s}$ of Blanketting £10.
1 p$^{s}$ of Duffels cont$^{g}$ 42 yards at 5/6d.

19 Jan$^{ry}$ 1715/16. The Commiss$^{rs}$ receive a Deputation from the Oneida Indians complaining of the dearness of Goods & earnestly requesting they may be cheaper, they say on the price of Goods the Covenant [1] Chain chiefly depends & that unless Goods are cheaper it will cause their & our Ruin. that many far Indians would come constantly hither to Trade but when any of them have made the Experiment, they found themselves so Scandalously imposed on & Cheated by the Traders that it discouraged them from returning.

[1] This connexion is justly observed by the Indians, & I am persuaded that putting the Indian Trade under proper regulations is the only Method we have left to resist & otherthrow the French Influence among the Indians, in all other ways they are & will be our Superiors. This is a Fertile Subject & I may perhaps throw my reflections on it together in some other place.

(P. 104.) Albany 6 April 1716. A Senneka Indian who was sent last year to the Wagenhaes Indians to desire them not to join with the French who were going to fight against the Southward Indians called Rennaros but to come & Trade at Albany. Returns & says those Indians promised they would not join the French & would come & see if Goods were to be got cheaper at Albany than amongst the French.

30 April Six Traders at Albany apply to the Commiss^rs^ for Licence to go up & try to open a Trade at Irondequat on the South side of Cadaraqui or Ontario Lake about 32 Miles from the Chief Senneka Castle with the far Indians & endeavour to bring them to Trade at Albany.[1]

7. June. Some Indians from [2] Tuchsakrondie come to Albany to Trade & beg of the Commiss^rs^ that they may have Goods cheap, they say they are come a great way to try the Trade & if on their Return their Indians find we sell Goods cheap many more will come.

13 June. Another Deputation from the Oneidas complaining of the Dearness of Goods & reproaching the Commiss^rs^ with the falsness of their Promises & the ingratitude of this Gov^t^ to them who have ever been the most faithful Nation of Indians. They say you entertain us with Babble but you do nothing that is Good for us. A House was promised to be built on the Hill for us last year, but as yet there is none. You forbid us to Trade with the French & you yourselves at the same time are trading with them. — They say they have forfeited the Notice of the French by their Attachment to this Gov^t^ but yet they could easily regain it —

The Commiss^rs^ Answer to the Above that Goods are Cheaper than last year, that they have talked with the Traders who affirm they sell as Cheap as they can afford. That they hope a House on the

[1] The Fort & Trading House at Oswego is on the same side of the Lake but to the Eastward of Irondequat.

[2] The South [Easterly] Westerly parts of Lake Errie.

Hill will be erected for them in a short time — and renew the Cov$^{t}$ Chain with them. —

(P. 105.) Albany 13 & 15 June 1716. The Commiss$^{rs}$ write the Gov$^{r}$ that Dekannissore Cheif Sachem of Onondaga [told] tells them that unless the Sale of Rum to the Indians be prohibited it will certainly occasion a Civil Warr amongst them. And the Commiss$^{rs}$ are of Opinion that the late Act prohibiting the Sale of Rum in the City & County of Albany to the Indians be again renewed for 3 years & a Clause inserted that those who profess the Indian Trade be obliged to build Houses on the Hill for the Indians at their own Expence. —

The Commiss$^{rs}$ further say that Two French Smiths are settled among the Sennekas & a Priest that Mons$^{r}$ Longeville was gone to Onondaga & was to return home thro the Sennekas Country — And that they fear the French will by degrees delude all our Indians from us unless some proper Persons are posted among them in behalf of this Gov$^{t}$ —

17 July the Six Traders who went from Albany to Irondequat the 30 April last in order to open there a Trade with the foreign Indians return & inform the Commiss$^{rs}$ that as they passed thro the 5 Nations they gave each Seven hands of Wampum to secure a free Passage for the s$^{d}$ farr Indians who might be inclined to pass thro their Settlements to Albany & that the 5 Nations consented thereto. —

That at Irondequat they found a Trading house with 5 French Traders & a Smith — That the Sennecas seemed strongly inclined to have a Smith from this Gov$^{t}$.

That the next day after their arrival at Irondequat some of the farr Indians arrived to whom they gave some Presents & accquainted them that the 5 Nations consented to give them a free Passage to Albany thro their Settlements. Upon w$^{ch}$ they sent a Calumet or Pipe to be smoked thro the 5 Nations w$^{ch}$ is among the Indians an inviolable Token of Peace & Friendship, They also mentioned Six other Nations who were inclined to carry on a Trade with this Gov$^{t}$

These Traders proposed to the Sennekas whither they might Trade at Irondequat & if they would build a Trading House for such as would come from Albany there, this the Sennekas approved of & said if a Trade was carried on at Irondequat they would build a House & desired the Traders to accquaint (p. 106) The Gov^r^ with this matter, that in the meanwhile they would consult among themselves & send down their Chief Sachem with their Resolutions.

20 July 1716. Assessors are Sworn agreable to an Act of Assembly for raising of money to build Sheds for the Indians upon the Hill above Albany

13 Aug^t^ Philip Livingston arrives at Albany from Montreal & informs the Commiss^rs^ that he heard from some French men that a Deputation from the Sennecas had been with the Gov^r^ of Canada to desire him to fix a Smith & a Priest in their Country & to build a Garrison & to post 30 Men therein to secure it & if he would sell them a Blanket for Two Elk Skins & a Gun for 3 — they would trade no more at Albany. —

The Commiss^rs^ transmit this Acc^t^ to the Gov^r^ & deliver it as their Opinion that unless some Soldiers under proper Officers are posted among the upper Nation of Indians we should be in danger of having the Indians debauched from us by the French & turned upon us as our Enemies. —

30 Aug^t^ the Commiss^rs^ write the Gov^r^ that some of the Palatines settled at Skoheere have applied to the Mohocks to defend them in the Possession of certain Lands there in defiance of the Gov^t^ & that one Johan Conraet Weyser & his Son are at the head of these Disturbers.[1]

14 Sep^r^ Several Sachems of the 5 Nations arrive at Albany & desire a Conferrence with the Commiss^rs^ w^ch^ being granted, they desire to know if the Gov^r^ intends to meet them this

[1] A number of papers relating to the history of the Palatines in New York are to be found in O'Callaghan's *Documentary History of New York*, iii, pp. 539 *et seq.* (octavo edition). For the Weisers see Walton's *Life of Conrad Weiser*. — Ed.

year as it now grows late. The Commiss$^{rs}$ s$^{d}$ they had expected the Gov$^{r}$ up, but that he had lost his Lady & was not well.

Dekanissore then s$^{d}$ that there was a prohibition of Selling Rum & that before such prohibition had taken place every nation ought to have been accquainted with it by Seven hands of Wampum, as several had come down to buy Rum & been disappointed & he desires to know who has requested the prohibition of Rum —

(P. 107.) The Commiss$^{rs}$ answer he himself had in the most earnest manner and that the whole 5 Nations had frequently recommended this Prohibition —

Dekanissore answered that he & they now desired the Prohibition might be now taken off — The Commiss$^{rs}$ answer the Gov$^{r}$ hath Issued the Prohibition & by his Authority only it can be taken off & that they will write him about it.

Albany 15 Sep$^{r}$ 1716. The aforesaid Sachems have a further Conference with the [Sachem] Commiss$^{rs}$ & they say that they have received certain Intelligence that the Wagenhaes intend to fall on them that the 5 Nations will not begin the war first but keep themselves in a state of Defence & they desire that Amunition may be given them & their Guns & Hatchets mended at the Public Expence.

They accquaint the Commiss$^{rs}$ that the Sennekas are become a more numerous Nation than the rest[1] & are therefore divided into Two Parties so that for the future when any presents are given they must be divided into Six Shares. They are answered by the Commiss$^{rs}$ that they will furnish them with some Pouder & Lead & that their Guns & Hatchets shall be mended. that they do well not to begin the war with the Wagenhaes for tis their Interest to live peaceably with all Men. At the same time Two Senneka Indians accquaint the Commiss$^{rs}$ in

[1] By the Accession of the Tuscarores & other Indians inhabiting about the Branches of the Susquahanna River

the Name of their Nation that the Six Traders who went from Albany to Irondequat to Trade had desired to have a Trading House built there, w^ch^ their Nation are ready to grant & they hope it will be a means to have goods Cheap w^ch^ will draw the far Indians thither —

They hope the Commiss^rs^ will not be Jealous that they have a French Smith there, that they had applied to this Gov^t^ for one & could get none, that the Gov^r^ of Canada had sent them a Smith & it had never cost them so much as one p^r^ of Shoes. —

The Commiss^rs^ answered they would accquaint the Gov^r^ with what they had said & thanked them for their Message. —

(P. 108.) Albany 6 October 1716. Major Abraham Schuyler & Laur. Claasse the Interpreter are dispatched to Onondaga by the Gov^rs^ orders to accquaint the 5 Nations that the Death of the Gov^rs^ Lady & the Arms not being arrived from England w^ch^ were intended as part of the presents to them were the Occasion his Excell^cy^ could not meet them this year but they might depend on his meeting them the last Tuesday in next May.

They were also directed to enquire into the Deputation w^ch^ the 5 Nations sent to the Gov^r^ of Canada desiring a Priest a Smith & that he would build a Fort in their Country & Garison it & if there are any French settled at Irondequat & by whose Permission.

Major Schuyler & Laur. Classe make the following Report on their return from Onondaga.

That on their arrival at Onondaga they sent Summons' to the Sachems of the 5 Nations who accordingly came there & being convened sent for our Deputys who delivered their Message according to the Gov^rs^ Instructions —

The Sachems of the 5 Nations answered after the following Manner.

That they were sorry for the Gov^rs^ Loss of his Lady & accepted his Excell^cys^ Invitation of meeting them the last Tuesday in next May —

That as to the Deputation sent to the Gov$^{r}$ of Canada no such thing had been done by the Consent of the Sachems of the 5 Nations but that the Sennekas had by themselves transacted that Affair & Dekanissore chief Sachem of Onondaga insisted that the Senneka Sachems should on their Return accquaint the rest of their Sachems with the desire of this Gov$^{t}$ to be accquainted with this whole affair & send him a true Relation of it & he would make a Report thereof to the Gov$^{r}$ when he came to Albany.

Albany 12 Dec$^{r}$ 1716. It being thought highly necessary that some proper Persons with a Smith should be sent amongst the 5 Nations to keep them firm to their Allegience & to watch the Motions & defeat the Intrigues of the French: Five Persons are dispatched from Albany on this Plan in behalf of this Gov$^{t}$ & to reside there until the p$^{o}$ Octo$^{r}$ next.

Instructions are given to these Persons conformable to the Above Design.

11 Jan$^{ry}$ 1716/17. Tho$^{s}$ Willdman [1] who was sent to Onandaga as a Spy upon the Motions of the French & to pay a Visit in the Name of this Gov$^{t}$ to the Indians, returns & accquaints the Commiss$^{rs}$ that Jean Coeur the French Interpreter had introduced a little Son of his to the Indians (p. 109) in the Sennekas Country & desired their Protection & favour for him & that after his Death this his Son might be received amongst them in the same friendly manner as he himself had ever been — upon w$^{ch}$ he gave them a Belt of Wampum w$^{ch}$ they readily accepted.

That the said Jean Coeur had a little Trading House in the Sennekas Country by the side of the Lake where he kept Goods & traded with them also a Smith to work for them.

Albany 21 Jan$^{ry}$ 1716/17. Lieu$^{t}$ Scot posted at Fort Hunter sends Intelligence to the Commiss$^{rs}$ that Ambassadors have come from the Southward to the Sennekas & said he was

[1] an Indian

Canada

Reclamations faites par les Sauvages de la Nouvelle France 337

Les Sauvages du Canada vont souvent Traitter des marchandises angloises qu'ils rapportent dans la Colonie, ce qui n'est pas possible d'empecher; cependant quand ces marchandises sont trouvées ou les saisit, et après un Examen fait par la justice ordinaire on les rend quand il a été Verifié qu'elles appartiennent a des Sauvages, et qu'elles sont reclamées par eux; mais comme les formalités qu'il faut faire pour cette Verification et les longueurs d'une procedure éloignent les Sauvages de leurs Terres, M. le Marquis de Vaudreuil a demandé que la connoissance des Reclamations faites par les Sauvages lui soit renvoyée

Avis du Conseil est de renvoyer la connoissance des Reclamations qui se feront a Quebec

au Gouverneur, a l'Intendant et au plus ancien
officier du Conseil Superieur, et la connoissance
de celles qui se feront a Montreal, au dit Gouverneur
a l'Intendant et au Juge de la dite Ville.

fait et arrete par le Conseil de Marine tenu
au Louvre le 28e. avril 1716

L. et. de Bourbon.
le mareschal Destrees

Par le Conseil
Beauvelle

which you will please remark how strongly they are convinced not only that such a proceeding is wholly unjustifiable, but of the great importance it is to his Majesty's interest and service that these points which concern America may be regulated and settled in a certain and effectual, though mild and friendly manner, as required by the intimate union and happy correspondence which exist between the two Crowns.

*Governor Burnet to M. de Longueuil.* 5th July, 1726.

[For this Document, see V., 802.]

*M. de Longueuil to Governor Burnet.* 16th August, 1726.

[For this Document, see V., 802.]

*Boundary between New-York and Canada; the Iroquois, &c.*

Extracts of despatches written by the Governor and Intendant of Canada, respecting the limits with the English and on the Iroquois. 1716–1726.

*Letter of the 28th of April*, 1716.—M. de Ramezay has observed that it would be desirable to regulate the limits between France and England.

That if the latitude of the lands and of the rivers flowing into Lake Ontario, be adhered to, 3 of the Iroquois villages will be found within the territory of New France, and only two on English territory.

That the English make use of every means to win over the Indian Nations that are attached to us, by persuading all those of the South that they are located on their territory, even as far as Detroit, though France be in possession of the Illinois, Miamis and Ouyatanons since the foundation of the Colony, without experiencing any opposition on the part of the English.

It has been decided that M. de Vaudreuil should maintain himself with mildness in all the countries belonging to France, until the limits be settled by Commissioners on the spot.

*Letter of* 1717. *The Marquis de Vaudreuil.*—The English Governors make use of every means to gain over the Indians.

He of New-York tries to draw all our Indians of the Upper country to Orange to trade.

Complained that the French had built a trading house among the Iroquois Nations, on the frontiers of his government, and that they wished to erect a fort there in contravention of the Treaty of Utrecht. M. de Vaudreuil answered him, that there was no question of a fort; that 'twas true he had, at the solicitation of the Iroquois, constructed, for the accommodation of trade, a house in their vicinity on the borders of Lake Ontario, at a place called Fort de Sable from our having in former times a fort of that name there, in the same way as we had another at Niagara, on the same side. That there was no contravention of the Treaty of Utrecht in that, the limits between the two Crowns not having been regulated, and France having always occupied the south shores of Lake Ontario.

He has had no reply from that governor.

*Letter of the* 28th *of October*, 1717.—M. de Vaudreuil has remarked that the chiefs of the 5 Iroquois Nations had come to Montreal to bewail the death of Louis XIV.

The Orator, who was one of the Chiefs, expressed how affected the 5 Nations were by this death.

Told M. de Vaudreuil that they were extremely anxious to live at peace with him; requested him to permit Sieurs de Longueuil, the father and son, de Joncaire and de Chauvignerie, whom they had adopted, to go to their Villages.

That he was satisfied this arrangement was not pleasing to the English, but that must not embarrass him, as they were masters of their own lands, and wished their children to be the masters thereof also, and range freely over them.

That Louis XIV. had shown them great kindness, and they hoped his successor regarded them as his children; they implored his protection, and that he would please put forth the strength of his arm to protect them from attacks meditated against them.

That they demanded the same favor for all those of the Sault St Louis, Saut au Récollet, the Abenaquis, the Outaouis, the Nepissirians, and all their other brethren.

*Letter of the* 26th *October*, 1720. *Messrs de Vaudreuil and Begon.*—The English have proposed to a chief of the Iroquois settled at Niagara to establish a permanent trading post there, and to divide the profits that might accrue.

This post would put them in a position to purchase most of the peltries of both the French and Indians, who are in the Upper country. Messrs de Vaudreuil and Begon sent Sieur de Joncaire thither, for whom the Indians themselves had built a log hut.

The English being advised thereof, used every effort to have this house pulled down, and with this view sent the Commandant of Orange to the Seneca village for the purpose of prevailing on these Indians to oppose it, but could not succeed.

*Letter of the* 8th *of October*, 1721. *Messrs. de Vaudreuil and Begon.*—Notice that 200 Englishmen are about to start from Orange to pull down the house erected at Niagara, and to build a fort there; for this purpose they had enrolled in their party four of the 5 Iroquois Nations, to wit: the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onontagués and Cayugas, whom they gained over by considerable presents. But that the Senecas, who are the fifth, and most numerous Tribe, had rejected the proposal the other 4 Tribes had made, to join them, threatening to wage war against the English, should they persist in going to Niagara. This mollified these 4 Nations, and determined them not to take sides with the English.

*Letter of the* 22ⁿᵈ *May*, 1725.—Mʳ de Vaudreuil states that the English had proposed a settlement at the mouth of the River Chouguen, on the banks of Lake Ontario, a territory which had been always considered to belong to France.

It became necessary for him to prevent this, because, should they establish themselves there, it would be impossible to preserve the Niagara post, and the loss of this would entail that of the whole trade with the Indians of the Upper country.

The course that he adopted in concert with M. Begon was, to have two barks constructed on Lake Ontario.

He sends M. de Longueuil to the Iroquois. This officer got the Iroquois to go to Orange to represent to the English that they would not tolerate their settlement at Choueguen.

M. de Longueuil observes that all the Iroquois Chiefs assembled at Seneca had resolved in their Council to prevent this establishment, and had sent a Belt to the English, which put a stop to its execution.

Sieur de Jonquaire, returning from Seneca, assures that the Iroquois will not hinder the building of our barks, nor the establishment of the house at Niagara.

The English have given them 20,000 crowns *(écus)* to join their side.

*Letter of the* 31ˢᵗ *of October*, 1725. *Messʳˢ de Lougueuil and Begon.*—Notify that Sieur de Longueuil met 100 Englishmen with over 60 canoes at the portage of the River Choueguen, 4 leagues from Lake Ontario, who made him produce his passport. The Iroquois chiefs present at this proceeding were angry with the English, told them they would not tolerate them any more on their territory, having permitted them to come there only to trade, but they must not advance so far in the River Choueguen as they were doing, as they had not given them permission to go any farther than the fall of Gastonchiagué, 6 leagues from the Lake, telling them they did not give them the land, but only loaned it to them.

Sieur de Longueuil goes next to Onontagué, an Iroquois village, where he meets the Deputies of 4 other villages, who were waiting for him.

These Deputies consent to the building of the two barks, and to the erection of a stone house at Niagara.

Note.— The 2 barks were constructed in 1725.

The house was commenced the same year, and finished in 1726.

*Letter of the* 25ᵗʰ *July*, 1726. *M. de Longueuil.*— Writes that the English are uneasy at, and suspicious of, this establishment. They have made an unsuccessful application to the Iroquois to destroy it.

*Letter of the* 25ᵗʰ *September*, 1726. *The Marquis de Beauharnois.* — New attempts of the English on the 5 Iroquois Nations.

These Indians answer, that they in vain trouble them again about the same thing; that they do not regret having given their consent to that establishment, and if it offend them, the English may go and pull it down, or have an explanation about it with their father Onontio.

The English reply, that they also will build a house at Niagara opposite that of their father Onontio, and demand their consent; To which the Indians made answer, let them settle it with Onontio; as for them, they will not interfere.

Another deputation from the English Governor to the Iroquois; he invites them to repair to Orange, goes to meet them, but do not alter their resolution in any respect, and reject all his proposals.

*Letter of the 25th of October*, 1726. *The Marquis de Beauharnois.*—Tegarioguen, Chief of the Indians of Saut St Louis, returning from Orange, where he assisted at the Council which the Governor held with the Iroquois Chiefs, has reported that these Indians had said, that though they had consented to the erection of the post at Niagara, they did not believe that Onontio would build a fort there; but if it were displeasing to the King of England, he had but to write to him.

That after divers discourses and presents to these Indians, they had promised to pull this house down in the spring.

*Further news from the Indians.*—The English have bribed the Iroquois to get rid of *(se dèfaire du)* Jonquaire, commandant at Niagara, and to destroy that house.

The English have sent belts to the Indians of Saut St Louis, of the Lake of Two Mountains, the Algonquins and Nepissings, to invite them to remain quiet when the Iroquois will pull down this house.

NOTE.—Sieur Chaussegros, Engineer, states that he has built this house on the ancient site of the fort erected by M. d'Enonville, formerly Governor and Lieutenant-general of New France, in 1686.

## *Duke of Newcastle to the Hon. Horatio Walpole.*

Copy of the letter of the Duke of Newcastle to his Excellency Mr Walpole.

White Hall, 11th of April, 1727.

Sir,

I send your Excellency, by order of the King, a despatch I recently received from Mr. Burnet, Governor of New-York,[1] in which he states that the French have built a fort at Niagara, on the land of one of the Six Nations, at the place through which they must go to their own hunting Country, and by which place all the Far Indians must pass to make their trade in the province of New-York, so that the French can always, whenever they please, hinder and molest the trade of these Indians, which would be directly contrary to the 15th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht. I send you, also, a copy of the correspondence between Mr. Burnet and the Governor of Canada, with divers papers which accompany them, together with a copy of the letter that the Lords Commissioners of Trade have addressed me on this subject. All these papers will inform you thoroughly of this affair.

It is of the highest importance for his Majesty's interests in those parts that this matter should be attended to, and that we should have mutual explanations thereupon. These Indians are, notwithstanding what the Governor of Canada says to the contrary in the aforesaid letter, really his Majesty's subjects, and must be so accounted, and as such must be upheld and protected by the King, as far as the treaties between Great Britain and France permit. This is his Majesty's reason for urging your Excellency to place this subject in its full light, when you will speak of it to the Ministers of the Court of France, and to use all the

[1] *Supra*, V., 503.—ED.

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pitch, 4580 barrels ; tar, 2037 barrels ; turpentine, 661 barrells ; tallow, 29 barrells ; leather, 1965 sides ; beef, 1963 barrells ; pork, 1241 barrells ; sugar, 6 hoghds ; snake root, 5 barrells ; oyle, 29 barrells ; candles and soap, 76 boxes ; garlick, 37 barrells ; logwood and braziletta, 143 tunns ; salt fish, 6 barrells ; sweetwood bark and cocoa. There are great quantities of salt, boards, staves (lumber) *etc.* exported which pay no duty, *etc.* 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1265. *Nos.* 29, 29 i. ; *and* (*without enclosure*) 5, 1293. *pp.* 5–7.]

June 22. Whitehall. **227**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Governor of New Yorke. The Proprietors of New Jersey having constituted James Alexander to be Receiver General and Collector of all their quitt-rents, and praying H.M. directions to you to assist him, *etc.*, you are to give him all the protection and countenance in your power in the faithfull discharge of the aforesaid office. *Signed*, James Stanhope. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 351.]

June 22. Whitehall. **228**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to Governor Hamilton. John Thornton is to remain in the quiet enjoyment of his plantation in Basseterre, till H.M. shall think fit how to dispose of that part of St. Christophers, wch. was the French Settlement, *etc.* *Signed*, James Stanhope. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 351, 352 ; *and* 152, 11. *No.* 17.]

June 23. Whitehall. **229**. Mr. Popple to Messrs. Boon and Beresford. *Desires* their attendance before the Board to make good the statements in their (*following*) memorial particularly as to the products of Carolina and the Bahama Islands, and the valuation of Carolina, *etc.* [*C.O.* 5, 1293. *p.* 29.]

[June 23.] **230**. Richard Beresford to the Council of Trade and Plantations. The present state of South Carolina is as follows. That Province having for a year past been engaged in war with the Indians, numbers of its inhabitants have been destroy'd by fire and sword and many more have deserted the place. The small number of white men (fit to bear arms) that are left continue to desert the Province, and had not the Government of Virginia and North Carolina sent to their assistance about 200 men (for part of whom they were obliged to consent to terms almost impossible to be complied with) many more if not the greatest part of the present inhabitants would in all probability have deserted. The whole Province being thus distressed and despairing of further assistance from other American Colonies as also from the Honourable the Lords Proprietors of that Province, were under a necessity of making application to the King and Parliament to enable 'em to subdue or reduce their enemies to reason. Accordingly their case by petition from their Agent and severall merchants of London trading thither was on the 9th of Augst. last laid before the Parliament and after an examination before the Committee, the Honourable House of

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Commons were pleas'd to address H.M. to send to the assistance of Carolina such supplies as should in his great wisdom be thought needfull, the charge of which to be made good in the next aides. Whereupon H.M. was graciously pleas'd to send a sufficient quantity of arms and ammunition, but the unnatural rebellion obstructed sending men. By advices since the said stores of war were sent which came with petition from the Upper and Lower houses of Assembly of that Province to H.M. for releif and protection it has been represented that a supply of men and money is the chief of what they stand in need of without which they are in the greatest danger of loosing that Province, the remaining small number of its inhabitants being almost wearied out through continual fatigue and the charge insupportable. A second petition from the Agent, merchants and others to the King, praying that some of the rebels who petition'd for to be transported might be sent to Carolina to serve in the time of their extremity until better provision could be made for them was under the consideration of H.M. and the Lords of the Council. By other letters and advices received the beginning of March last from the most interested and credible inhabitants it appeared that notwithstanding they had made peace with one nation of their Indian enemies they were still obliged to employ all the force of white men they could raise together with many of their black slaves against those nations of Indians who were the forwardest to begin the war and have since committed the greatest barbaritys. All which representations and applications being made to this Government and also by proper persons here made known to the Honourable the Lords Proprietors and no sufficient assistance sent them, about the beginning this instant June arrived here from that Province another address to the King and a letter from the Assembly there very plainly setting forth their present state, which having been shown to the Honourable the Lord Cartwright and others the Lords Proprietors, they have signified their dislike thereto and as we have too much reason to fear will not only refuse to consent to what may be necessary on their parts but also endeavour to invalidate the said representation which obliges us the more earnestly to make all the application we are able, that the condition of those distressed subjects may in the most effectual manner be laid and come under the consideration of H.M. and the Government with the greatest expedition, *etc.* By many former circumstances as well as by the late letter from the Assembly, there is too much reason to be assur'd that the French (who live and trade with the Indians from Quebeck and along the Lakes of Canida, and southward too and down the great River of Messisippi to Fort Movilla scituated on a River near the mouth of the said great River with the Bay of Mexico) have stirred up and encourag'd several nations of Indians to this warr. And as the French have of late years (very far with the bounds of the charter of Carolina) settled themselves on the back of the improved part of that Province by which they are as near those Indian settlements who were in alliance with Carolina as the English there are, and thereby having possessed themselves from

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the northermost part of the sea to the southermost on the back of all the most valuable Brittish Plantations and Colonies on the main of America and having with them very numerous nations of Indians, 'tis too obvious what they (especially South Carolina) must expect whenever a rupture with France may happen if not before. It's also as obvious how formidable the French will grow there during peace considering how industrious they are in frequently supplying their settlements with people etc., an instance of which we were lett to know by late advances from France that shipping with men and women were going from Brest to their New Colony Luciana on Messisippi which by the small number of inhabitants in Carolina the French had the opportunity to begin and by the present troubles with our Indians are encourag'd to increase. Carolina being the only Southern frontier of all Brittish America both to the French and Spaniards who have shelter'd those very Indians who commenced this present war with the English, it is humbly presum'd that a settlement of H.M. subjects on one of the Bahama Islands (now inhabited only by a few scatter'd English settlements notorious for being without Government etc.) with a small garrison there it being on the eastermost side of the Gulf of Florida, and the like Settlement and garrison on Port Royall Island adjoyning the main land of Carolina on the opposite side of the Gulf, and as occasion might be vessels appointed to attend that short cruise would be the greatest security imaginable not only to Carolina but to other American Colonies possest by the English. Those Islands being a very pleasant and profitable climate when protected and encouraged will very soon florish and fill with inhabitants and in some measure deter the French from increasing their Settlements on Messisippi for as much as it will be difficult for any ships to come through the Gulf (as all Spanish galloons and French from Messisippi and Movilla are obliged to) but they will be discovered. Port Royall Island hath an extraordinary harbour for shipping by all pilots allow'd to be the best upon the coast of Carolina having about 4 fathom water on the most difficult enterance and abounds with provisions and naval stores and amongst the Bahama Islands it is beyond doubt there wants not the like advantages for such an undertaking. In time of peace it is much more adviseable to make such settlements on the said Islands then in time of war. Carolina being thus circumstanced and capable of affording greater quantity of valuable produce then any other part of Brittish America as the best of rice in abundance all manner of timber in great plenty pitch tar turpentine rossin indigo and silk which has been manufactur'd in London and proves to be of extraordinary substance and lustre, provisions, *etc.*, 'tis humbly hoped the King and Parliment will be of opinion that it merits a particular notice and protection, *etc.* If the inhabitants of Carolina and the Bahama Islands were more numerous and protected severall other productions would thrive well in that climate, as sugar, fruit, coffee, olives, Spanish vines etc. Cotton wool has been tryed and comes to perfection, not to enlarge on the mines of silver if not gold which are expected

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to be found in the Appalatia Mountains, scituate between the Frenches new Settlements on Messisippi and the improv'd part of Carolina. There are also great quantitys of cedar and cypress far exceeding any Norway deals being free from knots of curious white colour and great lengths proper for floring of the most magnificent buildings. The cedar for some uses far exceeds any other sort of wood and at the request of some noblemen and gentlemen of this nation hath been brought into this Kingdom but the importers being obliged to pay duty for it as sweetwood amounts to a prohibition the further importation thereof has been quite discourag'd, our navigation lessen'd and given to foreigners of whom we purchase in part with money and loose the advantage of freight. *Signed*, Richd. Beresford. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 23rd June, 1716. 4 *pp.* *Enclosed*,

230. i. A demonstration of the present state of Carolina. Value of the Province the year before the Indian war by assessment, vizt. lands, negroes, stock and merchandize, £709,763. This has been diminished by desertion, destruction *etc.* at least one third. Debts and bills before the war, £44,000. Since the war, £100,000, *etc.* 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1265. *Nos.* 30, 30 i. ; *and* 5, 1293. *pp.* 8–19.]

June 24. **231**. Petty expenses of the Board of Trade, postage, stationery, coal, *etc.* Lady Day to Midsummer. 5 *pp.* [*C.O.* 388, 77. *Nos.* 16–19.]

June 25. St. James's. **232**. Order of King in Council. Approving Commission for Thos. Pitt to be Governor of Jamaica, *etc.* *Signed*, Edward Southwell. *Endorsed*, Recd. 8th, Read 16th Jan., $17\frac{16}{17}$. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 137, 12. *No.* 36 ; *and* 138, 15. *p.* 187.]

[June 26.] **233**. Copy of James Colleton's p[etition] when Judge in his own case against Sir John Colleton, April [15], 1701. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 26th June, 1716. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 2[8], 14. *No.* 52.]

[June 26.] **234**. Col. Cleland to Sir John Colleton, Oct. 8, 1712. *Proposes*, on behalf of John Colleton, a settlement of the dispute between them, *etc.* *Signed*, Wm. Cleland. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 26th June, 1716. $2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 28, 14. *No.* 53.]

June 26. **235**. H.M. Warrant accepting the surrender of Leonard Compere, and appointing Richard Mill Receiver General of Jamaica. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 3rd Oct., 1717. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 137, 12. *No.* 70.]

June 28. Whitehall. **236**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Refers following for their report, what may be fitly done therein. *Signed*, James Stanhope. $\frac{1}{4}$ *p.* *Overleaf*,

236. i. Petition of William Popple to the King. Having for several years serv'd the Crown as Secretary to your Majesty's Commissioners for Trade and Plantations,

Present
Myndert Schuyler
Robert Livingston Jun. Esq.rs
John Cuyler.

Att a Meeting of the Com.rs of the Indian affairs in Albany the 17th. day of July 1716.

N. Y. State Library

This day Capt. Hanse mancyck and Company to the number of six attended us being Returnd from their Journey to Theorondequat and gave an account that in their Passage thro the five nations, they gave to each nation seaven hatchets of wampum — to Clear a path for the forreign Indians thro' their — Countrys which they promised Should be allowd them —

Att Theorondequat they found a trading house with five french traders and a Smith, but whereas as they were Informd, left the Sinnekes Country on the news of their comeing, the Smith being one of them, who had been working and trading — amongst them, and was in the Governour of Canadas pay the Sinekes Seem Strongly Inclind to have a Smith from hence —

17

The next day arrived at Theorondequat some of the forreign Indians being there to the Sachims of which they gave a Stroud Blanket to acquaint them that the five nations consented to their free passage thro' their Country about four or five days after, others of the forreign Indians came to them at Sharon — and gave three beaver to his Excellcy and guilder as an assurance of their — Inclinations to come to trade in this Govern.t and two dear skins to each of the five nations on the same Consideration, on which they were given two Stroud Blankets, they also sent a Calamet or pipe to be Smoaked thro' the five — nations, an Invitation to them according to — their Customs of peace and friendship. they also gave an account of six nations who were fled to

Cayg

Carry their trade here viz:t adowandaene, Taghquadie, ogistreege, nighkiriagist, Kriswink Decarighsiagist, Capt: van Slyck and Company proposed to the sinnekes whether they might trade at Therondequat, and that it would be better for them if they lay there instead of the french, provided his Ex.cy Should approve of it, and whether the Indians would build them a trading house if they come they approved of it and said they would build them a house if they come, and desired them to acquaint his Excell.cy of it, and in the mean time they would Consult among themselves and give a particular Resolution by the Blew beek, on wh they gave three Strowds Blankets

The french at Therondequatt Informd them that a Jesuit with Jouncaur the french Interpreter was Expected in the Sinnekes Country that mons.r Longuil was Expected at onnondage from thence he was to go to Cayouge & So to the sinnekes Country —

A True Copy Examind
p.r Ph: Livingston Sec.y for
the Indian affairs —

Present
Peter Schuyler
Killiaen van Rensselaer
Peter van Brugh
Myndert Schuyler
Robt Livingston Junr
John Schuyler

At a Meeting of the Comrs of the Indian affairs in Albany the 13th of augst 1716.

Philip Livingston being arrivd from Montreal appeard before the Comrs and Informd them that he heard of several ffrenchmen, that there had Lately been twelve of the Chicke Sinecke Indians, who desird the Governour of Canada to have Compassion on them and their nation and allow them a priest to live in their Country to Instruct them and a Smith to work for them, to cause a Fort to be built among them and to post thirty men therein to secure it, and also that they might have a Blanket for two Elk skins and a gun for three Elks and protmist that if this was granted them never to go to trade again at Albany

Says also that on his arrivall there heard that Mons. Longueil Leiut. Gor. of montreal with Jean Cour the Interpreter & some more were gone to the Onnondages Cayouges and Sinnikes Country

A: True Copy Examind
per Ch: Livingston Sec: for
the Indian affairs.

1716
Copy of the Minutes of the Commissioners for Indian Affairs 1716

N. Y. State Library

Present
P.r Mathews
Rob.t Livingston Jun.r
John.s Cuyler
Myndt Schuyler
Hend: Hansen

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of the Indian affairs in Albany the 4th of September 1716.

Several Sachims of the five Nations being come to Town who desired the Comd.t to Convein together and say by Dekaniseore their Speaker—

Brethren

Wee arrived here this day safe with the Sachims of the five nations, now we desire you only to tell us the truth whether our Chiefe our Brother Coslaer the Gover.r designs to come up hither this fall or not, for it begins to be Late, if he designs to come it is high time to send for all the five nations to come down.

To Morrow we Shall tell you what we have to say and for what we are come—

The Commissioners answered. Brethren

Wee thought that his Excell.cy our Governour would have come up this fall to Speak with you— but is prevented to Come by y.e Great loss of his Lady (whom God hath pleased to take to himself) and his Exc.y not being well both also hinder is Comeing, we expect that his Excell.cy will come up next Summer.

The Canastere Said Brother Coslaer & Quider

The Chiefe pastime of our young men is the Drinking of Rum, the selling of which you have without our knowledge Forbidd, before it had been stopd you ought to have sent seven hundr.d of wampum to each nation for several of our people who went hither to buy Rum came home without any, we desire you to tell us the reason who has desird that the selling of Rum should be forbidd, & the rest—

N. Y. State Library

Answer of the Comiss.rs

That when D.Kanisore was here last told us that if the selling of Strong Liquor was not Prohibited it would be of dangerous Consequence and y.e occasion of a war with the Indians, which we writt to his Excell.cy our Gov.r, and that we were of the same opinion, who has the reason for twith prohibited the selling of the same, because we are Brethren and to prevent any accidents or quarrel w.ch might arise therefrom, and you the five nations have several times desird in your Propositions, to have the selling of Strong Liquor prohibited

D.Kanisore Said Brethren

You Say that I am the person who desired that y.e selling of Rum might be Prohibited, if I am I desire now that you may forthwith give Liberty that all Strong Liquor may be freely sold us, don.t delay & Say you must wait for his Ex.cy orders, you can give Such Liberty for we are Rulers over this City.

The Comd.t Replyd

That his Ex.cy our Gov.r is Master & Ruler over us all who has for our and your good and at our Request Prohibited the selling of Strong Liquor unto you, and he only can take off the Prohibition, who shall be acquainted with what you desire

At a Meeting of the Comd.t of the Indian affair in Albany y.e 15.th of septemb.r 1716

Proposition made by several sachims & oy.r Indians of y.e 5 nations to y.e Comd.t of the Indian affairs,

Present
The Speaker
D.r S.r Jonadar
Brant Kaes
Kal.r Livingston Esqr
Jer.h Tapper
Peter Schuyler
Capt.n Schuyler
Wm Bogle

D.r Kanisore Speaker

Brother Comd.r & Ruler

We are come here to Speak with you, who are our Brethren the reason why we are come is that you have heard that the Ingagers does design to distroy

Jus

us. it is acquainted us by seaven hands of wampam that they have Sent a Nation against us, to which we Sent you upon w^ch Request you told that we Should Defend our selves against them.

Brethren

It is Certain that we are informed y^t y^e Mayankas have a design to distroy us and that tho' haue the Instant of war in their hands wherewith they threaten us wher they attack us we Shall defend our selves (we Shall not — begin the war first) but wherewith Can we defend our Selves with our fists we Cant resist them, therefore — desire you to furnish us with a good quantity of Ammunition

Brethren

You sharpd our hatchetts when you ordered us to go to war against y^e Indians Lately in war with his maj^s Subjects at Carolina, w^ch you did without giveing any present and now we do the Like —

Brother Corlaer & Quider.

We have of old Lived in peace & friendship as Brethren with one another but Cannot have Cause Afraid of us because we Lived together in Such a peace and Strickt alliance

Brethren

You are not Ignorant that if we were Distroyd by the Enemy, you Cant Subsist, and if you Could happen to be distroyd & cutt off we Cant Live, for we Cannot be without one another, Do therefore desire that our Request may be granted us that you may give us a good quantity of Ammunition that we may not come Short, if an attack Should be made against us by our Enemy the Mayankas give a belt of Wampam

Brother Corlaer & Quider

We acquaint you that the Senna's are — Divided in two parties, because they are Stronger than any of the rest, when any present is to be made unto us the five nations it must for the peace be divided in six Shares give five hands of wampam

Brother —

Brother Corlaer & Quider

you have acquainted us that a peace is made with his maj.ty subjects and the Indians Calely in war w.th them at Carolina which is the Reason that we are not fallen upon those Indians give a small belt of Wampum —

Brother Corlaer & Quider

We acquainted you Last year that the Gov.r of Canada design'd to make an Expedition against the Sault Indians, and that he would invite us to joyn with him in that Enterprize, and we desired you then to tell us, what we should answer him if he did invite us, you desired us not to joyn with his army, we have obeyd your Comand and refused his Invitation

Brethren

We desire that our Company may not weary you and we look upon and stilled as if we were of the Number of our nations, but the Chiefest Sachims of the five nations and the principall warriers are now here — you may know what nourishment such a number of men as we are do Require

The Com.rs told them they would given them an answer on Monday next and in y.e mean time Provision should be given them —

Present
Pr. Schuyler
Pr. Wathier
Rob.t Livingston
Chandler Walthuysen
Hend. Hansen

At a Meeting of the Com.rs for the Indian affairs in albany y.e 15.th of September 1716

Proposition Made by two sinneke Sachims to the Coniessioners in the name of the Rest of the Sachims of that Castle —

Brethren

That Capt. Harme van Slyck & Com.p Came to us Last spring and desired by three strowd Blankets —

Blankets that he might have liberty to trade in the Cadarachqui Lake, on the passage of the far Indians and Especially at that place called Onondeque where the French are now settled and also Leave to erect a trading house there which we grant unto the s.d Capt. Van Slyck & Comp.a and unto such other Christians as shall come from hence to trade there, and hope that goods may be Cheape wherby you draw the forreign Indians to come to trade here —

Brethren

We desire you may not be jealous that we have had a french smith among us, the occasion of w.ch is that we had Requested of our Brother Corlaer the gov.r to have a smith from hence to stay and work for us awhile who promist to Let us have one but is hitherto neglected and the Gov.r of Canada sent us a smith of whom we accepted and he has wrought for us a Considerable time for which we have not paid him as much as a pair of Shoes.

The Commissioners thanked the said Sachems for the Welcome they Entertained and told them that they would acquaint his Ex.cy with it —

Present
P.r Schuyler
Ld. Renselaer
P.r Mathews
Rob.t Livingston Jun.r
Peter van Brugh
Hend.k Hansen
Augustin Schuyler
Jan Roeloff Swart
Hend.k Hansen

At a Meeting of the Comm.rs for the Indian affairs in Albany the 17th of September 1716

Answer of the Commissioners to the Sachims of the five nations on the Proposition they made the 15th instant

Brethren

We are glad to see you here in good health and have taken notice of the Proposition you made to us

It is two days ago, according to your desire, we do now furn
you with some powder & Lead to D.fend your Selfs when
any attack shall be made ag.t you by the Wiganhaas
you to will not to begin the war first with them, but
be always on your guard it is for your Safety & prosperity
to be in peace with all non th. French would gladly
that ye Wiganhaas did attack you, who ye may be assured
will willing assist them against you —

Brethren

You have done well that you Refused ye Invitation
of the French and not joyned their Army that went up
ag.t the far Indians —

Than Kanisore Said

Brether Collaer and Luicker

We made a Proposition to you two days ago
and have forgotten a principall article therein wch was
Comanded by the five nations should be requisited you
which is that our arms may be mended at your Cost
and also our hatchetts which we want to cut stickes
to make our fortification, for we know not how soon
an attack shall be made against us by the Wiganhaas
We do not only desire that our arms & hatchetts may
be mended now, but always for the future and that no
time may be Lost to have her hatchetts mended, for
brave Brethren cant live without one another —

Brother Collaer & Luicker —

It was a wonder to us when we heard that ye
selling of Rum to us was prohibited you ought to have
acquainted us with it before you made Such a prohibition
we desire that Rum may freely be sold & given us,

The Commissaries answered

Brethren —

I. e cant grant what you desire Relating
the —

The mending of your arms & hatchetts for the future
and to take off the Prohibition of Selling them —
to you which we shall accot. the Qty our Govern.
but in the mean time will order your arms & hatchetts
you have now Rec.d to be mended —

A True Copy Examin.d
per Ph. Livingston D.Sec.d to the
Indian affairs

Albany the 20th 7ber 1710

May it Please your Excellcy

Inclosed your Excellency has the propesition made to us by the Sachims of five nations thro D. Garis-sore their speaker, who is going down to Newyork, we have done our Endeavor to diswade him from going down, but we can't prevail on him, since he depends on your Excellcys pass which he showed us, we have nothing to add save that we are

May it pleas your Excellcy

Your Excellencys most

John Schuyler
Joh. Cuyler
Henr. Hansen

Dutiful & Obedient Servants

Lt. Governr
Mayr Albany
Recr Kingston &c.
Aldermen Corporate

N. Y. State Library

1716

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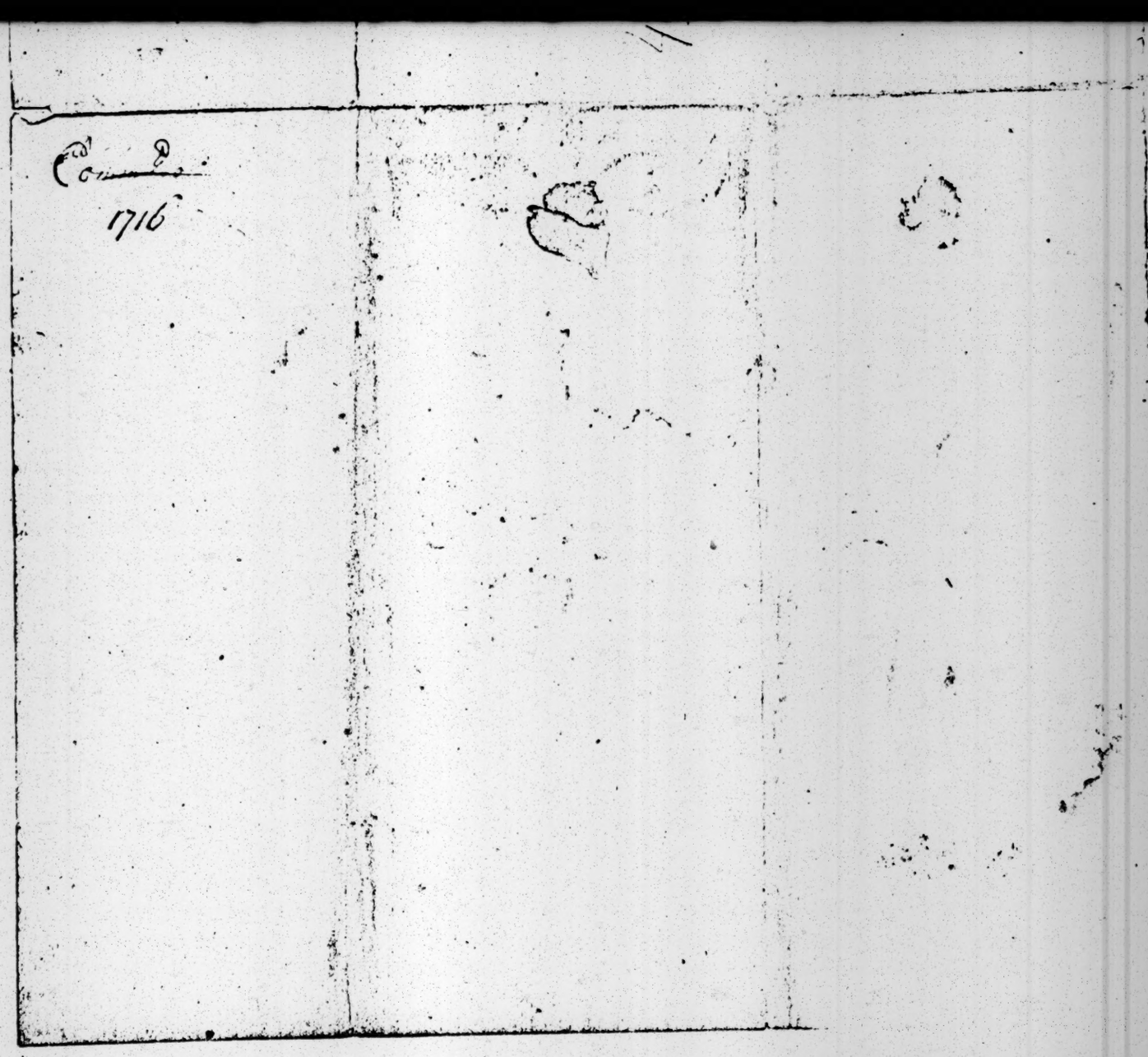
For

His Excell.cy Robt. Hunter Esq.r Capt Genl
and Govern.r in Chief of the Provinces of
New york. New Jersey &a

att

New york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1716

Conseil.

200

# Sauvages Iroquois.

## M. le Marquis de Vaudreuil.

à Quebec le 14. Octobre 1716.

Quoique l'on doive toujours estre dans la
défiance de la part des 5. Nations Iroquoises,
cependant on ne peut se plaindre cette
année.

Les Chefs Sonontouans qui paroissent
arrivés leurs, offrent a parler, ont fait
quelques propositions sur le Commerce, au
surplus ils paroissent bien intentionnés et ont
rendu quelques visites des Iroquoises.

Ils ont demandé avec instance un Missionaire
ce qu'ils n'avoient point fait depuis que les
Peres Jesuites avoient quitté cette Mission, M.
de Ramezay leur a répondu que lors qu'ils

retour de M.r de Vaudreuil ils le demande
de la bonne maniere et avec les ceremonie
requises il ne doutoit pas qu'il ne leur ac
accordat un.

Ils ont demandé aussy un forgeron qui le
a esté accordé.

Les Onontagués et leurs trois autres nation
plus affidés aux Anglois que les Sonnont
se tiennent dans un etat fort tranquille
il aura un deduit plus precis sur ce qui
regarde cette Nation lorsque le s.r de
Longueuil qui en est de retour et qui est
malade a Montreal pourra descendre à
Quebec.

Le s.r de Longueuil qui avoit accompagné l
s.r de Longueuil lui a rapporté qu'on ne
pouvoit en douter qu'une partie des —
Iroquois ne soit dans les interests des
anglois. Il y a lieu de soupçonner que
Teganisorens chef Onontague a remon
thuë derniere des colliers aux Miami

Les Sauvages engagerent cette nation et les Ouyatinons
d'aller commencer a la Riviere Oyo ou
les Anglois de la Caroline ont vn
Etablissement; cependant il y a lieu de croire
qu'ils ne feront aucun mouvement contre
nous, a moins que nous n'ayons la guerre
avec les Anglois.

Lorsque les S.rs de Longueüil et Jonquaire
arriverent a Sonontoüan, ils trouverent 120
guerriers qui partirent pour en aller
joindre 200. autres partis de Niagara
quelques jours auparavant pour aller en
guerre, ces guerriers leur firent entendre
qu'ils avoient appris par des françois
du Detroit, que les Illinois avoient
tué le fils du S.r de Ramezay et de
Longueüil avec 4. autres françois qui les
accompagnoient, que cela les interessoit
d'autant plus que le premier etoit fils
du S.r de Ramezay leur Pere et neveu
du S.r de Longueüil leur fils, et que qui

Riviere e—
dautre.

4

tte Nation a adopté
e Longueüil.

touchoit les fils de leur Pere et de leu
fils les touchoit eux mêmes ;

Que le S.r de Longueüil leur avoit repon
que quoi que cette nouvelle fut fort
triste pour eux et encore plus pour lu
il falloit neantmoins en attendre la
confirmation, et qu'ils devoient etre aus
que si elle etoit veritable M.r de Vaud
leur rendroit justice, et qu'ainsi ils n
devoient former aucun dessein de veng
la mort de ces Enfants jusques a ce
leur Pere eut parlé,

Comme il est a craindre que ces guer
ne prennent de la occasion de tomber
apres leur chasse sur les Illinois
presente de venger ces morts, M.r
Vaudreüil a jugé a propos de faire p
incessamment le S.r de Longueüil avec
d'aller chés les Tsonontouans, et de pou
meme jusques dans le pays ou ces
Guerriers doivent faire leur chasse pe

leur dire que depuis son arrivée il a
apris de bonne part que la nouvelle qu'ils
auroient mise au sujet de ce meurtre
commis par les Illinois s'étoit trouvée
fausse, et que c'est une autre Nation
sauvage voisine des Anglois du coté de
la Riviere Ohyo qui les a pris pour les
livrer aux Anglois et qu'il les exhorte ——
a ne point lever la hache contre les
Illinois ni contre aucune autre Nation
alliée des françois, les S. de Longueuil
qui a beaucoup d'ascendant sur l'esprit
de cette Nation, et qui en sçait parfaitem.
bien la langue est capable pour ——
detourner ce coup.

Le Conseil a donné ordre a M. de Vaudreuil de faire tout ce qu'il
pourroit pour entretenir la paix entre toutes les Nations, ——
parceque si la guerre s'allumoit on ne pourroit aller dans
le continent.

Fait et arrêté par le Conseil de Marine
le 6e Janvier 1717

L. et. de Bourbon
le marechal d'estrees

Par le Conseil
Fleuriau

the Name of their Nation that the Six Traders who went from Albany to Irondequat to Trade had desired to have a Trading House built there, w^ch their Nation are ready to grant & they hope it will be a means to have goods Cheap w^ch will draw the far Indians thither —

They hope the Commiss^rs will not be Jealous that they have a French Smith there that they had applied to this Gov^t for one & could get none, that the Gov^r of Canada had sent them a Smith & it had never cost them so much as one p^r of Shoes. —

The Commiss^rs answered they would accquaint the Gov^r with what they had said & thanked them for their Message. —

(P. 108.) Albany 6 October 1716. Major Abraham Schuyler & Laur. Claasse the Interpreter are dispatched to Onondaga by the Gov^rs orders to accquaint the 5 Nations that the Death of the Gov^rs Lady & the Arms not being arrived from England w^ch were intended as part of the presents to them were the Occasion his Excell^cy could not meet them this year but they might depend on his meeting them the last Tuesday in next May.

They were also directed to enquire into the Deputation w^ch the 5 Nations sent to the Gov^r of Canada desiring a Priest a Smith & that he would build a Fort in their Country & Garison it & if there are any French settled at Irondequat & by whose Permission.

Major Schuyler & Laur. Classe make the following Report on their return from Onondaga.

That on their arrival at Onondaga they sent Summons' to the Sachems of the 5 Nations who accordingly came there & being convened sent for our Deputys who delivered their Message according to the Gov^rs Instructions —

The Sachems of the 5 Nations answered after the following Manner.

That they were sorry for the Gov^rs Loss of his Lady & accepted his Excell^cys Invitation of meeting them the last Tuesday in next May —

That as to the Deputation sent to the Govr of Canada no such thing had been done by the Consent of the Sachems of the 5 Nations but that the Sennekas had by themselves transacted that Affair & Dekanisore chief Sachem of Onondaga insisted that the Senneka Sachems should on their Return accquaint the rest of their Sachems with the desire of this Govt to be accquainted with this whole affair & send him a true Relation of it & he would make a Report thereof to the Govr when he came to Albany.

Albany 12 Decr 1716. It being thought highly necessary that some proper Persons with a Smith should be sent amongst the 5 Nations to keep them firm to their Allegience & to watch the Motions & defeat the Intrigues of the French: Five Persons are dispatched from Albany on this Plan in behalf of this Govt & to reside there until the 1o Octor next.

Instructions are given to these Persons conformable to the Above Design.

11 Janry 1716/17. Thos Willdman [1] who was sent to Onandaga as a Spy upon the Motions of the French & to pay a Visit in the Name of this Govt to the Indians, returns & accquaints the Commissrs that Jean Coeur the French Interpreter had introduced a little Son of his to the Indians (p. 109) in the Sennekas Country & desired their Protection & favour for him & that after his Death this his Son might be received amongst them in the same friendly manner as he himself had ever been — upon wch he gave them a Belt of Wampum wch they readily accepted.

That the said Jean Coeur had a little Trading House in the Sennekas Country by the side of the Lake where he kept Goods & traded with them also a Smith to work for them.

Albany 21 Janry 1716/17. Lieut Scot posted at Fort Hunter sends Intelligence to the Commissrs that Ambassadors have come from the Southward to the Sennekas & said he was

[1] an Indian.

sent by 50 Nat$^{s}$ of Indians to accquaint them that they are in War with the English of Carolina to whom they have done great Damage & to forewarn the 5 Nations not to assist against them lest they might Kill some of their People w$^{ch}$ they would not willingly do. And that 20 Sennekas were returned with these Ambassadors to the Southward.

The same day the Commiss$^{rs}$ Transmit to the Gov$^{r}$ the foregoing Two peices of Intelligence. They say they apprehend Jean Coeur is sent to reside ab$^{t}$ the Sennekas Country by the Gov$^{r}$ Gen$^{l}$ of Canada to distribute Presents in order to debauch our Indians from us — and that by the Trading house w$^{ch}$ he has built on the Passage where our Indians come when they return from Hunting he cuts off the Trade to Albany.

With regard to the Intelligence from Lieu$^{t}$ Scot they are of Opinion that this Embassy from the South is the work of the French who are settled on the Missisippi. And it appears plainly that the French in Canada & those on the Mississippi are constantly endeavouring to stir up the Indians to commit Hostilities upon the English on all sides, & that unless proper Care be taken to secure our Indians by a continual Settlement amongst them from the delusions of the French their Artifices will be of Dangerous Consequence to all the British Settlements.

Albany 21 May 1717. Some Indians arrive at Albany from a French settlement called Wanajachtenock,[1] to Trade & say the would willingly trade with us but the French hinder them & wish (p. 110) this Gov$^{t}$ would build a Fort near their Habitations & put Men into it to protect them from the French who oppose their Trading hither.

In a Letter bearing date the 27 March 1717 from the Commiss$^{rs}$ to Gov$^{r}$ Hunter they write. It is plain to us that the French have a continual Correspondance from Canada to Cadaraqui, from thence to Therondequat in the Sennekas Country from thence to Tuckrachrondie, thence to Ochjagare & so still behind Carolina, Virginia &$^{c}$ so that we

[1] Detroit. — Ed.

are surrounded by them. They have also a Trading House at Therondequat the Passage of our Indians as they come from their Hunting w^ch^ is as we are informed against the Articles of Peace.

Albany 13 June 1717. Gov^r^ Hunter meets the Indians at Albany & has this day a private Conference with Two Sachems of each of the 5 Nations.

De Kanissore Speaks & says. That the French have built no fort at Irondequat belonging to the Sennekas, but that they have built a Trading House there & supply the 5 Nations & other Indians with Pouder & Lead to fight against their Enemies the Flat heads, & that thay are also furnished with other Goods w^ch^ prevents a great deal of Bever & Furrs coming [from] to (p. 111) Albany, but says Dekannissore, the French are supplied with all their Goods from the People here at Albany w^ch^ goes first to Canada & from thence up Montreal River & so to Irondequat where the French Trading house is built upon Ground belonging to the Sennekas, if you stop the Trade of Goods being carried hence to Canada that other Trade will fall of Course.[1] —

He says that an Englishman who lives at Canistoga on the Susquahannah River had said that the King of England & the Regent of France had agreed to cut off all the Indians of North America & to settle the Continent with their respective Subjects. but as this Acc^t^ did not come to them with any present according to the Indian Custom, they doubted the Truth of it.

[1] As Trade with the Indians is the only Method of securing & extending an Influence over them, how pernicious this Trade from Albany to Canada must have been at this time when the French were laying the Foundation of that extensive Influence they have since obtained over the Indians & this Settlement at Irondequat known to be so fatal an Attempt upon the Interest of this Colony. I say the perniciousness of this Trade must have been no less obvious to those who helped it forwards at Albany than to every Body who in the least considered it. But those Albany Men got money by it to w^ch^ they would sacrifice every other consideration. This is so clear a proof of the Justice of those observations w^ch^ the Notes on these Papers contain against these People, as will prevent any who may read them from thinking 'em too harsh. Those who know the Albany People dont want such an Instance as this to fix their Opinion. This same [free] Trade from Albany to Canada is at this day carried on — (the 19 Feb^ry^ 1754 —

They are apprehensive that the Small Pox w^ch^ was bro^t^ amongst them & destroyed so many of their People last fall, was designedly sent amongst them from Conostoga Virginia or Maryland. The Gov^r^ answered, that the Commiss^rs^ of Indian Affairs had sent him word that the French were building a Fort in the Sennecas Country but that he would not believe it relying on the Fidelity of the 5 Nat^s^ in general & the Sennecas in particular to this Gov^t^ that they would not permit any such thing, And also that the French would not dare to infringe the Treaty of Peace lately made between the Two Crowns w^ch^ such an attempt would do.[1]

(P. 112.) I am very well pleased that you yourselves have observed that we [already] have in a manner furnished out that French Trading House at Irondequat, it being solely maintained either by Goods sent directly from hence thither or by the Canal [from] of Montreal & Canada It is an Evil w^ch^ must be prevented, & I shall forthwith use my Endeavour to put a final End to that pernicious Trade w^ch^ I am sure is hurtful to both of us & only serves to put money in the Pocketts of a few Traders. in the meantime I think it is Expedient the French should be told by the Sennekas to retire.

As to the Report of our joining in any Scheme to cut off the Indians the Supposition is absurd & ridiculous & is one of those many Falshoods & artifices made use of by the French to disturb our Union & Friendship. To put an End to any such Idle Suspicions I now accquaint & assure you I have Orders from the King my Mas^tr^ to renew the Covenant with you & link you to ourselves by a Chain indissoluably strong.

As to the Small Pox it is a Desease w^ch^ arises from natural Causes & now rages violently in Pensilvania & Jerseys whose Inhabitants have suffered & do daily suffer greatly by it —

The Gov^r^ in his Public Speech to the 5 Nations told them —

That he did in this public & Solemn Manner give them full assurance of His Majestys affection towards them & of his Powerful Protection against all who shall dare to molest them.

[1] The Treaty of Utrecht to w^ch^ refer

That in the same public & Solemn Manner in his Majestys Name & by his Command he did renew the Antient Covenant with the 5 Nations. And to prevent all Mistakes on this Head I must remind you what has ever been meant & understood by you as well as us by the Covenant Chain — That on the One hand his Majestys Subjects on this Continent should not only refrain from all Acts of Hostility or anything tending that way towards you but readily assist when you were Attacked by others or inable you by such Methods as were in their Power to repel Force & by Force to defend your Selves. And on the other hand you were on your parts to live in the strictest Friendship with all his Majestys Subjects & in case they should be Attacked by any Enemy whatsoever to assist them in the readiest & most Effectual Manner in your Power. he added when he had their answer to this Speech, he should then give them the Appointed Presents —

(P. 113.) Albany 14 June 1717. The Five Nations in answer to the foregoing Speech of Gov$^{r}$ Hunter say. The assurances he hath given them in the Name of their our [gre] great Mas$^{r}$ the King of Great Britain are very acceptable to them & hope they shall never give any the least Suspicion of breaking the Covenant Chain —

They accept the renewal of the Cov$^{t}$ Chain & promise it shall be faithfuly kept on their parts.

That they are very thankful for the presents His Majesty hath sent them & are sensible of his Kindness for them the continuance whereof they will endeavour by their Dutiful Behaviour to merit.

15 June They make a Second Speech to Gov$^{r}$ Hunter in w$^{ch}$ they say "You told us [yesterday] that the large Presents made us Yesterday is from the King our Master whose Subjects we are & we are thankful of his Favour & Kindness."

The rest of the Speech is cheifly complaining of the dearness of Goods. They say they have often desired that their Complaints on this Head might be transmitted

[from] to the King, but they imagine all their Complaints on this point have been suppressed & concealed from His Majestys Knowledge or they doubt not he would have taken some Measures in their favour.

The Gov$^{r}$ answers & assures them that all their Propositions made to him have constantly been sent over to his Majesty as these shall also be. but that the price of Goods dos not depend upon any Persons Will, that Marketts must govern in these Affairs w$^{ch}$ are sometimes higher & sometimes lower, but that he would advise them in order to get the best prices for their Furrs not to go into the Traders Houses but stay on the Hill & there sell their Furrs by retail to the best Bidders. —

here follow in the Records several Messages to & transactions with the 5 Nations to prevent their going out a fighting with the Indians in alliance with Virginia & South Carolina. And the 5 Nations did promise they would forbear all Hostilities with those Indians & desired that Deputies might be sent from Virginia & S. Carolina to settle what Nations of Indians were in Alliance with the British Gov$^{t}$

Albany 27 March 1718. By the Gov$^{rs}$ order a Smith & his Journeyman are sent up to remain in the Sennekas Country for the Space of One year —

(P. 114.) Albany 14 May 1719. A considerable Number of far Indians (from what part is not mentioned but I judge about the West end of Lake Erie) arrive at Albany to Trade, & say they met with many obstructions from the French but in spight of all they came hither & hope they shall be well treated & have Goods Cheap.

The Commiss$^{rs}$ answer that they are very glad to see them & that they will find Goods cheaper here than the French can afford them, *for they get their Goods from hence.*

1 June. Sundry other far Indians arrive at Albany to Trade some from the Western parts of Lake Erie & others living about the Banks of the Missisippi. They say they met with many difficulties particularly from the French in their Journey hither.

16 June. Some Twigh Twee Indians arrive at Albany to Trade [1]

19 June. The Gov^rs of the Southern Provinces having made a Complaint to Gov^r Hunter of the Mohocks & Oneidas making War upon & taking Prisoners Indians in Alleiance with those Gov^ts, the Commiss^rs of Indian Affairs are directed to send for the Cheifs of those Nations & to remonstrate to them upon these Complaints, w^ch being done the said Nations say in their Defence. That the Indians they Attacked lived to the Southwards beyond the Limits of his Majesties Dominions & that the People of the Southern Colonies had themselves made war upon the same Indians &^c however if we want them to cease making War upon the Southern Indians we must convene all the Warriors of the 5 Nations at Onondaga or the Sennekas Country & lay the Matter before them, for they now present cannot take upon them to detirmine in this Affair.

The Commiss^rs Transmit the above Answer to the Gov^r

(P. 115.) Albany 23^d June 1719. Sundry westward Indians called Adewadiene [2] come to Albany to Trade & say they were coming Two years ago but were hindered by the French. They desire to have Goods cheap &^c

The Commiss^rs welcome them & tell them the French want Goods themselves from Albany & have none but what they fetch from thence & consequently they cant buy of the French so cheap as they may at Albany.

28 June Several Indians of a Nation called by the French De Souteur [3] come to Albany to Trade.

[1] The French have now almost totally stopped our Communication with these Western Indians by their Forts Niagre & another at the Head of Lake Erie. But if the Albany People had not supplied them with Goods to lay the Foundation of their settlement in those parts, & this Gov^t built a Trading house between Lake Erie & Lake Ontario, that extensive Communication the French now have would probably have been prevented. If the French establish their Forts & Settlements on the Ohio, they will perfect their line of communication thro the Continent.

[2] The Adawadenys, a sub tribe of the Far Indians whose home was probably south of the lakes. — Ed.

[3] The Saulteurs from Sault Ste Marie. — Ed.

sd. meeting wee are afraid that this Lyes on no good buttom that they have Some bad Design agt. her majes. Subjects wh. may be of Ill Consequence.

wee have (with Submission) Resolved & thought proper to procure a good trusty Indian to go to onondage & be *p*sent at ye sd. meeting to take Speciall Regard on ye motions & Resolutions of ye Indians & dive unto their design and acqt. us of it assoon as ye meeting is broake up, wee shall promise him a good Reward for his trouble & fidility in this but we have not one farthing of ye publick in hands & it is Impossible for us treat with ye Indians without to be at some Expence So that we hope your Exly. will be pleased to take Care that we may have Some money to Defray ye Expence we are dayly at &a.

*N: York the 13th. of June 1717*

Dr. ffather

This goes pr Capt: Smith who is Agent for the Governt of Virginia, to treat with the five Nations who have done abundance of damage in some parte of Virginia, he had been taken by a Pyrate at Sandy hook who detaind him some time, This Pyrate was a Tender to the Pyrate Ship that was cast away at Cape Cod & has ever since infested this Coast. . . .

/S/ Robt Livingston Junr.

*[Abstract in Robert Livingston, Jr.'s hand]*

*Coll Spotswood governr of virginys Letter to gov hunter dated 30 may 1717*

of an Insult made by ye 5 nations on ye Cattawba Indians who after a Rupture with South Carolina applyd to Virginy for Peace, and a Treaty being Set on foot they were to bring some of ye Cheiff mens Children for hostages wh they did at Christiana ye 9th. of april 1717 whither ye govr went in Person & having Surrendred their arms to ye English fort there ye next day Early a Party of ye 5 nations of 40 or 50 fals upon ym under ye wals of ye fort fires upon them kills 5 wounds 2 & Caryes Wittmannetaughkee ye Cheiftman & oyr 5 of ye Cattabaw Indians Prisoners, one of sd Prisoners after 11 days Escapes & brings the news yt ye Party were Sinnekes a Term wh. they give all ye 5 nations & about 40 in number among whom 5 or 6 were of anoyr nation, that Sd

Party deSignd to fall upon ye Tributaries of ye English calld Saponie Indians, & give out wil Return in a Short time & not only Cutt off ye sd. Saponie Indians but ye English Setled in their neighbourhood.[1]

That a Peace was concluded between virginy & ye 5 nations Ao 1685 virginy Indians being ꝑsent, Sd. Peace is kept inviolable by ye English, ye govr being injoyned by ye King's Instructions to keep it, how far this action is Consistent with yt Peace & their frequent Professions they have made of their PreServing ye Covenant Chain (as they call it) he leaves our govr to judge. Ye Cattawba Indians thought them Selfs Safe Especially under an English fort but this treatment makes them Suspect ye English fidelity, ye gov had much adoe to ꝑsuade them of his Innocence, who at last ꝑswaded ym to leave their hostages & goe away Satisfyd, but had never a harder task in his life.

ye sd Party Plunderd an English house on ye fronteers & used ye People Rudely they ound yt ye 5 nations had Robd ye virginy traders 1713 on Eno River & ye Reason they gave because they Refused to trade with ye Tuscarores while they were at war wth north Carolina, & Supplyd wth. amunition ye Southern Indians who were Enemyes to ye Tuscarores, they ound also of murdering 5 years ago majr winn agent of good act in virginy & Carried 2 Saponie Indians Prisoners, if these be ye fruits we are to Reap from their Confederacy wth. yr govt: & their Pretended Peace with this tis fit we should know it yt we put our Selvs upon our guard & not Suffer tamely ye lives of his majes Subjects to lye at ye mercy of these villains, while our hands are tyd up from doing our Selvs Justice by ye fallacious treatyes they made with us, and ye Reguard we have to their being under ye Protection of ye govt. of N york.

Desire yt ye Indian Captives may be Restored, & on what terms we are to be with these Indians for ye future, & because ye Sachims of ye Sinnekes or 5 nations may disoun this deed as done by some of ye Petty nations Inhabiting between virginy & them he hes Sent ye Bearer who can travel in ye woods to goe to those touns wth Some of ye Sachims to demand ye Prisoners & Conduct them hither.

[1] The problem of this attack on the Catawba Indians was dealt with by Governor Hunter in his conference with the Iroquois, June 16-17, 1717. O'Callaghan, 5: 490-492.

Desires he may Speak with ye 5 nations at alby & to Prevail with ym yt Some of their deputyes may come & treat in Virginy, or yt he wil meet ym in ye northern fronteers of virginy, & yt only to Secure ye Peace of ye kings Subjects

Recomends him ye bearer to ye govr for Credit to make Presents

ye Rest of ye Letter was about ye Conversion of ye Indians wh. is thought Impracticable

yt Relating ye Pyrates was dashd out by ye Pyrat ye gent was taken with [*sic*, by] Coming from virginy.

*Present*
*his Excellency*
*Coll Pr Schuyler*
*ye Commissioners of ye*
*Ind. affairs mayr*
*Recordr & aldermen &*
*diverse oyr gent.*
*yt attended*
*his Excel to albu &*
*many of ye Inhabitants*
*Lawrence Claese Interpreter*

*Answer of ye 5 nations vizt ye Mohogs oneydes onnondages Cayouges & Sinnekes to his Excelu Brigader hunter Capt Genl & govr in Cheiffe of his Majes. Provinces of N: York & ye Jerseys & Vice admiral of ye Same in Albany ye 14 of June 1717*[1]

*Dekanissore Speaker*

Broyr Corlaer

You have acquainted ũs yesterday yt. we are come here by ye Command of yr & our great master ye king of great Brittain & yu have told us yt you Speak in his name giving us full assurance of his good will & affection & yt as Long as we Continue faithfull to ye Covenant Chain he will Protect us against all Such as shal dare to molest us as frinds to him for which we are Very thankfull; Say again yt we ye 5 nations we even as far as ye Shawenhes are thankfull for his majes. good Inclination & affection towards us, & hope shall never give any occasion of ye least Suspicion of any Breach of ye Covenant Chain, & yt what has been Said by our Broyr Corlaer is from ye bottom of his heart without any hypocriSy, for if we should deceive on anoyr. it would be Pernicious to us both did give a Belt of wampum

Broyr Corlaer

You have also Renewd ye ancient Covenant Chain wh. you declare Shall be kept Inviolable on ye Part of ye kings Subjects ye Christians & we Promise faithfully on our Part to doe ye Same yu told

[1] Hunter's initial proposition to the Five Nations of June 13, 1717, is given in O'Callaghan, 5: 484-485. The Iroquois answer, given here, is not included in that published version of the conference.

us also yt if any nation should attaque us yt yu would assist or Enable us by such methods as was in yr Power to Repell force by force, we hope we shall have no occasion to make use of yr kind Profer, but if there should be a necessity we Doubt not but yu wil be as good as yr words, for arms & amunition are ye Principall materials to be used in time of warr & we doe assure yu. yt ye 5 nations shall always live in Striktest frindship with all his majes. Subjects do give a few Bever Skins.

Broyr Corlaer

we are told also yt if any of ye Subjects of ye great king of Grt Brittain be attak'd by their Enemies we are to afford them ye Readyest & most Effectuall assistance in our Power Especially if ye English should be molested by their Indian neighbours wh we will be Ready & willing to doe to ye utmost of our Power but if ye English act of Pride or malice should be ye agressors & fall upon their Indian neighbours without a Cause we must first Consider of it before we offerd any assistance against those Indians.

You told us yt ye king of grt. Brittain has Sent us a handSom Present which we beleeve & are Thankfull to his majestie knowing & being very Senceible he has a great kindnesse for us we shall Endeavor by our duty full behavior to merit ye Continuation of ye great kings favour towards us, did give a Belt of wampum

*his Excely Reply*

Brethren

What I told yu yesterday was I can assure yu from ye bottom of my heart, & those assurances I gave yu is not only by ye Expresse Command of ye king my master but from my own Inclination & good wil to ye Brethren & if there be any vile base ill minded Persons among us Either Christian or Indian wh would make yu beleeve otherwise or Raise Jealousies among yu. I wish yu would diScover them that they might Receive their Deserts.

I am now to give yu ye Presents and I can assure yu yt all wh. has been Sent from great Brittain for ye Brethren while I have been in ye govt has been faithfully deliverd & nothing has been kept back but more has been added to it by this governmt. among ye Presents yt yu are now to Receive there is a Considerable quantity of Rom wh. I would advise yu not to touch but Secure it in Some of yr frinds houses till it be brought above Shinnechtady for fear by yr Peoples Intemperance Some Inconveniencys may happen.

*Dekanissore answerd*

That they Prayd his Excel would keep ye Rom in his oun Custody till ye waggons Should Cary it above ye Christian Setlements for if it were Put into ye Custody of Some of ye traders ye Rom might Probably loose its Strenth.

*September 3, 1718*
*Governor Hunter's proposition to the Sachems of the Five Nations*[1]

Our Commissioners here having sent notice that you did arrive here as deputies of our brethren of the five nations, as well as a message of what you have stated to them as a proposal in my absence, I have been willing, as a sign of the goodwill and affection I always have had for you and my friendship for you, to put all other matters aside and make haste to meet you here.

I am glad that we are assembled even though I cannot help but express some weariness about the suspicion and disloyalty you seem to possess. I hope it only seems thus, so that you will accept from us and our actions, after all the proofs that it is possible to give, the sincerity of our hearts and the declarations so many times renewed and repeated at the special orders of the great King, our lord and master and your very powerful protector and affectionate father.

You tell me that you have been informed of an action we have conceived to raid and cut off the brethren in order to get possession of your lands. I know that you do not believe it and therefore I have but little to say on this. You declare that you obtained these stories from your enemies, and whoever it is that whispers these things in your ears is certainly not your friend. Did we ever, in your, your father's, or grandfather's time, do anything that could evoke the least suspicion of such an underhanded procedure? Did we not on our side not only keep strictly to our covenant, which we have been known to renew many times, but refrain from becoming alarmed or distrustful by any part of your conduct which, to people less convinced of your true beliefs and honesty, might have seemed suspicious? And were we not willing to blame any misdeeds on the hotheadedness or carelessness of your young

[1] Translated from the Dutch. This document is referred to in *Cal. N. Y. Col. MSS.*, 2: 437, with the answer of the Iroquois. The latter item, however, is not found in the Livingston Indian Papers.

people rather than consider it as a breach of duty and obligation by our good brethren of the nations? You say that the Tuscarora Indians say that the Christians have raided them to get their land. But it is common knowledge, and you yourselves know it, that those Indians attacked the Christians, his Majesty's subjects of Carolina, at the time of a deep and quiet peace, and attacked and murdered them in their beds which evil and underhanded action you yourselves have offered to revenge, declaring that they were a mean and unbelievable people who had no truth in them and that there was no way to teach them but to destroy them. But it seems that they have quickly found credit or favor among you, or you or they have miraculously changed since those days, even though those Indians have now presented themselves and made peace with Carolina. For which reason I ask you to bury the hatchet that you took up against them on my request. Thereupon I give you this belt.

You say that you believe these rumors more readily because powder is so expensive. When I met you here on the last trip I gave you ammunition in a very large and liberal measure, and you were very well satisfied with it, which was not a sign of any conspiracy against you or of any raiding or anything similar by you against us. And what use did you make of it. Not that for which it had been given to you, to hunt and to protect yourselves against your enemies, but to harrass and attack some Indians who live far away from you and did not molest you, and I have reason to fear that they are some with whom you should not bother. But let them be who they may, what did you gain by it? You have lost a number of your swift young people, one of whom is worth a thousand Flatheads. Not only have you gone out without my advice, but you have also come back without letting me know. Nevertheless, I give this belt as a sign of my mourning for your loss.

And now, after all this, even though you have taken on this bad mood, in order to show that I have no evil conspiracies against you, nor intention to have any, nor expect them from you, I will give you a large quantity of ammunition. But only on the definite condition that you will use it only to defend yourselves against those who will invade or attack you and to hunt, the negligence of which has been so harmful to your whole group as well as to us.

We have yearly assemblies or public meetings and what has been

1717.

Coll. Dungon and Sr. Edmund Andros, when they privately heard that King James had left England being desirous to raise a sum of money to go off with, sold lumping penyworths, and whether these purchases, any more than those from the Indians, can be thought good, yr. Lordsps. will please to determine. As to Mr. Dummer's second petition wherein he seems to doubt H.M. power of granting the lands aforesaid without consent of the General Assembly of New England, by whose neglect they were lost to the French, and many years after recovered by conquest, at great expence to ye Crown, yr. Lordships can best judge of it. From Sr. Bibye Lake's petition it may be observed how difficult it has been, and may hereafter prove for a private person to support such large tracts of land as he thereby pretends a right to and as would be sufficient to employ many thousand families; his claim is by Indian deeds too, though indeed some part, he says, is confirm'd by ye Crown; Be that as it will, it is very discernable from his own words that ye weak settlements he and his grandfather have been able to make upon his great possessions, have only served as a prey to the Indians as often as they thought it for their pleasure and interest to dispossess them. Inasmuch, as tired with their disappointment neither ye present petitioner, his grandfather or partner have had any regard to those lands for more than 30 years, till now since H.M. accession they have built a few fishermen's hutts upon Rousask Island, called by them a settlement of 30 families, in order to prevent ye present grant. The Duke of Hamilton's lands not being included in those petitioned for, for making this new settlement, ye Dutchesses letter can have no relation thereto, or supposing they were included, they will fall under ye same considerations as the lands granted in the aforementionn'd manner. The proposed settlement would be much for ye security of New England, since ye well inhabiting the said lands may prove a good barrier between them and the Indians, without prejudiceing any intercourse between them, and the inhabitants of New England are not excluded taking share in ye new settlement *etc.* *Signed*, Thomas Coram. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 6th June, 1717. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 2. *No.* 32.]

June 7. Whitehall.

**600**. Mr. Popple to Mr. Solicitor General. *Encloses* papers relating to the petition of disbanded soldiers for lands between Nova Scotia and Maine. *Continues:* The Council of Trade and Plantations desire you will let them have your opinion whether H.M. can properly grant the lands petitioned for. [*C.O.* 218, 1. *pp.* 325–327.]

June 8. South Carrolina.

**601**. Extract of letter from South Carolina to Joseph Boone. I am now to inform you of melancholy newes in relation to our Indian warr, we have two white men lately come from the Creeke Indians that brings acct. that the Senecas or Mohocks are joined with them, and resolve to fall on the Charchees and Cuttabaws that are now our friends. We also understand that the French Indians will help the Creeks. If so, our friendly Indians will be

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intirely cut off in all humane probability, and then any may judg the consequence what will become of us next. I cannot see how it is possible such a handfull of men tired out with this warr can much longer keep this country, without a relief from our native country England, tis white men that we want a body of *etc.* Our Indian enemies are supply'd with ammunition from our French and Spanish neighbours, or else we should long before this have had a firm and solid peace. The Creek Indians made a proposall of peace before the Seneca's came amongst them, and we expected 200 of them as far as our fort at the Savanna Town to treat of a peace the 6th of this instant June at the farthest, but they only sent one Indian, by name Bocatie, that came wth. these white men, who says that the Indians cannot come to make a peace before their corn is ripe, but they pretend they will not hurt the English, but as for the Charachees and Cuttabas they will have no peace wth. them, presume this ps. of policy is acted by them on purpose that we may not assist the sd. Charachees nor Cuttabas, we are in such a streight that we know not what to do, nor how to turn ourselves, there is petitions sign'd by the country in generall to the Governmt. of England for *Assistance*, but am afraid they will come to your hands too late *etc.* By this oppertunity you will receive depositions in relation to our Spanish enemies supplying our enimie Indians wth. gunns and ammunition, I think the Spanyards are greater enimies to us than the Indians, for had they not supplyd them, the warr had been over before now, and lasting peace setled, for our Indian enimies trade both wth. the French and Spanyards and sell our slaves to them, and other plunder they took from the English. Mrs. Edwards at her Island few dayes agoe lost three men slaves and one woman, the white family that was there made their escape leaving a good cropp on the ground for the enimie *etc.* Some of the enimie Indians was few days agoe seen many miles within our Port Royal Garrison, so that we may expect shortly that all our frontiers will draw near Charles Town for protection *etc.* We all long to hear that you have accomplished your business so as that the King will take us under his Royall Protection or else I verily believe Carolina will be deserted, for several are already gone off, and more will quickly follow if we have not relief speedily from home. In my opinion Carolina affairs in relation to the enemie looks worse then it has done this warr, for the Senecas wch. are allowed to be 1500 men, and design to join and settle amongst the Creeks, wth. the enimie Indians that we have besides to goe against our friends the Charchees and Cuttabas, will in humane probability reduce them, and then we lye at their mercy *etc.* *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 25th Sept., 1717. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1265. *No.* 79.]

June 8. St. James's. **602**. H.M. Warrant appointing Josiah Willard, Secretary of the Massachusets Bay, and revoking the letters patents of Samuel Woodward. *Countersigned*, J. Addison. [*C.O.* 324, 33. *pp.* 80, 81.]

B6:77 36(i)

# Propositions made by his Excellency Brigadier Lowther Capt. Genl and Governor in Chief &c to the Indians of Onnondage Onnoudagas Cayonges and Sinnekes in Albany the 13th day of June 1717

## Brethren

We are met at this place by order of the King of Great Britain my Master, by whose Command, and in whose Name I now give you in this Publick and Solemn manner full assurance of his good will and affection towards you and his powerfull protection against all Such as Shall Dare to molest you as friends to him and a people he has Sworn to his Royal Grace favour

In the Same Publick and Solemn manner I here in his Name and by his Command renew the Ancient Covenants with the five Nations promising on his part that all y known Conditions of y 1st Covenant Shall be punctually and duly observed So long as you Shall honestly and faithfully perform what has in all times hitherto been promised and performed on yours

And to prevent all mistakes on this head, I must remind you what has ever been meant and understood by you as well as us by the Covenant Chain that is That our and your Lands the Subjects of his Majestie on this Continent Should not only Refrain from all acts of hostility or anything tending that way toward you but readyly assist you when you were attacked by others or Enable you by Such Methods as were in their power to Repell force by force or Defend your Selves, and on the other hand you were on your part to live in the Strictest friendship with all his Majesties Subjects and in case they Should be attacked by any Enemy whatsoever

to afford him the Kindest and most effectual assistance
in your Power

And I have Received your answer to those
General Propositions I am to make you a handsome
present from his Majestie in token of his affection
towards you and in assurance of his protection to you

Signed by Robt Livingston Secry for
the Indian affairs

New York E

The Gov.r Propo
Schuyler to y.e Nations
the 13: June 1717

recd: with his
Letter without
Date.

d.o to Septem:

Recd: 9 Septem:
Read Nov.r 14.th } 1717

B.b.77.

End.d I fol: 486

it Should be true unless they can Suppose that we are
afraid and are ready to fall upon our blows and
murder one another. which I look upon to be little
better or worse than to fall upon you. you know
by along Experience that that is the Common
Artifice of the wicked & Evill Intentioned among us
Which to Spread Such Reports and to raise Jealousys
Betwixt the nearest and best friends In Order to make
their Own Advantage of Such Diversion.

But to cut off Suspicion at once if any Such
remain, I must acquaint you that I have orders from my
master the King of Great Brittain to renew the
Covenants and in his name to enter into the Strictest
Bonds of friendships with you and to assure you, his Love only of
his Protection & assistance against all Such
as shall Endeavour your hurt or mine

I am Sorry for the Loss that has happened by the Smoke
Fire to the Brethren or any of your friends or allies
but we Christians look upon that Disease and others
of that Kind as punishments for our misdeeds
and Sin. Such as breaking of Covenants and Promises
murder, and Robbery and the Like whatever Share we
have had in the Sins we have had our Share in the punishment
For in Pensylvania where the Fever not to Carintoge there
there is not one Christian family that has Escaped
that Disease, and at present it rages also for twelve
months past in the Jerseys one of the Provinces under
my Command, and also Adjacent to the Shawanahs.
and we finding by long Experience that as we continue the
Practice of those Sins, our Plagues also continues.

That Report that you have from Some false
Indians of a League or agreement betwixt Virginia
and Carolina &c to attaque you, is as false and groundless
as any

As the wst, for instead of a messa from thence to me for that purpose, as has been Suggested to you, of last Message from the people of Carolina who were attacked by their Neighbouring Indians In cold Blood, was to thank me for what I had propos'd to you for their Defence, and to thank you for what you promis'd to do for their ease, and to assure me, that in case the Treaty of Peace with the Indian Enemys which was then on foot Should not be concluded, they would acquaint me & make good all Such Stipulations and Conditions as Should agree and Settle with you, to ingage Effectually in their assistance. Since that time I have heard nothing from them, but Expect news Every day, which when Recevd shall be Communicated to you——

Signed by Robt Livingston Secy &c
Com.rs of ye Indian affairs

Mohawk
The Govrs Reply
to ye 5 Nations
in Albany the 13: June
1717

recd: with his
Letter without
Date

Recd: Septem: 9th
Read Nov: 14: 1717

B: 6: 78.
End: fol: 486

Private Conference betwean his Excell.
Brigad.r Hunter Capt.n gen.l and Governour
in Chief &c and two Sachims of each of the
5 nations in albany the 13 June 1717

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Dekanissore Speaker

We have had two messages from hence one—
last Fall and an other this winter (shewing the belt they had
recieved) to enquire if the french had built a Fort and plantes
a garrison on this Side the great Lake at a place calld—
Serondoquat belonging to the Sinnekes, we could not then
give a positive answer till we had sent the Belt as far as the
Sinnekes, but now can tell Your Excell.y that there is no such
thing, but that the french have built a trading house at
the said place, where they Supply our Indians with Pounder and
lead to fight against the flatheads and other Enemies of the
five nations, & must likewise acquaint You that our—
people are furnish'd with other goods also at the said French
Trading house as Clothing and other necessaries which stops
a great deal of peltry Coming hither, but the french are—
Supply'd with all those good from the people here at albany
which goes first to Canada and from thence up Mont Royal
river and so to Serondoquat where the French Trading house
is built upon ground belonging to the Sennekes, if You will
stop that trade of goods being Carried from hence to Canada
that other trade will fall of Course.

it is our Custom when we send any message of news as this
of the french design to build a fort in the Sennekes Country,
we send an account of the author of it, & whence the—
News came, but we heard no such thing, only in general,
there

there was Such a Rumour, but Can tell You that we had Strange news come to us, that y^e Christians had a design to Cut us all of, & if your Excell.^y pleases we can give You a particular accounts of whom we had the news, which has caus'd a great uneasiness among us of the 5 Nations

We are informd that a Christian Sachim an Englishman who lives near Canistage which lies upon the Susquehanne River should say that it was agreed upon betwen the king of great Brittain & the Regent of france to cutt of all the Indians of North america and the reason was (as we are informd) because their Subjects are grown toonumorous that their Kindoms cannot Contain them it is therefore concluded between them to cutt us of to make room for their People to Setle upon this Continent, this message has been Sent us three but no present or token Sent with it according to Custom, which made us doubt of the truth of it, nevertheless if any of our neighbours Should have any such bad design, tho' we are not a great people, yet they would find it a hard task to Subdue us,

We are apprehensive that y^e great Mortality which we had among our people last fall of the small Pox has been Sent us from Canistoge, Virginy or Maryland, and are therefore resolved to Send Some of our people thither to discover if possible who has been the occasion of sending that Contagion among us & to See to dissuade them from such Prenicious practises for the future.

We are Senceble it is customary among us to lay down Strings o Belts of wampum upon Such occasions as this, but desire to be excused because we have non and cannot Procure or Purchase any, but what we Relate is the truth.

We must alle inform your Excell.y that we understand that the governm.t of Virgeny maryland and those to the South-ward have form.d an Enterprise to Cut off the 5 nations, & had sent to your Excell.y to joyn with them, but that you had Refus'd and dissuaded them from any such Expedition this Year by Some of y.e nation of Indians who were desird to be assistant in this action,

His Excell.y asked them from whom they had that Strange news y.t the Christians had Determind to Cut them of, & to which of y.e 5. nation the news came first, but they could give no Satisfactory account alledging they gave not much Credit to it, neither could they name the nation to whom the news was first brought or the Person that brought it, nether could they name y.e Indians that knew to assist at the Enterprise

Signd by Robert Livingston
Secr.y for the Indian affairs

New York

Private Conference
with y^e Chiefs of y^e Five
Nations of Indians
by Brig^r Gen^l Hunter
the 13: June 1717

Recd with his
Letter without
Date

Recd 9 to Septem^r
Read 14 Nov^r } 1717

B: 6 79

End^d I folio 487.

Answer of the five Nations to his Excel.ᵗʸ Brigadier Hunter Capt. Generall and Gov.ʳ in Chiefe &.ᵃ unto his Propositions made to them yesterday relating to Virginia in Albany y.ᵉ 07.ᵗʰ Day of June 1712

Brother Corlaer

It is but Lately since we Renewed the Covenant Chain betweenous, and have Mutually Ingaged to keep the same Inviolable and as soon as we had Done you told us that an Express was Come from Virginia with a Letter from the Governour, Here we Shall not repeat the Contents of that Letter it is fresh in our memory we will relate it at Large to the rest of our People as soon as we Come to our Castles we Shall only answer the Principall heads of it now, You tell us that Some of their Friends Indians that were about Concluding a Treaty of Peace with the English, were murdered without thinking of any Harm and our Brother from Virginia is Come to enquire by whom this Insult is Done we own that we have committed the fault, but the Prisoners we took were only two, One whereof made his Escape and returned to Virginia.

Those Indians called by the English Cattabaws are Called by us Toderichroono are a false and Treacherous People we have twice had Sad Experience of it our People had Concluded a firm Peace and Alliyance with them three years ago. and were in Company together but the said Indians rose up in the night time while the Indians of the five Nations were a Sleep, and Killed four of them and wounded one in the Shoulder who Dyd last Summer this Perfidious murder they acted the same night after they had Concluded the Peace the People that were thus murdered by them belonged to the Cayouges one of our five Nations

The Indians in those parts have been of a Long time our Enemies, and we were wholly ignorant which nation of those Indians were Friends of y.ᵉ English we have been Lately Imployed formerly against the Indians that we have taken them Prisoners even during the Peace

Brother

Brother Corlaer

We have now told You the Reason why our People have Don this Deed because they so treacherously murderd our People but if we had Known that they had been Friends of the English our Brethren of Virginia we would not have touchd them and for the future to prevent all mistakes We Promise that none of our People shall come for th go out a fighting that way and as soon as we get home shall warn our People Accordingly in all our Castles Doe give two Beaver Skins.

Brother Corlaer

We are thankfull to our Bro.r the Goo.r of Virginia that the Covenant Chain has been kept inviolable on his part as to what relates to his Message that we should send Deputies there to Treat with him and Adjust all matters we must acquaint you that we are first to Consult with the whole five Nations before we can send Deputies thither we have no Precedents to take a Leading as is Customary upon such an Occasion but we shall keep the Covenant Chain Inviolable and not Suffer any of our People to go thither to annoy any of the Kings Subjects Do give a Belt of wampum

It is well known to all the Brethren here that this Place Albany is and hath always been the Place of Treaty neither are the Brethren of Virginia Maryland and New England ignorant there of and therefore hope this Place will not be Disused but held in as much Esteem now as it was by our Ancestors.

There is no place appointed for a Publick place of Treaty but this where the Peace was Concluded with the Govern.r of Virginia 32 years ago and the Hatchet Buryed and Doe desire therefore that the Governour of Virginia may send his Agents hither to Renew the said Peace or Covenant Chain which was made so long ago. The Gov.r of Virginia may if he pleases send some of the Chief Indians that are Tributaries to him to Confirm the Peace and the rather because your Excell.y may be a Witness to it and hear what is Transacted and Concluded between us.

We beg y.r Excell.y answer to a question which the 5 Nations do now ask, Whether it will be Convenient to meet the Gov.r of Virginia Agents here this Summer or next Summer this we propose because we think it would be

Conclude any thing without your Excell.ys Advice and
Hon.r of Virginia think fitt to have a generall meeting how
we shall be ready to attend them in token whereof Do
give a few Beavers

His Excellency Demanded that Prisoner
which they brought from Virginia which
they owned to have taken from them

The 6 Nations answer that to their great Sorrow the
Prisoner a Young Woman or Squa that was brought
from thence Runaway Eight Days ago from the
Mohogs Country Else should forthwith Delivered
up this we can assure you is matter of Fact and we have
taken a great Pains to get her again this if your Excell.y
pleases can be verifyed by the officer Capt. Stoutendale the
Garrison at Fort Hunter in the Mohogs Country if we
can possibly get her again we shall Immediately
surrender her up to his Excell.y that she may be sent back

His Excell.y told them that before he could make
answer to what they had now said there was something
in the Gent.rs Instructions that was Come from Virginia
to be Communicated to them.

You were told yesterday that Company who have
made the late Insult now in Virginia had found to Some
of the Traders of Virginia who traded with the Tuskaroras
that they had murdered Major Vann 6 years ago in
Virginia and Plundered Some Indian Traders upon
Pee Dee River 4 years ago.

Tria a Mohog that was Capt. of y.e Company
that was Lately in Virginia at Christiana Say their
Spyes too Some of their Traders of Ours but it was Resolved
upon not to Speak to them nor to Discover our Selves for
fear of an Ambuscade we Did not See any person that could
Speak one word of our Language all the English we see
and Spoke to was a boy at a Small trading House upon
Susquehanna River where we Purchased all our Bear
Skins we had and know nothing of the murder of that
Gentleman nor of Plundering the Indian Traders in
Virginia His Excell.y Said Brethren I am very glad to
hear you are so Just to your Promise and are resolved to
keep the Peace you made 32 years ago with the Govern.t
of Virginia and that you are so ready to Deliver up that

212 Prisoner

New York E

~~The Magnats Onoydes~~ —
Onondagos Cayouges & Sinnekes
Answer to his Excell Brigadier
Hunters Capt Gouv & Gobernr
Propose in Albany ye
17th June 1717

Recd with Coll
Hunter's Letter
without Date

Recd 9th Septem
Read 14th Novr } 1717

B: 6: 80

Entd 1 folio 487

His Excell.cy Brigadeer Hunter Capt
Generall and Govern.r in Chief &
Propositions to the River Indians in Albany
y.e 15.th June 1717.

Bb: 81

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I Sent for you my Children, to give you fresh
Assurance of y.e Protection of y.e great king our
Common Father, our master and Soveraigne, and to
Acknowledge In this Publick manner, y.e Just Confi-
dence I have of your duty Full Behavior and fidelity to him
and your good affection to your brethren y.e Rest of his
Subjects in those parts. And In his name and by his
order I now give you a Present of such things as are of
use and Service to you, and doubt not but you'l Continue
in and keep Him to your duty In all times to come, as you
have done in times past, and So doing you may rest
assured, not only of Protection, but of all other good offices
in y.e Power of those in authority under him.

Signed by Rob.t Livingston Sec.ry
of y.e Indian affairs

New York

The Gov^rs Speech
To The River Indians
in Albany the 15^th June 1717

& rec^d with his
Letter without
Date

Rec^d 2^d Septem^r
Read 14^th Nov^r } 1717

B: 6: 81.

Ent^d I folio 487

Present
His Excell.y y Govour:
Coll. P. Schuyler
The Mayor and y Rest
of y Commissioners of y
Indian affairs and Some ale
gent.n of N; york & Inhabi:
tants of y City of ale
Laurence Clarke Sworn
Interpreters

Propositions made by the Maquase
five nations to his Excell.y Brigadeer
Hunter Gov.r gen.l & gov.r in Chiefe &c
in Albany y 15.th Day of June 1717

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Bb: 82

Present Dekanissore Speaker,

Brother Corlaer,

You told us that y.r Lord Present made us yesterday is from y great King our Master whose Subjects we are for which we are thankfull for his favour and kindness Since y very first beginning that Christians began to Settle at N: York we have Liv'd always in Amity, & in Peace because we have always been one heart one mind & one blood Intirely united & no man ever hated his own flesh. we very early Entred into a Covenant with one another which has been Kept inviolable by both Sides to this Day & hope shall ever Continue, and have had a Continuall Trade & Commerce together, which did Encrase our Love and Friendship, and had good Satisfaction for y Bever and Peltry, we traded for of Late goods has grown dearer, and we have often made our application to have y Goods Sold Cheaper, but it has not been granted we desire y.t y great King may be made acquainted with it, & also we have had little Success in this affairs hitherto, we Continue to Supplicat y.t Goods may be Sold more Reasonable, and if it be not granted, our Children after us will always insist upon y same Subject till it be granted, we fear our request is not Sent over and that y king is never made acquainted with it, but is Lost by the way, for if he was Rightly Informed we doubt not but he would Commiserate our Condition. The Reason why we desire that y goods Should be Sold Cheaper, here is, y.t all Indeans who Trade now with y French, may be Induced to Come & trade here, the Indeans would desert Canada — & then this Place will have a Great Trade — & great quantities of Beaver & Peltry will be brought hither

27

Brother Corlaer—

You are very Sencible that we have a great many Sa
among us who have not wherewith all to Satisfy for
Mending their hatchotts or guns, & Pray y^t care ma
be taken, their arms & hatchetts may be mended at
y^e Publick Charge. — we have done now and acquaint
you, that we Design to depart early on munday
Morning and hope y^e arms will be mended by that time
if not, those y^t are not hom^e will stay till it be done,
& gave his Excell^cy a Present of Sound Boo; & Bltty —

His Excellency answer —

Brethren

I do thank you for your Present and do
assure you that all your Propositions that ever you
made to me, were sent over to y^e king & so shall those
you make now, but I must tell you as I have done
before, y^t y^e Price of goods does not depend on any
Persons will, y^e marcat must govern, that which is
Sometimes higher Sometimes Lower, but y^e best way
that you Can Take to get y^e full value for y^e Skins is,
not to go into the Traders houses with your Paks,
but to stay upon y^e hill, & try who will give y^e most
for your Beer, & Sell them by retail, and then you
will have y^e full value for y^e Skins. — as for your
guns and hatchets that are out of Repair, let them
be brought to Philip Livingston whom I have given
order to get y^e Smiths to mend them out of hand, &
what cannot be mended to day Shall be done on
Munday —, The Indians thanks his Excell^cy for
his kindness and for his good advice but hoped that his
Excell^cy would Endeavour to prevent y^e Traders meeting
them 2 or 3 miles upon y^e Road, and forcing them to go
to their houses which we have found by Experience to be
a

Considerable Loss ——— His Excell.cy told them he would
take care, there Should be no forestalling of y market and yt y
Traders Should not meet them out of Town, & so oblige them to
go to their houses but that they Should be free to go to any y
Market where they please in y City 220

New York

Propositions of
the Sr Nations
to Gov
the 15th June 1717

recd with his
Letter without
Date

Recd 9 Septem
Read 14 Novr } 1717

B. 6. 82

Endd I folio 487

36 (VII

# Answer of the River Indians to his Excelly Brigadier Hunter's Propositions in Albany the 15th of June 1715

Father Corlaer.

Bt: 83

We are here come before you and Rejoyce that you are not forgetfull of your Children that live in these Remote parts, and thank you for the present, and as obedient Children shall always Continue our Dutifull behaviour and fidelity to the Great King our Common Father, master and Soveraign, and our good affection to all our Brethren the rest of his Subjects ~~here~~ in these parts

Father We have nothing more to say, we do nothing, nor never shall without our Fathers Command, and shall attend and hearken to whatever our Father shall Say unto us. Do give a Belt

Father We are here Planted under the Great Tree of the King of Great Britain's protection, and shall never be affrighted tho the Sky Thunder and Lighten as long as we are under of the Kings Protection and tho the Earth and Seas should Shake yet we shall never be Dismayed, and hope and wish that the Roots of that Tree shall never Dry or wither but always be green and flourishing as long as the Sun and Moon endure. Gave a Belt of Wampum

Signed by Robert Livingston Secry to the Indian affairs

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N. York 6

Answer of Ry

Ryer Inclosing to Brigad.r Hunters Propositions in Albany the 6th June 1717

Recd. with his Letter without Date

Recd. 9th Septem.r
Read 14th Nov.r } 1717

B. 6. 83.

Entd. I folio 487

Proposition made by his Excell.y Brigadier Hunter Cap.t Gen.l and Governour in Chiefe to y.e 5 Nations viz.t the Maquas Onoydos Onnondagos — Cayouges & Sinnekes in Albany this 16.th Day of June Anno 1717. —

Bb: 84

36 (viii)

Brethren — I do Cast mine Eyes that I might see you at this Place & for Renewing our Antient Covenant and Promising mutuall Friendship in the usuall form and with all Due Solemnity. I Acquainted You that some Indian Nations had Warr in the Land and under the Cover of a Profound Peace fallen upon our Brethren and yours his May.ts Subjects of Carolina and Barbarously murdered many of them in their Beds. You then Declard your just Indignation for that Cruelty and readily offerd Your assistance toward Obliging those Indians to a Peace, And he who spoke for you Declard that Your opinion of that People was that they were a Faithless and Treacherous, and the only way with them was to Destroy them.

Last Fall I sent you a message that those Indians were then Entered into a Treaty of Peace with the Kings Subjects. for which Reason I Desired that all acts of hostility might Cease till further orders or that we should hear of the Issue of that Treaty. /

At this meeting here at this present time I have again in his May.ts name and by this order renewed our antient Covenants with you and given you all — Imaginable assurance of his Good will and Protection and the Declaration you made and the assurance you gave being Stored in Your minds & Seeing they Can Cut Yor tongue from Your mouth It will be unnecessary to repeat them. This Morning a Gentleman is — Arrived here Express from Virginia by order of the Governour there to Complain of a grievous Insult — on some Indians under the Protection of his May.ty and that Government. /

The Case is Stated thus in that Gov.rs Letter to us

The Cattawba Indians who had been at warr with South Carolina applyd to the Gov.r of Virginia for

For Establishing a Peace with his May.ties Subjects and —
according Began with a Cessation of arms and Hostility
and promised in a certain time to Deliver to that Governor
Severall of the Children of the Chiefs amongst them as —
Hostages for their future fidelity and Performance of
their Covenants which Children were to be Educated at
School in Christiana a Fort on their South west Frontier
some time after they make Peace with South Carolina
and were perfectly reconciled to his May.ties Subjects there
and in performance of their Promise Came to Fort —
Christiana with their Hostages Consisting of Eleven of
their own Children and Sons of the Small Nations
their Neighbours Upon Advice of their arrival there
the Governour himselfe went to Fort Christiana
on the 9.th of April Last; The next morning by break
of Day those Indians Lying without the Fort and —
having as the Discipline there is Delivered up their
arms were attack'd by a Party of your men who fixing
amongst them as they Lay & Kill'd five wounded
two and Carryed away Prisoners Willimannantaughkee
Cheife of the Cattabaws and five others one of which
afterwards made his Escape and is returned and —
Confirms that the Party Consisting about forty were
all of your People except 5 or 6. that their Intention
was to fall upon the Sapponee Indians a Nation
in Friendship with and Tributary to Virginia and that
they gave out that in a Short time they would return
and Cutt off all the Sapponees and the English themselves
in their Neighbourhood,

That Governour take notice of what you know to
be true that 32 years ago there was a peace Concluded
at Albany between the Government of Virginia and
its Indian Friends on the one hand, and your Five Nations
on the other, And that it is most certain that it has been
Strictly kept and its Conditions performed on their part
as they have been in a particular manner Commanded
by his May.ty and his Royall Predecessors to Do. How far this
Action is Consistent with the terms of that Peace let
the Judge Especially Considering that those Cattaw ba
Indians were at that very time there under the Protection of
the Publick faith and under the walls of an English Fort
He —

He Expects, as he has just Reason to Do that you Shall make all possible Reparation for this Insult In the first place by giving up or Restoreing the Prisoners taken and Doing the last Shall this Govt. so far to Expostulate with you who Indeed was to have gone Into your own Country if he had not mett you Here that you will Send Some of your Deputys to Virginia or at Least to the nearest Frontier of that Colony where he is willing to meet you himself in order to the Settling a good understanding with you and fixing a Solid and firm peace for the future, In case you think fitt to Send Deputys to the Frontiers of Virginia or by Land by the Ordinary Road through the Christian Settlem.ts this Gentleman whom the Gov.r has Sent hither is willing to accompany them and remain with them till they arrive &c.

And I conceive it to be my Duty In his May.tys name to Require of you that all possible Satisfaction Should be made for this Hoaby Insult which I am willing to believe as I have heard has been privately Suggested took it's rise from a mistake, for as yet I have a better opinion of the Faith of the Brethren then to believe that they would take up arms under a pretence of assisting his May.ty Subjects but with a real Intention to fall upon them or their Friends

A true Copy: Examd

By R.t Livingston Sec.y
for y.e Indian affairs y.e

~~New York Virginia~~

His Lordp Gov.r Hunter's Letter
to the Lords of Trade Relating
to Virginia

16th June 1717

Recd with his
Letter without
Date

Recd 8th Septem.r
Read 14th Nov.r } 1717

B. 6. 84.

Ent.d 1 folio 487

him as full and satisfactory an answer as ev[illegible] was given to any thing of that kind, which if your Lords[ps] please, he will communicate to [you], by the contents of which you will perceive that if that country is not now actually in a[rms] and Rebellion, it is not for want of pains in that Gentle[n] and his associates, I have [for]merly acquainted your Lordships that all the divisions in the Jerseys were owing to h[im], and that he had fled from presecution for the same, and crimes of that nature, and th[ought] that I had reason to insist that he should first be remanded to answer for his conduct [to] the laws here, before he could well be received as a plantiff on the other side, however I [have] now answered without regard to that, and cannot see what reparation it is possible for [him] to make for the injury he may have done to my reputation, by such false and ground[less] complaints, for thousands will hear of the accusation who may probably know nothing [of] my justification.

There remains nothing further for me to [trou]ble your Lordships withal at this time but to assure you that I am with the greatest honou[r]

My Lords

[Y]our Lordships

most humble and

most obedient Servant

[July 1717.] Rob[t] Hunter

## *Conference between Governor Hunter and the Indians.*

[New-York Bb., 77—84.]

Propositions made by His Excellency Brigadier Hunter Capt: Gên[ll] and Governor in Chief &[c] To y[e] Mohogs Onneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges & Sinnekes. In Albany the 13[th] day of June 1717.

Brethren.

We are met at this place by order of the King of Great Britain my master by whose command and in whose name I now give you in this publick and solemn manner full assurance of his good will and affection towards you and his powerfull protection against all such as shall dare to molest you as friends to him and a people he has honoured w[th] his special grace & favour.

In the same publick and solemn manner I here in his name and by his command renew the ancient Covenants with the Five Nations, promising on his part that all y[e] known Conditions of y[e] s[d] Covenant shall be punctually and duly observed, so long as you shall honestly and faithfully p[r]form what has in all times hitherto been promised and performed on yours.

And to prevent all mistakes on this head, I must remind you what has ever been meant & understood by you as well as us, by the Covenant Chaine, that is that on y[e] one hand the subjects of his Majestie on this Continent should not only refrain from all Acts of hostility or any thing tending that way toward you, but readyly assist you when you were attacked by others or enable you by such methods as were in their power to repell force by force or defend your selves, and on the other hand you were on your part to live in the strictest

friendship w$^{th}$ all his Majesties subjects, and in case they should be attacked by any enemy whatsoever, to afford them the readyest and most effectual assistance in your power.

When I have received yo$^{r}$ answer to these General Propositions, I am to make you a handsome present from his Majestie in token of his affection towards you, and in assurance of his protection to you.

Signed by, Rob$^{t}$ Livingston Sêcry
for the Indian Affairs

His Excellency Brigadier Hunter's reply to the Five Nations at a Private Conference held by two Sachims of each Nation. In Albany y$^{e}$ 13$^{th}$ day of June 1717.

The Gentlemen to whom I intrust y$^{e}$ management of y$^{e}$ Indian Affairs in my absence, did send me word last fall that they had advice of the building a Fort by the French in y$^{e}$ Senecas country. I for my part gave no credit to it, as well relying on the Covenant with the Five Nations & that Nation in particular, as upon the Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and France, w$^{ch}$ expressly forbid any such attempt; so that y$^{e}$ Gov$^{r}$ of Canada durst not venture on such an open infraction of the peace lately concluded. It seemes the Commission$^{rs}$ themselves did not give much credit to the report, seeing as you say they did not send the Message in form. However I have now ordered them to meet in order to give you satisfaction in that point from whence they had such reports.

I am very well pleas'd that you your selves have observ'd that we have in a manner furnished out that the French trading house, it beeing solely maintain'd by goods, either sent directly from hence thither, or by the canal of Mont Reall & Canada, it is and will, which must be prevented, and I shall forthwith use my endeavour to put a finall end to that pernicious trade which I am sure is hurtfull to both of us, and only serves to put money in the pockets of a few traders; but in y$^{e}$ mean time I think it would be expedient that the French should be told by the Sinnekes to retire.

I have heard with no small concern that the base and false suggestion of an evill design of the English against you, had gain'd some credit with some of your number. I am sure the wise and considering part of your people know well that it is impossible it should be true, unless they can suppose that we are all run mad, and are resolv'd to fall upon our selves and murder one another; which I look upon to be a little better or worse than to fall upon you. You know by a long experience that this is the common artifice of the wicked and evill intention'd among y$^{e}$ French to spread such reports, and to raise jealousies betwixt the rarest and best friends, in order to make their own advantage of such dissention.

But to cut of all suspicion at once if any such remain, I must acquaint you that I have orders from my master the King of Great Britain to renew the Covenants, and in his name to enter into the strictest bonds of friendship w$^{th}$ you, and to assure you not only of his protection but assistance against all such as shall endeavour your hurt or mine.

I am sorry for the loss that has happened by the Small Pox to the brethren, or any of your friends and allies; but we Christians look upon that disease and others of that kind as punishments for our misdeeds and sin, such as breaking of covenants & promises, murders and robbery, and the like; what ever share we have had in the sins, we have had our share in the punishment; for in Pensylvania, which lyes next to Canistoge, there is not one

Christian family that has escaped that disease, and at present it rages and as for twelve months past in the Jerseys, one of the Provinces under my command and also adjacent to the Shawahahs; and we firmly believe y$^t$ so long as we continue the practice of these sins, our plague also continue.

That report that you have from some farr Indians of a league or agreement between Virginia and Carolina &$^c$ to attaque you is as false and groundless as the rest; for instead of a message from thence to me for that purpose as has been suggested to you, y$^e$ last message from thence to me for that purpose, as has been suggested to you y$^e$ last message from the people of Carolina who were attacked by their neighbouring Indians in cold blood, was to thank me for what I had proposed to you for their defence, and to thank you for what you promised to do for their ease, and to assure me that in case the Treaty of Peace with the Indian enemy, which was then on foot, should not be concluded, they would acquaint me & make good all such stipulations and conditions as I should agree and settle with you, to ingage effectually in their assistance. Since that time I have heard nothing from them, but expect news every day, which when receiv'd shall be communicated to you.

(Signed by, Rob$^t$ Livingston Sêcry to
y$^e$ Comm$^{rs}$ of Indian Affairs.

Private Conference between His Excell$^y$ Brigadier Hunter Capt. Gen$^{ll}$ and Governour in Chief &$^c$ and two Sachims of each of the 5 Nations. In Albany the 13$^{th}$ June 1717.

Dekanissore Speaker.

Wee have had two messages from hence one last fall and an other this winter (shewing the Belt they had received) to enquire if the French had built a Fort and planted a garrison on this side the Great Lake, at a place called Terondoquat belonging to the Sinnekes: we could not then give a positive answer till we had sent the Belt as far as the Senekes: but now can tell Your Excell$^y$ that there is no such thing, but that the French have built a trading house at the said place, where they supply our Indians w$^{th}$ powder and lead to fight against the Flatheads and other enemies of the Five Nations; and must likewise acquaint you that our people are furnished with other goods also at the said French trading house as clothing and other necessaries, which stops a great deal of peltry coming hither; but the French are supply'd with all those goods from the people here at Albany which goes first to Canada and from thence up Mont Royal river and so to Terondoquat, where the French trading house is built upon ground belonging to the Sennekes. If you will stop that trade of goods being carried from hence to Canada the other trade will fall of course.

It is our custom when we send any message of news as this of the French design to build a Fort in the Sennekes country, we send an account of the author of it, & whence the news came; but we heard no such thing, only in general there was such a rumour; but can tell you that we had strange news come to us, that y$^e$ Christians had a design to Cut us all of, and if your Excell$^y$ pleases we can give you a particular account of whom we had the news, which has caus'd a great uneasiness among us of the 5 Nations.

Wee are informed that a Christian Sachim an Englishman who lives near Canistage which lies upon the Susquehanna River, should say that it was agreed upon between the King of Great Brittain & the Regent of France to cutt of all the Indians of North America, and the

reason was (as we are informed) because their subjects are grown too numerous that their Kingdoms cannot contain them. It is therefore concluded between them to cutt us of, to make room for their people to setle upon this continent. This Message has been sent us thrice, but no present or token sent with it according to custom; which made us doubt of the truth of it. Nevertheless if any of our neighbours should have any such bad design, tho' we are not a great people, yet they would find it a hard task to subdue us.

We are apprehensive that y^e^ great mortality which we had among our people last fall, of the Small Pox, has been sent us from Canistoge, Virginy, or Maryland, and are therefore resolved to send some of our people thither to discover if possible who has been the occasion of sending that contagion among us & to see to disswade them from such pernicious practices for the future

We are senceble it is customary among us to lay down strings or belts of wampum upon such occasions as this; but desire to be excused because we have none and cannot procure or purchase any; but what we relate is the truth.

We must also inform your Excell^y^ that we understand that the Governour of Virgeny, Maryland, and those to the Southward had formed an enterprise to cut off the 5 Nations and had sent to your Excell^y^ to joyn with them; but that you had refus'd and disswaded them from any such expedition. This we hear by some of y^e^ Nations of Indians who were desired to be assistant in this action.

His Excell: ask'd them from whom they had that strange news y^t^ the Christians had determined to cut them of, & to which of y^e^ 5 Nations the news came first; but they could give no satisfactory account, alledging they gave not much credit to it, neither could they name the Nation to whom the news was first brought or the persons that brought it, neither could they name y^e^ Indians that were to assist at the enterprise.

signd by ROBERT LIVINGSTON
Sêcry for the Indian Affairs

His Excell^cy^ Brigadeer Hunter Cap^t^ Generall and Govern^r^ in Cheif &^c^.
Propositions to the River Indians. In Albany y^e^ 15^th^ June 1717.

I sent for you my Children, to give you fresh assurance of y^e^ protection of y^e^ Great King our common father, our master and Soveraigne, and to acknowledge in this publick manner y^e^ just sence I have of your dutyfull behaviour and fidelity to him, and your good affection to your brethren y^e^ rest of his subjects in these parts; and in his name and by his order I now give you a present of such things as are of use and service to you, and doubt not but you'l continue in and keep firm to your duty, in all times to come, as you have done in times past; and so doing you may rest assured not only of protection, but of all other good offices in y^e^ power of those in authority under him.

signed by ROB^t^ LIVINGSTON Sec^ry^
of y^e^ Indian Affairs.

Propositions made by the Sachims of the Five Nations to His Excellency Brigadeer Hunter Cap$^{t}$ Gen$^{ll}$ & Gov$^{r}$ in Cheiffe &$^{c}$. In Albany y$^{e}$ 15 day of June 1717.

PRESENT—His Excell$^{cy}$ y$^{e}$ Govern$^{r}$. Coll P. Schuyler.
The Mayor and y$^{e}$ rest of y$^{e}$ Commissioners of y$^{e}$ Indian Affairs; and severall gent$^{n}$ of N. York and Inhabitants of y$^{e}$ city of Alb$^{y}$.
Lawrence Claese Sworn Interpeter.

Dekanissore Speaker.

Brother Corlaer

You told us that y$^{e}$ large present made us yesterday is from y$^{e}$ Great King our master, whose subjects we are, for which we are thankfull for his favour and kindness. Since y$^{e}$ very first beginning that Christians began to settle at N. York we have liv'd always in amity & in peace because we have always been one heart one mind & one blood intirely united, & no man ever hated his own flesh. We very early entred into a Covenant with one another, which has been kept inviolable by both sides to this day & hope shall ever continue, and have had a continuall trade & commerce together, which did encrease our love and frindship & had good satisfaction for y$^{e}$ Bever and peltry we traded; but of late goods has grown dearer, and we have often made our application to have y$^{e}$ goods sold cheaper, but it has not been granted. We desir'd y$^{t}$ y$^{e}$ great King may be made acquainted with it, & also we have had litle success in this affairs hitherto. We continued to supplicate y$^{t}$ goods may be sold more reasonable, and if it be not granted, our children after us will always insist upon y$^{e}$ same subject till it be granted. We fear our request is not sent over, and that y$^{e}$ King is never made acquainted with it, but is lost by the way; for if he was rightly informed, we doubt not but he would commisserate our condition. The reason why we desire that goods should be sold cheaper here is, y$^{t}$ all Indeans who trade now with y$^{e}$ French may be induced to come & trade here; the Indeans would desert Canada; & then this place will have a vast trade & great quantities of bever & peltry will be brought hither.

Brother Corlaer

You are very senceible that we have a great many poor among us who have not wherewith all to satisfy for mending their hatchets or gunns, & pray y$^{t}$ care may be taken their arms and hatchetts may be mended at y$^{e}$ publick charge. We have done now and acquaint you that we design to depart early on Munday morning and hope y$^{e}$ arms will be mended by that time; if not those y$^{t}$ are not help'd will stay till it be done. And gave his Excell$^{y}$ a present of some bever & peltry.

His Excellency's Answer.

Brethren.

I do thank you for your present & do assure you that all your propositions that ever you made to me were sent over to the King, & so shall those you make now; but I must tell you as I have done before, that y$^{e}$ price of goods does not depend on any persons will, ye. marcat must govern, that which is sometimes higher sometimes lower, but y$^{e}$ best way

that you can take to get y^e^ full value for y^e^ skins is, not to go into the trader's houses with your paks, but to stay upon y^e^ hill, & try who will give y^e^ most, for your bever, & sell them by retail, and then you will have y^e^ full value for y^e^ skins. As for your gunns and hatchets that are out of repair, let them be brought to Philip Livingston, whom I have given order to get y^e^ Smiths to mend them out of hand, & what cannot be mended to day shall be done on Munday. The Indians thanks his Excell^cy^ for his kindness and for his good advice, but hoped that his Excell^cy^ would endeavour to prevent y^e^ traders meeting them 2 or 3 miles upon y^e^ Road, and forcing them to go to their houses, which we have found by experience to be a considerable losse.

His Excellency told them he would take care there should be no forestalling of y^e^ market and y^t^ y^e^ Traders should not meet them out of town & so oblige them to go to their houses, but that they should be free to go to try y^e^ markett where they please in y^e^ City.

Answer of the River Indians to his Excell^y^ Brigadier Hunter's Propositions. In Albany the 15^th^ of June 1717.

Father Corlaer.

We are here come before you and rejoice that you are not forgetfull of your Children that live in those remote parts, and thank you for the present, and as obedient children shall always continue our dutifull behaviour and fidellity to the Great King our common father, master and Sovereign, and our good affection to all our brethren the rest of his subjects in these parts.

Father.

We have nothing more to say; we do nothing nor never shall without our Father's commands and shall attend and hearken to whatever our Father shall say to us. Do give a Belt.

Father,

We are here planted under the great Tree of the King of Great Britain's protection, and shall never be affrighted tho' the sky should thunder and lighten, as long as we are assured of the King's protection, and tho' the Earth and Trees should shake yet we shall never be dismayed; and hope and wish that the roots of that Tree shall never dry or wither, but always be green and flourishing as long as the sun and moon endure. Gave a Belt of Wampum.

signed by Robert Livingston Sêcry
to the Indian Affairs.

Proposition made by his Excell^y^ Brigader Hunter Cap^t^ Gen^ll^ and Governour in Cheiffe to y^e^ 5 Nations, viz^t^ the Maquase Oneydes Onnondages Cayouges and Sinnekes. In Albany this 16^th^ day of June anno 1717.

Brethren.

The last time that I mett you at this place after renewing our antient Covenants and promising mutuall freindship in the usuall form and with all due solemnity, I acquainted you that some Indian Nations had in the time and under the cover of a profound peace, fallen upon our brethren and yours his Majestys subjects of Carolina, and barbarously murdered many of them in their beds. You then declar'd your just indignation for that cruelty and

readely offered your assistance toward obligeing those Indians to a peace; and he who spoke for you, declared that your opinion of that people was, that they were base faithlesse and treacherous, and the only way with them was to destroy them.

Last fall I sent you a message that those Indians were then enter'd into a treaty of peace with the King's subjects; for which reason I desir'd that all acts of hostility might cease till further orders, or that we should hear of the issue of that treaty.

At this meeting here at this present time I have again in His Majesty's name and by his order renewed our antient Covenants with you and given you all imaginable assurance of his good will and protection, and the declaration you made and the assurance you gave being still in your minds seeing they came but yesterday from your mouth, it will be unnecessary to repeat them. This morning a gentleman is arrived here expresse from Virginia, by order of the Governour there to complain of a grievous insult on some Indians under the protection of His Majᵉ and that Government.

The case is stated thus in that Govʳˢ letter to me. The Catawba Indians who have been at warr with South Carolina apply'd to the Govʳ of Virginia for establishing a peace with his Majᵉˢ subjects, and accordingly begun with a cessation of arms and hostility and promis'd in a certain time to deliver to that Government severall of the Children of the Cheiffs amongst them as hostages for their future fidelity and performance of their covenants, which Children were to be educated at School in Christiana a Fort on their South West frontier Some time after they make peace with South Carolina and were perfectly reconciled to his Majᵉˢ subjects there and in pʳformance of their promise came to Fort Christiana with their hostages, consisting of eleven of their own Children and some of the small Nations their neighbours. Upon advice of their arrivall there, the Governor himselfe went to Fort Christiana on the 9ᵗʰ of April last. The next morning by break of day those Indians lying without the Fort and haveing, as the discipline there is, delivered up their arms were attacked by a party of your men, who fireing amongest them as they lay asleep, killed five, wounded two, and carried away prisoners Willmannantanghkee, Cheife of the Cattabaws and five others, one of which afterwards made his escape, and is return'd and confirms that the party consisting about forty were all of your people, except 5 or 6, that their intention was to fall upon the Sapponce Indians a Nation in frindship with and tributary to Virginia, and that they gave out that in a short time they would returne and cut off all the Sapponces and the English themselves in their neighbourhood.

That Governour takes notice of what you know to be true that 32 years ago there was a peace concluded at Albany between the Government of Virginia and its Indian frinds on the one hand and your Five Nations on the other; and that it is most certain that it has been strictly kept, and its conditions performed on their part, as they have beene in a particular manner commanded by His Majᵉ and his royall predecessors to do. How far this action is consistent with the terms of that peace he bids the judge, especially considering that those Cattawba Indians were at that very time there under the protection of the publick faith, and under the walls of an English fort

He expects as he has just reason to do that you shall make all possible reparation for this insult. In the first place by giving up or restoring the prisoners taken, and seeing he has sent this Gênt. so far to expostulate with you, who indeed was to have gone into your own countrey, if he had not mett you here, that you will send some of your Deputyes to Virginia or at least to the nearest fronteer of that Colony, where he is willing to meet you himself in order to the

setling a good understanding with you, and fixing a solid and firm peace for the future. In case you think fitt to send Deputyes to the frontiers of Virginia or by land by the ordinary road through the Christian settlements, this Gentleman whom the Govr has sent hither is willing to accompany them and remain with them till they arrive.

And I conceive it to be my duty in his Majes name to require of you that all possible satisfaction should be made for this heavy insult, which I am willing to believe, as I have heard has been privately suggested, took its rise from a mistake; for as yet I have a better opinion of the faith of the Brethren then to believe that they would take up arms under a pretence of assisting his Majes subjects, but with a reall intention to fall upon them or their freinds.

A true Copy examined by

Robt Livingston Secry
for ye Indian Affares.

Answer of the Five Nations to his Excelly Brigader Hunter Capt Genll and Govr in Cheiffe &c unto the Propositions made to them yesterday relating to Virginia. In Albany ye 17th day of June 1717.

Brother Corlaer.

It is but lately since we renewed the Covenant Chain between us, and have mutually engag'd to keep the same inviolable and assoon as we had don you told us that an expresse was come from Virginia with a letter from the Governour there. We shall not repeat the contents of that letter; it is fresh in our memory; we will relate it at large to the rest of our people as soon as we come to our castles: we shall only answer the principall heads of it now. You tell us that some of their frinds, Indians, that were about concluding a treaty of Peace with the English, were murdered without thinking of any harm and our brother from Virginia is come to enquire by whom the insult is done. We own that we have committed the fault, but the prisoners we took were only two, one whereof made his escape and returned to Virginia.

Those Indians called by the English Cattabaws are called by us Toderichroone, are a false & treacherous people; we have twice had sad experience of it. Our people had concluded a firm peace and allyance with them three years ago, and were in companie together, but the said Indians rose up in the night time while the Indians of the Five Nations were asleep and kill'd four of them and wounded one in the shoulder, who dy'd last summer. This perfidious murder they acted the same night after they had concluded the peace: the people that were thus murder'd by them belonged to the Cayouges one of our Five Nations.

The Indians in those parts have been of a long time our enemies, and we were wholly ignorant which nation of those Indians were frinds of the English. We have been so exasperat formerly against those Indians, that we have taken them prisoners even out of the Christians houses.

Brother Corlaer.

We have now told you the reason why our people have don this deed, because they so treacherously murder'd our people; but if we had known that they had been frinds of the English our brethren of Virginia we would not have touch'd them and for the future to prevent all mischieff we promise that none of our people shall hence forth go out a fighting that way, and assoon as we get home we shall warn our people accordingly in all our Castles. Doo give two Bever skins.

Brother Corlaer.

We are thankfull to our brother the Gov$^{r}$ of Virginia that the Covenant Chain has been kept inviolable on his part: as to what relates to his message that we should send Deputies there to treat with him and adjust all matters; we must acquaint you that we are first to consult with the whole Five Nations before we can send Deputies thither. We have no presents to take along as is customary upon such an occasion, but we shall keep the Covenant Chain inviolable, and not suffer any of our people to go thither to annoy any of the King's subjects.—Do give a Belt of Wampum.

It is well known to all the Brethren here that this place Albany is and hath always been the place of Treaty, neither are the Brethren of Virginia Maryland and New England ignorant thereof; and therefore hope this place will not be dispised, but held in as much esteem now as it was by our ancestors.

There is no place appointed for a publick place of Treaty, but this, where the peace was concluded with the Governm$^{t}$ of Virginia 32 years ago and the hatchets buryed: and desire therefore that the Governour of Virginia may send his Agents hither, to renew the said peace or Covenant Chain which was made so long ago. The Gov$^{r}$ of Virginia may if he pleases send some of the Cheif Indians that are tributaries to him, to confirm the peace; and the rather because your Excell$^{y}$ may be a witness to it and hear what is transacted and concluded between us.

We beg yo$^{r}$ Excell$^{ys}$ answer to a question which the 5 Nations do now ask: Whether it will be convenient to meet the Gov$^{r}$ of Virginia Agents here this summer or next summer? This we propose because we think it unreasonable to conclude any thing without your Excell$^{ys}$ advice; and if those of Virginia think fitt to have a gen$^{ll}$ meeting here we shall be ready to attend them. In token whereof do give a few bevers.

His Excellency demanded that prisoner which they brought from Virginia, which they own'd to have taken from thence.

The 5 Nations answer, that to their great sorrow the prisoner, a young woman or squa, that was brought from thence runn away eight days ago from the Mohogs country, els' she should be forthwith delivered up. This we can assure you is matter of fact, and we have taken great pains to get her again. This, if your Excell$^{cy}$ pleases, can be verifyed by the Officer Capt. Scot and all the garrison of Fort Hunter in the Mohogs country. If we can possibly get her again we shall immediately surrender her up to y$^{r}$ Excell$^{y}$ that she may be sent back.

His Excell$^{cy}$ told them that before he could make answer to what they had now laid, there was something in the Gent$^{ms}$ instructions that was come from Virginia to be communicated to them.

You were told yesterday that Companie who have made the late insult now in Virginia had own'd to some of the traders of Virginia who traded with the Tuskarores that they had murder'd Major Winn 8 years ago in Verginia and plunder'd some Indian traders upon Eno River[1] 4 years ago.

[1] The river Eno rises in the north part of Orange county, N. C., runs thence south some miles, then turns east, flows past Hillsboro', the county seat, and falls into the river Neuse at the angle formed by the counties of Orange, Wake and Granville.—Ed.

Aria, a Mohog that was Capt. of y$^{t}$ company that was lately in Virginia at Christianna says their spys see some of their traders often, but it was resolved upon not to speak to them, nor to discover our selves for fear of mischieff. We did not see any person that could speak one word of our language; all the English we see and spoke to was a boy, at a small trading house upon Susquehannah River, where we drunck out all our Bear Skins we had, and know nothing of the murder of that gentleman nor of plundering the Indian Traders in Virginia.

His Excellency said:—Brethren, I am very glad to hear you are so just to your promise and are resolved to keep the peace you made 32 years ago with the Governm$^{t}$ of Virginia, and that you are so ready to deliver up that prisoner which you lately took there. I require you to make all diligent search imaginable to find her.

The Indians desir'd of his Excell$^{y}$ if the said prisoner should be found among the Christians, that she might be forth coming; which his Excell$^{y}$ promised and would give orders to those Provinces under his governm$^{t}$ to secure her, and would then send them word.

His Excell$^{y}$ told y$^{e}$ 5 Nations further, that he would communicate what they had now said, to the Governour of Virginia; but as to the sending of Agents hither or of the time, he could say nothing to it, he must wait an answer from the Governour of Virginia and would then send the Brethren word; and said further that if the Govern$^{r}$ of Virginia should agree to send Agents hither, it's probable the Indians would not be willing to come by sea, and in such case care must be taken by the 5 Nations, viz$^{t}$ the Mohogs, Oneydes, Onnondages Cayouges and Sinnekes that they may come safely by land without any molestation.

The Indians reply'd, if they came directly hither they would be in no danger, but if they should come nigh their castles, they could not engage for their security.

Wee must not forget to tell you y$^{t}$ what that Prisoner said upon his return, that we were designd to destroy the Sapponnee Indians and the English of y$^{t}$ neighbourhood, is utterly false; we never had any such thought, neither could we understand one word what he said, and beleeve he could not understand us. If any such falshood has been told them, its probably y$^{t}$ souldier the deserter whom we carried with us who ran away again in Virginia has told him soe.

A true Copy examined by

R$^{t}$ Livingston Sêcry
for the Indian Affaires.

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*Governor Hunter to Secretary Popple.*

[New-York Entries, J., 492.]

To W$^{m}$ Popple Esquire.

Sir,

The Assembly here drawing towards a conclusion I shall not trouble their Lordships until I can send them over the Acts, only tell them in Gen$^{l}$ that all is well in both Provinces, and a perfect harmony reigning among all parties, which only meets with small shocks and

Whereas Myndert Schuyler Peter van Brugh Robert Livingston Junr John Schuyler George Clarke Rip van Dam & the heirs of Samuel Staats deceased Send Greeting Know yt that we and in Consideration of one hundred and twenty yards of Strouds Sixty mens white duffils Shirts Sixty pair of blue half thick hoes, and Six Kegs with Rum &c. by us Received from the Said Myndert Schuyler Peter van Brugh Robt Livingston Junr John Schuyler and others Coeymans the Receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge do therefor freely and clearly Release and for Ever quit Claim unto the Said Myndert Schuyler Peter van Brugh Robt Livingston Junr John Schuyler George Clarke Rip van Dam and

divisions of most of the Lands in the Mohoggs Country and of the
woods Lands near and about the Lands Called Nahary in the County
of Albany belonging unto myndert Schuyler Peter van Brugh
Robert Livingston Junr. John Schuyler George Clarke Rip van Dam
& the heirs of Samuel Staats deceased Send Greeting Know yee
that wee and in Consideration of one hundred and twenty yards of
Strolods Sixty mens white dozen Shirts Sixty pair of blue half
thick hoes, and Six Kegs with Rum &c. by us Received from the
said myndert Schuyler Peter van Brugh Robt Livingston Junr. John
Schuyler and others Coeyman the Receipt whereof we do hereby
acknowledge do therefor freely and Clearly Release and for Ever quit
Claim unto the said Myndert Schuyler Peter van Brugh Robt
Livingston Junr. John Schuyler George Clarke Rip van Dam and
the heirs of Samuel Staats deceased in their and Every of their full
and peaceable possession and seizin and to their heirs and assigns
for Ever all Such Right Title Estate Interest and Demand what-
soever as wee the aforenamed Indian owners had or ought to
have in or to all or any part of the Lands of Skohery aforesaid
as Granted by patent from Y. present Governour Robt Hunter
Esqr. the day of 17. unto the said myndert
Schuyler Peter van Brugh Robert Livingston Junr. John
Schuyler and Henry Wilcoxson by any ways or meanes
whatsoever to have and to hold the said Lands unto
the said myndert Schuyler Peter van Brugh Robert Livingston
Junr. John Schuyler George Clarke Rip van Dam and the

soever as wee the abovernamed Indian owners had or ought to
have in or to all or any part of the Lands of Skohery aforesaid
as Granted by patent from y^e present Governour Robt Hunter
Esq^r the day of 17 unto the said myndert
Schuyler Peter van Brugh Robert Livingston Sidr. John
Schuyler and Henry Wildman, by any ways or meanes
whatsoever to have and to hold the Said Lands unto
the said myndert Schuyler, Peter van Brugh Robert Livingston
Sidr. John Schuyler. George Clarke Rip van Dam Arnoldus
Viele of the Said Survivors and their heirs for ever without
any Let hinderance or molestation of us our heirs or any
other by our meanes or wth our consent
Provided wee have Received as aforesaid by
Quarters Bargained & Sold & Granted & Confirmed
& Do Grant Bargain Sell alien & Confirm unto
the Said Survivors and their heirs for ever
And for the Quarterly Yearly Rent reserved upon
and Provided

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Signd & Sealed in the
presence of us

Signd Sealed & Delivered
by the wothen mentioned
twinty five Indians Except
one in the presence of us
R. Livingston Justice of peace
John Duyckinck Justice
Interpreted by me the
Sutton Interpreter
Lourens Casen

Onowoge his marke
Thanajon his marke
Onoghta his mark
Seth his mark
Canaghquasee his mark
Sogohsn dechthe
Adjagordende his mark
Dekanndasse his mark
Ahanigrawege his mark
Eseras his mark
ESTAS
thejoherde his mark
The mark of
Rowajoh Janie
The marke
hadenad

Cagnadadgte his mark
Tangjai his mark
the marke
anonghtha.
Gedion his mark
Luycas
his marke
Tot quariek
his mark
the marke of Hanegraa
The marke of
Cornelius
Indian Witnes
wordonce

Eue his

Ahanignawege
his mark (L.)

Eseras (S.)
his mark

ESTAS (L.)
the joherde + his mark (S.)

the mark of
Rowajordane (D.)

the marke of
haderade (D.)
a dinesaghtie
his mark (O.)

his mark

the marke of Kinagwa

(L.)

The

marke of
Cornelius (S.)

Indian Writing
wordonce

Eseras his ma

At a Council at Philad.a y.e 22.d June A.o 1717

Present

The Hon.ble William Keith Esq.r Lieu.t Gov.r

Richard Hill — Jonathan Dickinson
James Logan — Robert Assheton

The Governour Acquainted the Board that his Predecessor Coll.o Gookin had Lately Acted to him in a Particular Manner Some persons in the Government of whom one is a Member of this Board as Highly Disaffected to his Majesty the King & his Government that he thought such an Accusation from a person who might be Supposed from his Long Residence here & Station in the Government to Know the Men he spoke of Required the Governours Notice without delay that he might discharge his Duty to his Majesty by Removing such Members from the Board of Guilty or if Otherwise that they might have an Opportunity of Clearing themselves of the Imputation on which the Governour Asks the Opinion of the Board

But the Council being then it was proposed & agreed that a Full Council Should be Summoned to meet on Wednesday y.e Twenty Sixth Inst.t That in the Mean time Jonathan Dickinson & Robert Assheton should Acquaint Coll.o Gookin of the said Appointment & End of the said Councils Meeting And that the Govern.r was of Opinion that his Attendance at that time would be necessary to Enable him by a further & fuller Informacon to proceed more Regularly in y.e matter

The Secretary by the Governours Order laid before the Board a Letter he had Received this Afternoon from John Cadwallader of Conestogoe Giving him an Account of Some Disturbance amongst the Indians there As also One Inclosed from

From Lahya Civility & some Others of the Chiefs of the Indians on Susquahanna wherein they desired him to come to them without Delay to Consult with them about Affairs of Great Importance. They having no Notice (tis Probable) of the Governours Arrival The Governour Thereupon thought it Incumbent on himself to give them a Visit. And to the End they might have time as they desired to Call their People together he was pleased to Appoint the Seventeenth day of July next to be the time he would goe to them at Conestogoe And in the meane time the Secry was Ordered to Write a Letter to them to that purport. And to Send them a Belt of Wampum as a Token of Freindship & Confirmacon of this Message

At a Council at Philad.a 26th June A.o 1717

Present

The Hon.ble William Keith Esq.r Lieu.t Gov.r

Richard Hill
Isaac Norris
James Logan
Jonathan Dickinson

Samuel Preston
Anthony Palmer
Robert Asheton

A full Council being met According to Appointment The Members Ordered at the Last Sitting to give Coll.o Gookin Notice of the Councils Meeting this Day in order to Hear his Allegations ag.t those Persons he had Accused to the Govern.r as Highly Disaffected to his Majesty & his Government Acquainted y.e Governour that they had given Coll.o Gookin Notice of the sd Appointment And that he told them that whatever he had

heretofore

At a Council held at Philadia, y^e^ 19th of June, Ao. 1717.

PRESENT:

The Honble WILLIAM KEITH, Esqr., Lievt. Govr.

Richard Hill, Jonathan Dickinson,
Isaac Norris, Robert Assheton,
James Logan,

The Governour laid before the Board a List of Names of Persons That were Recommended to Him by the members of Assembly, at the County of New Castle, to be Magistrates for the three Lower Counties of New Castle, Kent & Sussex, & was pleased to Desire the opinion of the Board whether they were fitt persons to act in that station; And then the Council Adjourned.

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At a Council at Philadia., y^e^ 22d June, Ao. 1717.

PRESENT:

The Honble WILLIAM KEITH, Esqr., Lieut. Govr.

Richard Hill, Jonathan Dickinson,
James Logan, Robert Assheton.

The Govr. Acquainted the Board That his predecessor, Coll. Gookin, had lately accused to him in a particular manner, some persons in the Government, of whom one is a member of this Board, as highly disaffected to his Majesty the King & his Governmt; That he thought such an Accusation from a person who might be supposed from his long Residence here & Station in the Government, to know the men he spoke of, Required the Governour's notice without delay. That he might discharge his Duty to his Majesty, by Removing such members from the Board, if Guilty, or if Otherwise, that they might have an opportunity of Clearing themselves of the Imputation on which the Governour askt the Opinion of the Board.

But the Council being thin, it was proposed and agreed, That a full Councill should be Summoned to meet on Wednesday y^e^ Twenty sixth Inst.; That in the meantime Jonathan Dickinson & Robert Assheton should acquaint Collo. Gookin of the sd. Appointment & End of the sd. Councils Meeting, And that the Govnr. was of Opinion that his Attendance at that time would be necessary to Enable him by a further & fuller Information to proceed more Regularly in y^e^ matter.

The Secretary by the Governours Order laid before the Board a Letter he had Received this Afternoon from John Cartlege of Conestogoe, Giving him an account of some Disturbance amongst the Indians there; as also one Inclosed from Lahya, Civility, & some others of the Chiefs of the Indians on Susquehanna, wherein they desired him to come to them without Delay, to consult with them about affairs of Great Importance: They having no notice ('tis Probable) of the Governours Arrival. The Governour Hereupon thought it Incumbent on himself to give them a visit, And to the

End they might have time, as they desired, to Call their people together, he was pleased to appoint the seventeenth day of July next, to be the time he wou'd see them at Conestogoe; And in the mean time the Secry. was Ordered to write a Letter to them to that purport, and to send them a belt of Wampum as a Token of ffriendship & Confirmacon of this message.

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At a Council held at Philadia., the 26th of June, Ao. 1717.

PRESENT:

Y^e^ Honble WILLIAM KEITH, Esqr., Lieut. Govr.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richd. Hill, | Samuel Preston, |
| Isaac Norris, | Anthony. Palmer, |
| James Logan, | Robert Assheton. |
| Jonathan Dickinson, | |

A full Council being met, according to appointment, The members Ordered at the Last Sitting to give Collo. Gookin Notice of the Councils Meeting this Day, in order to hear his allegations agt. those persons he had accused to the Governr. as highly Disaffected to his Majesty & his Govmt, acquainted y^e^ Governour that they had given Collo. Gookin Notice of the sd. Appointment, And that he told them that whatever he had hitherto said of any member of Council or person in this Govermt, he knew no such person now, & had nothing to Lay to their Charge; That However according to appointment, he was waiting in the Next Room, to know the Governours pleasure, & be'ng desired to walk in.

The Governour told Collo. Gookin, that as he had not long since accused to the Governour some persons in places of Trust in this Governmt., as highly disaffected to his Majesty, the King & his Governmt. The Governour found it Incumbent on him, in Hiscarge of the Trust Reposed in him by his Majesty, to make a full Inquiry into that matter, for that he thought it of the Greatest Importance to himself, & for his own safety, that those who were in any Trust under Him, but more Especially such as Sat with him at that Board to Advise about the affairs of Governmt., shou'd be persons of Integrity & Loyalty, & truly well affected to his Majesty & his Government. That he had been arrived in the Colony but a very Little time, & therefore had but few Opportunities of Knowing the Gentlemen whom he found in trust, so particularly as might be necessary in such Cases. That it is true he had been in some measure acquainted with most of them, when he bore another Commission in these parts since his Majesties accession, & had not the Least suspicion of their being disaffected. But that Collo. Gookin, by having Resided here so many Years, invested with the Powers of Government, must be supposed to have had much better Opportunities of Knowing & Distinguishing persons; however that those who made up this Board were the same persons he found members of it at his Arrival, & that he had not Since made any alterations; Yet if Collo. Gookin cou'd Charge any of them with Disaffection to his Majesty

Except the Con
ining the taking of
ury which his Excelly
the Publication of for Some
Council held at Fort George in
Day of June 1717
ent his Excellency Robert Hunter
Coll Peyster } Mr Dep Sum
Capt Walter
Coll Beekman } Mr Byerley

His Excellency being Return
from Albany Communicated to this Board
Several Conferences he had there with the Fi
Nations of Indians as followeth Viz
The ten Sachems of the Five Nations Private
Conference with his Excellency the 13 June
His Excellency Reply to the Five Nations
Private Conference held by two Sachems o
Nation in Albany the 13 Day of June 1717
Propositions Made by his Excellency to
Five Nations yd 13th June 1717
The Answer of the Five Nations to his
the 13th June 1717
Propositions made by the Sachims of th
Nations to his Excellency the 15 June 1717
His Excellencys Propositions to the
Indians in Albany the 15th June 1717
The Answer of the River Indians to
Excellency the 15th 1717
His Excellency likewise Communicate
Board a Letter he Received at Albany by a
Express from Virginia from
Governor there Complaining
Previous Insult on Some Indians under
His Majesty and that Government Allied
Peace of the Five Nations with
his Excellency has likewise Communicated
Five Nations

Five Nations &c
from Virginia

As Also the Answer of the
Excellency to the Propositions
Virginia in Albany the 17th Day

His Excellency also Communicated
a Letter of the 28th of Decr 1716 Which
from Mr Secretary Methuen Relating
being Appointed Surveyor of his Majesties
the Continent of North America with the Co
Clause in Mr Briegers Instructions relating
Preservation of those Woods.

His Excellency likewise Communicated to
Board a Letter he Received from Capt Will
Cicer Commander of his Majestys Ship Solebay
Jamaica the 5th of May 1717 Acquainting his
Excellency that he is to Sayle for Great Britt
Six Dayes after that with about Twenty Merch
Under his Convoy to Protect them from Pirate
With Copys of Governour Heywoods Letters to
Cicer Requesting and Giveing him the Reason
for so Doing

At a Council held at Fo
Peeks in New York the 25th
of June 1717

Present his Excellency Robt Hunter Esq

Cat Rooth
Capt Walter
Capt Peterman
Mr Van Sam

Mr Barberie
Mr Byerley

Capt Master and Jeremy
Examine of the Pirate Sloop
brought in and Examine
tions and Depositions taken
on and Discovery of the
Smuggled them on
York and have Ben

OFFICE, KEW, ENGLAND, CO5/1051.

My Lord

1737

Vide Letter Book

1037

Bb:76.

36

This Vessel going for Bristol I shall

A
Rec'd transmit the Acts pass'd last Session next Week

mit the acts past in the last Session here by a Ship directly

London next week, and by this conveyance shall only

& sends now Accts of his Transactions with the Indians

your Lo^ships the trouble of the inclosed accounts of my

=actions with our Indians at Albany, amongst these you

some of which Acct^s relate to a Complaint from the Gov^r of Virg^a

will observe some which relate to a complaint from the

=ginia, the true state of the matter is as follows, I

=vailed with our Indians to interpose in the Carolina War

a State of that Matter

had accordingly sent out several partys last fall to view

Indian enemys, and discover their situation, and the pious

after all that I have done for the relief of the people

Carolina, and for which their Gov^r seemd thankfull I

not heard from them of a long time, but hearing last by

by all our tradeing vessels that they were near to a con

=sion of a peace with their enemys, and in order to it

had actualy agreed to a cessation of arms, I sent to our

Indians to stop the march of their Partys, and if possible

to recall such as were marched, which they accordingly

did, but this one party of the Mohocks had got too far

be recalld, and on the Frontiers of Carolina fell upon

of their Indian nations who had been at war with Caro

=lina, and a few years agoe, had treacherously, and contrary

murthered the Embassadors of our five Nations, that were

very night in which they had with them concluded a peace
the Indian who commanded the party declard that he saw
no Fort, and had he known that they were under the
Protection of the English, or in terms of peace with them,
he would not have attack'd them notwithstanding the great
provocation I have mentioned, the five Nations have made all
the amends for the mistake (if it was one) which was in
their power, as your Lo^ps will perceive by the inclosed
papers which relate to that Business, and have proposed
the renewing the Covenants with Virginia which were long
ago entered into by my Lord Howard (then Gov^r of that
Colony) at Albany, I have advised Coll Spotswood to send
Deputys for that purpose, which I am confident will
contribute very much to preserving the peace, and security
of all His Majestys Subjects on this Continent.

If I could with safety to His Majes-
tys affairs make use of my Lycense of Absence at this time
I have not the means, Captain Owen who commands our Sta-
tion ship haveing thought fit to goe directly for England
from Jamaica, in the mean time our coast is infested with
Pyrates, I have secur'd here the Master and Boatswain of
the Pyrate Sloop commanded by one Paul Williams, who has
committed several Pyracys in these Seas, and on this coast
I have them in Irons in the Port not judging it
to trust them to the ordinary Goals, we are at a
yet what to doe as to their Trial, but I have submitted
to the Gentlemen of the Law for their opinion, haveing
advice of that act of Parliament relateing to such Trials
whither it has been renewed since its expiration, or
whither

Then Coast infested with Pirates

He has secur'd the Master of one of the Sloops

but wants Cash to buy them

whither there be any Commission as that act directs
purpose, by the vessel mentioned which goes directly
London your Ld ships shall have a more full account
this matter, with the evidence or affidavits against the
their confession, if they are to be tryed by a Jury
fate may be doubtfull, be the evidence ever so plain
clear.

Having received from our Agent a Copy of a Me
containing complaints against me, promoted and pr
to His Majty by Mr Daniel Cox, I have by this conve
transmitted to him as full and Satisfactory an answ
as ever was given to any thing of that kind, w
if your Ld ships please, he will communicate to you,
the contents of which you will perceive that if the
country is not now actualy in arms, and Rebellion a
not for want of pains in that Gentleman, and his
-ates, I have formerly acquainted your Lordships th
all the divisions in the Jersey were oweing to him,
that he had fled from prosecution for the same, and
of that nature, and thought that I had reason to insist
he should first be remanded to answer for his conduc
the Laws here, before he could well be received as a Plain
on the other side, However I have now answerd as
regard to that, and cannot see what reparation i
possible for him to make for the injury he may ha
done to my Reputation, by such false and groundl
complaints, for thousands will hear of the accusati

Having received Mr Cox's Complaints ag.t him he has sent his satisfactory Answer

all the Divisions in the Jersey owing to the arts of Mr Cox

may probably know nothing of my Justification.

There remains nothing further for me to
trouble Your Lops with at this Time but
to assure you that I am with the greate
Honor

My Lords

Your Lops most Humble
and most Obedt Servt
B: Hunter

Rec'd from Brig: Hunter
Lieutenant Gover
Rec'd 1st Mar 1717
Read 1st Mar 1717

12.

At a Council at Conestogoe y.e 18th July 1717

Present

The Hon.ble William Keith Esq.r Lieu.t Gov.r

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Hill | Anthony Palmer |
| Isaac Norris | Robert Assheton |
| James Logan | John French — |

Present also the Chiefs & Others of the Conestogoe or Mingoe Indians, the Delawares the Shawonis & Gunawese all Inhabitants upon or Near the Banks of the River Susquehanah

The Chiefs of the Indians being met to Consult & treat with the Govern.r Peter Bizalion was Sworn to Interpret truly & faithfully in the Delaware Indian Tongue what should pass between the Gov.r & Council on the one Hand & the Indians on the Other —

The Governour told the Indians that they having lately Sent a Message by a Letter to the Governm.t at Philad.a Desiring our Advice & Assistance in some Matter of Importance which Seemd Nearly to touch them (And the Govern.r being Lately Sent Over by their Great Good Friend & Brother William Penn to Act in his Place & Stead in Affairs of Government While he Himself is Absent & Near the Great King or Emperour of all the English The Govern.r was Desirous without delay to Come with some of his Council to See them & Enquire what New Matter had befallen them which had Vexed them Uneasie (And for this End he is now come with his Council as their Brothers & Friends to Hear & Speak with them (And to Give them all Necessary Assistance)

After some time Spent among themselves in Consultation — the Mingoes or Indians of Conestogoe Answer'd That the Occasion of their late Letter was to Know of the Governm.t What Christians were Settled Back in the Woods behind Virginia & Carolina That they Inquire only about the Christians with whom We must be better Acquainted than they Formerly

would not Inquire of us. Concerning the Indians being more Capable to Learn it Themselves

The Governour Answered that they well Knew the Settlements of Maryland Virginia & Carolina to the Southward of Us All which were Subject to the same Great King of England that each of these Red Nations of Indians under their protection Respectively whom they furnished with Goods & Merchandeys as they themselves are Under our protection & Furnished by Us And that there are no Other English Subjects Settled under in those parts but Such as Belong to Some of those Governmts

Whereupon the Indians Appearing Unwilling to Answer any thing further & the Gov: Proceeded & told them by the Interpreter That they Knew it was the Custom that on Business & Treaties the Indians Stand Cine to Shake But that the Govern: finding soon after his Arrivel that they were Unsatisfied & Wanted the Advice of the Governmt of Pensilvania as their Best Friends So he could not be Satisfied when he Heard of it till he came to See them That being Sent by their Good Friend William Penn to be to them in his Stead he Expected the same Freedom & Openness on their part that they Shand Show to himself if here present

They then Proceeded to Say that about two Moons or Months agoe A Young Man Son to Owechela a Chief of the Delaware Indians had been Killed by some of a Large Company made up of Christians & Indians that on this News they Apprehended there were some Considerable Force Armed Ag't them Upon which they Sent to their Friend the Governm't of Pensilvania But if those Christians were English they Should Inquire no further About it

The Govern'r then desired a Particular Account of the Loss of that Young Man and all the Circumstances of it to which it was Answered

That about two months agoe Owechela's three Sons with Four Other Indians Hunting beyond the Furthermost Branch of

of Solomach They Discovered about Thirty Christian Armed Horsemen & about as many Indians from whom they Learned that only those three Brothers being near Each Other in Pursuit of their Game, About Ten Days after & about Twenty five Miles Distant from the place where they Saw that Large Company & Ranging at some Distance One of them on the Off side heard some Firing of Guns that he thereupon Loaded the Place but not Long after Seeing that Lay he found his Brother Shot with two Arrows in his Side, & his Head Cutt off & Carried away, that by tracing those Indians & Observing where they had Lain they appeared to have been about Thirty in Number & that another Indian had Informed them the Christians about the same time this Murder was Committed were Encamped at or Near the same place where these Indians had first Seen them about Ten days before from whence they Concluded these Indians must Have been the same they Saw with the Christians but that those who Escaped & Saw none of those People at the time who had Committed the Fact, & they had nothing further to Say

The Govern told them he would Dismiss the Council for this Day & Speak further to them to Morrow he Desired them to think in the meantime what they might have further to propose And the Council Adjourning Accordingly the Govern Entertained the Indians in the most Friendly Manner

At a Council held at Conestogoe the 19th July 1717

Present

The Hon[ble] William Keith Esq[r] Lieu[t] Gov[r]

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Hill | Anthony Palmer |
| Isaac Norris | Robert Assheton |
| James Logan | John French |

Present also the Chiefs & Others of the Conestogoe or Mingoe Indians The Delawares, the Shawanois and Canawese &c In Cabbins upon or Near the Banks of the River Susquehannah

A Memorial from Capt Christopher Smith of Virginia having been presented to the Governour was Read at the Board in y words following Viz:

To the Hon^ble William Keith Esq^r Lieu^t Gov^r of the Province of Pensilvania & County of New Castle Kent & Sussex upon Delaware And the Hon^ble Council at Philadelphia Capt Christopher Smith Humbly Sheweth

That he being Commanded & Instructed by the Hon^ble Alexander Spotswood Esq^r Governour of Virginia to Go to New York And with the Governours Permission of the Govern^r of that Province of New York to Discourse with the Indians at Albany or elsewhere Concerning the Murdering of some Calabaw Indians at Fort Christiana in the Colony of Virginia who are in Amity with the said Government of Virginia which Insult was then Supposed to be Committed by the Senequa Indians And also to Demand the Delivery up of the Prisoners taken at the place & forces With Reparation for the Insults Done upon the s^d Calabaw Indians.

And Whereas the said Christopher Smith by the Assistance of his Excellency Brigadeer Hunter Governour of New York hath Procured the Confession of the said Senequa Indians wherein they Acknowledge that some of their Men were Concern'd in the Killing of some of the said Calabaw Indians Near Fort Christiana & Sorrow but Do say that they did not Know the said Calabaw Indians were in Amity or upon a Treaty with the Government of Virginia And have now Ingaged for themselves that all Acts of Hostility ag^t the said Calabaw Indians or any others in Amity with the said Government of Virginia shall Cease And that if the Woman Prisoner Lately taken in Virginia by some of their Men who (at present is Escaped out of their Hands) be taken up by any of their people that she shall be safely delivered up to the Govern^r of New York in order to be Sent back to Virginia And the said Christopher Smith being Lately Informed that some of the Shawnese Indians in that Province of Pensilvania & in Amity with this Government were present & Concern'd in the Murder &

Insult

Insult aforesd Committed at Fort Christiana & so Humbly Requests Your Honours Assistance & Countenance in Obtaining an Interview with ye sd Shawanois Indians & an Interpreter to Assist him in Discoursing with the sd Indians And if it Appears that any of the Indians in Freindship with Your Governmt have been Concernd in the Committing the aforesd Fact That the sd Christopher Smith may have your honrs Assistance & Countenance in procuring Reparation for the Wrong done but if it Appear that none of the Indians in Covenant or Freindship with You have been Concernd in this Cruelty that then he may be Assisted in making Such Terms of Freindship with the sd Indians (which by his Comission he is Fully Impowered to Do &c) for the future may be for the Safety & Quiet of his Majesties Subjects And the Indians in Amity with the Governmt of Virginia & Pensylvania

Christopher Smith

The sd Capt Smith (being desired so to do) produced his Commission from the Governr of Virginia under the Seal of that Governmt together with his Instructions Referrd to in his sd Comission both which were also Read

And because the Subject of the sd Memorial principally Concernd the Shawanese Indians Martin Chartier who Understood & Spoke their Language Well was Sworn as Interpreter on this Occasion

The Insult Lately made on the Governmt of Virginia at the Fort Christiana, as it is Mentioned in the Memorial was then fully Related to those Indians And they were Required to Inform the Govern: whether any of their Nation were Concernd in that fact or Knew any thing of it

They Answered that Six of their Men had Accompanyd that Party of the Five Nations who had Committed the Fact but that none of those Six were here present their Settlemts being much Higher up Susquehanna River And being Asked Such further Questions as Capt Smith requested might be proposed to them in this Affair they Answered to them Severally as Followeth:

That According to the Information they had Received from the Six persons aforementioned of their Nation after their Return home there were only Eighteen persons of the Whole Company Imployd in that Attack near the said Short Christians Creek and that the above mentioned Six of their Nation were with the Rest at Some Considerable Distance by the Side of a Creek or Brook were no Way Concernd in it Neither did they Know any thing of it Vntill the Return of the said Party of Eighteen who had killd Six Men on the Spot, took One Prisoner who Soon made his Escape & a Woman whom they Carried along with them And that this was all they Knew of that Matter ——

Being further Askt whether any of these Indians Knew any thing of Killing Major Joshua Wyme in Virginia about Two Years Agoe, They Said they did not Know any thing of it ——

Whether they Knew any thing of the Indians Killing a Negroe Man in Virginia Belonging to Capt Robert Hicks about Four Years agoe, They Answered they Knew Nothing of it ——

Being askt what they Knew of some Indians of the Two Nations having about Four Years agoe Plundered a Company of Virginia Indian Traders at Enoe River They Answered that they had often heard talk of Such a Thing but that none of them were Concernd in it or Could Give any Account of it ——

The Shawnois & also the Other Indians present were further Askt Whether they had any Prisoners of the Catabaw Nation or of any other Nation in Freindship with Virginia The Shawnois Answered that they had One Prisoner A Young Man taken some Years agoe whom they Produced, but all the Others Answered they had none

It was demanded of the Shawnois that this Prisoner should be Returnd to the Catawbas from whom he was taken Their King or Chief Answered that they had taken him several Years Agoe when he was but a Little Lad that he had now forgot his Nation Language & Spoke theirs And

that

that they did not think themselves Obliged to Return him at this time

Being further prest to it The Chief answered that if the King of the Catabaws whom he now Understood were in League with Virginia would Come hither & make a peace with him & his people (the Shawanais) he might have that Young Man Back with him, if it was desir'd, but that the Catabaws were a People of Great Extent & there were Many Nations under that Name

The Young Man was askt whether he was Willing to Return but would give no Answer

Capt Smith proposed that he might have Liberty to treat with those Indians in order to make a League with them in behalf of the Govern[t] of Virginia, to which he was Authorized by Coll[o] Spotswoods Commission & Instructions

The Govern[r] Answered that he did not Conceive it to be Necessary or Useful that any persons whatsoever should be permitted to Treat with Indians Except the Govern[t] of that Colony to which the Indians respectively belong'd; but if Coll[o] Spotswood (for whom the Govern[r] had a very Great Regard) Desir'd to make any treaty with the Indians who Liv'd under the protection of this Govern[t] for Establishing a peace & Good Understanding Between them & the Indians under the protection of Virginia the Govern[r] Himself with the Advice of his Council would Heartily Endeavour to Accomplish a treaty upon such Reasonable Terms as Coll[o] Spotswood might propose on behalf of Virginia And that in the meantime the Govern[r] would now at this Juncture (as it has been Usual in this province) insist upon our Indians Friendship to, & Good Correspondence with all the English Colonys with their dependant Indians & Virginia in Particular

The Governour then Spoke to the Indians by the Interpreters in the Words & Manner following

That they must Carefully remember that all the Several Governmts which the Interpreters particularly Enumerated) from New England to South Carolina Inclusive tho they have Different Governours Yet they are all Subject to the Great King & Emperour of the English & that when any Governmt makes a Treaty of Friendship with the Indians they must also treat & make the same Band of Friendship for all other English people as well as themselves By which means all the Indian Nations who are in League & Friendship with any English Governmt must also be Friends to each other

If therefore any of You Shall Hurt or Molest the Indians who are at this time in Friendship with any English Governmt You thereby Break the League of Friendship made with this Governmt which as it has been most Inviolably Observed on our part We Do positively Expect the Same to be Done on Yours And if any of You Receive Damage or are Injur'd by Indians who are in Peace with any English Governmt If you can discover what Indians they were that did it this Governmt on your Complaint will Endeavour to procure Satisfaction from that English Governmt to which such Indians belong —

The Govern & further told them by the same Interpreters that he having Given himself the trouble to come hither at this time upon their Request he had not provided himself with any presents for them being they Knew that Philadelphia has always been the place of Treaty with this Governmt to where they ought first to come & Offer theirs

But Nevertheless that it being the first time the Govr had seen them he would take this Opportunity to put them in Mind of Several parts of their Duty Which that they might more punctually Observe he had purchased a few things from the Traders as a Small testimony of his Good will toward them —

Then the presents being laid upon the Ground before the Indians The Governr proceeded to tell them

1st That he Expected their Strict Observance of all former Contracts of Freindship Made between themr the Governmt of Pensilvania

2dly That they must never Molest or Disturb any of the English Governmts Nor make War upon any Indians whatsoeber who are in Freindship with & under the Protection of the Englishs

3dly That in all Cases of Suspition or Danger they must Advise & Consult with this Governmt before they undertook or Determined any thing

4thly That if through Accident any Mischief of any sort Should happen to be Done by the Indians to the English or by the Englishs to them Each Both parties should Meet with Ready Intention of Good Will to Obtain an Acknowledgmt of the Mistake Usual Cases to give or receive reasonable Satisfaction

5 they That upon these Terms & Conditions The Governour did in the Names of their Great & Good Freind William Penn take them & their people under the same protection & in the same Freindship with this Governmt as William Penn himself had formerly done or could Do were he here present.

And the Governour hereupon did promise on his part to Encourage them in Peace & to Nourish & Support them like a true Freind & Brother

To all which the several Chiefs & their Great Men presently Assented, it being Agreed that in Testimony thereof they — Should Rise up & take the Governour by the Hand & which Accordingly they did with all possible Marks of Freindship in their Countenance & Behaviour

This Leaf was not Delivered to Richard Peters

The Governour acquainted the Board, That as in a former Consultation Relating to the Three Lower Counties, it was thought Requisite that some persons resident in those Counties shou'd be added to the Council. Among those who had been mentioned, Collo. John ffrench appeared, in the Opinion of the Board, to be Particularly Intituled to all the distinguishing marks of Respect & ffavour that cou'd be shown Him for his known abilities to serve the Governmt., & his ffidelity to the proprietor & his Interest manifested upon all Occasions; so now the Govr. Jug'd it a proper time, with the approbation of the Board to admit him, being desired by the Governour to attend for that purpose, Which nomination being generally approved of, The sd. John ffrench was call'd in by Jasper Yeates & Samuel Preston, & accordingly admitted & sworn of the Council, having ffirst taken & subscribed all the Oaths to the Governmt. Enjoyn'd by act of Parliament, & then took his Place.

The Governour then proceeded with the Advice of the Board, to Nominate the persons, who should fill the Comissions for Judges, & Justices, in each of the three Lower Counties; and being agreed on, the Lists were Given to the Secretary, with Orders to prepare the Comissions, And then the Council adjourn'd.

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At a Council at Philadia., y^e^ 15th of July, A°., 1717.

PRESENT:

The Honble WILLIAM KEITH, Esqr., Lievt. Govr.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Hill, | Samuel Preston, |
| William Trent, | Anthony Palmer, |
| James Logan, | Robert Assheton, |
| Jonathan Dickinson, | John French. |

A Petition of Thomas Masters was this Day Read at the Board, as followeth:

To the Honble William Keith, Esqr., Lievt. Govr. of the Province of Pennsylvania, & Three Lower Counties.

The Peticon of Thos. Masters

Humbly Sheweth:

That at the Humble Representation of your peticoner's Wife, Sybella Masters, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to Grant him two several patents under the broad seal, one for the sole Cleansing, curing & Refining of Indian Corn Growing in the Plantations, fitter for Shipping & Transportation, in a manner not before found Out & practised. The Other for the Sole Working & Weaving in a New method, Palmeta, Chip & Straw for covering hatts & Bonnetts, & other Improvements of that Ware, for the Respective Terms of ffourteen Years in that Part of the Kingdom of Great Britain Called England, Dominion of Wales, & Town of Berwich upon Tweed, & the Several plantations in America, as by the sd. Letters Patents, (which he now lays before this Honble Board,) may more at Large appear.

Your peticoner prays Leave to Record the sd Patents in the Province & Territories, & such a favourable Recommendation thereof

from this Board, as may the more Effectually answer his Majesties most Gracious Intentions to him, And promote & fforward such usefull Inventions & Manufactures to the Publick, Which he has at a vast Expence, Set a foot & projected.

And your peticoner shall ever pray, &c.

THO. MASTERS.

The Board having taken the sd. peticon into Consideration, thought fitt not only to allow the sd. Thomas Masters to Record the sd. patents, but also to publish them.

The Governour Acquainted the Board that he Intended to set out for Conestogoe to morrow morning early, & Askt the Opinion of the Council whether some presents shou'd not be provided as usual, to give the Indians, & to what value. The Board were of Opinion that Goods to the value of Twenty pounds should be provided, and the Secretary having some Goods at Conestogoe, was Ordered to Disburse y^e^ same.

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At a Council at Conestogoe, y^e^ 18th July, 1717.

PRESENT:

The Honble WILLIAM KEITH, Esqr., Lieut. Govr.

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|---|---|
| Richard Hill, | Anthony Palmer, |
| Isaac Norris, | Robert Assheton, |
| James Logan, | John ffrench. |

Present also the Chiefs & others of the Conestogoe or Mingoe Indians, the Delawares, the Shawanois & Gunawoise, all Inhabitants upon or near the Banks of the River Susquehannah.

The Chiefs of the sd. Indians being met to Confer & treat with the Govrnr., Peter Bizalion was sworn to Interpret trully & ffaithfully in the Deleware Indian Tongue what should pass between the Govr. & Council on the one hand, & the Indians on the Other.

The Governour told the Indians that they having lately sent a Message by a Letter to the Governmt. at Philada., Desiring our advice & assistance in some matter of Importance, which seem'd nearly to touch them, And the Governr. being lately sent over by their Great Good ffriend & Brother, William Penn, to act in his place & stead, in Affairs of Governmt., while he Himself is Absent & near the Great King or Emperour of all the English, The Governr. was Desirous without delay to Come with some of his Council to see them, & Enquire what new matter had befall'n them, which had rendered them uneasie; And for this End he is now come with his Council as their Brothers & ffriends, to Hear & Speak with them, and to give them all Necessary Assistance.

After some time spent among themselves in Consultation, the Mingoes or Indians of Conestogoe Answer'd, That the Occasion of heir late Letter was to know of the Goverint. what Christians were settled Back in the Woods behind Virginia & Carolina; That they Inquire only about the Christians, with whom we must be better acquainted than they, for they wou'd not Inquire of us Concerning the Indians, being more Capable to Learn it themselves.

The Governour answered that they well Knew the Settlements of Maryland, Virginia & Carolina, to the Southward of us, all Which were subject to the same Great King of England; that each of these had Nations of Indians under their protection Respectively, whom they furnished with Goods & Merchandize, as they themselves are under our protection, & ffurnished by us; And that there are no Other English subjects settled in those parts but such as Belong to some of those Governments.

To which the Indians Appearing unwilling to Answer any thing ffurther; The Govr. Proceeded, & told them, by the Interpreter, that they Knew it was the Custom that on Business & Treaties the Indians Shou'd Come to Philada., But that the Governr. ffinding soon after his Arrival, that they were Uneasie, & Wanted the Advice of the Governmt. of Pensilvania as their best ffriends, so he cou'd not be satisfied when he heard of it, till he Came to see them; That being sent by their Good ffriend, William Penn, to be to them in his Stead, he Expected the same ffreedom & Openness on their parts, that they shou'd show to himself, if here present.

They then proceeded to say that about two moons or months agoe, a young man, Son to Ovwchela, a Chief of the Delaware Indians, had been kill'd by some of a Large Company, made up of Christians & Indians; that on this news they apprehended they were some Considerable fforces arm'd agt. them; Upon which they sent to their ffriends, the Governmt. of Pensylvania; But if those Christians were English they should Inquire no ffurther about it.

The Governr. then desired a Particular Account of the Loss of that young Man, with all the Circumstances of it, to which it was answered:

That above two months ago, Owechela's three Sons, with ffour other Indians, Hunting beyond the ffurthermost Branch of Potomack, They Discovered about Thirty Christians, armed Horsemen, & about as many Indians, from whom they retired; That only those three Brothers being near each other in pursuit of their Game, about Ten Days after, & about Twenty ffive miles Distant from the place where they saw that Large Company, & Ranging at some Distance, one of them on the off side heard some ffiring of Guns; that he thereupon Avoided the place, but not Long after Steering that way, he ffound his Brother shot with two Arrows in his side, & his Head Cutt off, & Carried away; That by tracing those Indians, & observing where they had Layn, they appeared to have been about Thirty in Number, and that another Indian had Inform'd them the Christians about the same time this murder was Committed, were Encamped at or near the same place Where these Indians had first seen them about ten days before, ffrom whence they Concluded these Indians must have been the same they saw with the Christians, but that those who Escaped saw none of those people at the time, who had Committed the ffact, & they had nothing further to say.

The Governr. told them he woul'd Dismiss the Council for this Day, & speak further to them to morrow, he Desired them to think in the meantime what they might have further to propose, and the

Council adjourning accordingly; the Govrnr. Entertained the Indians in the most ffriendly manner.

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At a Council held at Conestogoe, y^e^ 19th July, 1717.

PRESENT:

The Honble WILLIAM KEITH, Esqr., Lievt. Govr.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Hill, | Anthony Palmer, |
| Isaac Norris, | Robert Assheton, |
| James Logan, | John ffrench. |

Present also the Chiefs, & others of the Conestogoe or Mingo Indians, The Delawares, the Shawanois and Gunawoise, all Inhabitants upon or near the Banks of the River Susquehannah.

A memorial from Capt. Christopher Smith, of Virginia, having been presented to the Governour, was Read at the Board in y^e^ words ffollowing, vizt.:

To the Honble William Keith, Esq., Lievt. Govr. of the Province of Pensilvania & Counties of New Castle, Kent & Sussex, upon Delaware; and the Honble Council at Conestogoe, Capt. Christopher Smith humbly Sheweth,

That he being Commissionated & Instructed by the Honble Alexander Spotswood, Esqr., Governr. of Virginia, to Go to New York, and with the Lycence & permission of the Governr. of these sd. province of New York, to Discourse with the Indians at Albany or elsewhere, Concerning the murdering of some Catabaw Indians at ffort Christianna, in the Colony of Virginia, who are in amity with the sd. Governmt. of Virginia, which sd. Insult was then supposed to be committed by the Senequa Indians, and also to Demand the Delivery up of the prisoners taken at the place aforesd., with Reparation for the Insults Done upon the sd. Catabaw Indians.

And whereas the sd. Christopher Smith, by the assistance of his Excellency Brigadeer Hunter, Governour of New York, hath Procured the Confession of the sd. Senequa Indians, wherein they acknowledge that some of their men were Concern'd in the Killing of some of the sd. Catabaw Indians near ffort Christinna aforesd., but Do say that they did not know the sd. Catabaw Indians were in amity or upon a Treaty with the Governmt. of Virginia, and have now Ingaged for themselves, that all acts of hostility agt. the sd. Catabaw Indians, or any others in amity with the sd. Governmt. of Virginia shall leave, and if the Woman Prisoner Lately taken in Virginia by some of their men, who (at present is Escaped out of their hands) be taken up by any of their people, that she shall be safely delivered up to the Governr. of New York, in order to be sent back to Virginia; and the sd. Christopher Smith being lately Inform'd, that some of the Shawnois Indians in the province of pensilvania, & in amity with this Governmt., were present & Concern'd in the murder & Insult aforesd., Committed at ffort Christianna afd., Humbly Request Your Honours assistance & Countenance in obtaining an Interview with y^e^ sd. Shawnoise Indians, & an Interpreter to assist him in Discoursing with the sd. Indians; and if it appears that any of the Indians in ffriendship with your Governmt. have been

At a Council held at Cannistogo the
nineteenth day of July anno Dñi 1717

Present the Honoble William Keith Esqr. Lieut. Governor
Richard Hill — Robert Ashton
Isaac Norris — John French
Anthony Palmer — James Logan Secry } Esqrs

Present also the Chiefs and others of the Canistogo or Mingoe Indians, the Delawares the Shawanois and Gunawoise; all Inhabitants upon or near the Banks of the River Susquehanna. ———

A Memorial from Capt.n Christopher Smith of Virginia having been presented to the Govern.r was read at the Board in the words following viz.t

To the Honorable William Keith Esqr. Lieut.t Gov.r of the Province of Pensilvania and Countries of New Castle Kent and Sussex upon Delaware; and the Honorable Council at Cannistogo; Capt.n Christopher Smith humbly Sheweth

That he being Commissionated and instructed by the Honorable Alexander Spotswood Esqr. Governor of Virginia to go to New York, and with the Licence and permission of the Governor of the said Province of N. York to discourse with the Indians at Albany or elsewhere concerning the murdering of some Catabaw Indians at Fort Christianna in the Colony of Virginia who are in amity with the said Governmt of Virginia; Which said Insult was then supposed to be committed by the Senequa Indians, and also to demand the delivery up of the Prisoners taken at the place aforesaid, with reparation for the Insult done upon the s.d Catabaw Indians

And Whereas the said Christopher Smith by the assistance of his Excellency Brigadier Hunter Gov.r of New York hath procured the Confession of the said Senequa Indians, wherein they acknowledge that some of their men were concerned in the killing of some of the said

said Callabaw Indians near Fort Christianna aforesaid, but do say that they did not know the said Callabaw Indians were in Amity or upon a Treaty with the Government of Virginia, and have Engag'd for themselves that all Acts of hostility against the said Callabaw Indians or any other in amity with the said Government of Virginia shall cease, and that if the Woman prisoner lately taken in Virginia by some of their men, who (as present is escaped out of their hands) be taken up by any of their people that she shall be safely delivered up to the Governor of New York in order to be sent back to Virginia. And the said Christopher Smith being lately inform'd that some of the Shawanois Indians in this Province of Pensilvania and in amity with this Government were present and concerned in the Murder and Insult aforesaid committed at Fort Christianna aforesaid Humbly Requests your Hon^rs assistance and countenance in obtaining an interview with the said Shawanois Indians and an Interpreter to assist him in discoursing with the said Indians. And if it appears that any of the Indians in friendship with your Government have been concern'd in the committing the aforesaid Fact, that the said Christopher Smith may have your Hon^rs assistance & countenance in procureing reparation for the wrong done, but if it appear that None of the Indians in Covenant or friendship with you have been Concern'd in this Cruelty, that then he may be assisted in making such Terms of friendship with the said Indians, which by his Commission he is fully impowered to do, as for the future may be for the Safety and Quiet of his Majesty's Subjects, and of the Indians in Amity with the Government of Virginia and Pensilvania

Chris^r Smith

Conestogo July 19^th 1717

The said Capt^n Smith (being desired so to do) produc'd his Commission from the Governor of Virginia under the Seal of that Government, together with his Instructions refer'd to in the said Commission; both which were also read.

and

And because the Subject of the said Memorial principally Concerned the Shawanois Indians, Martin Chabrere who understood and spoke their Language well, was Sworn as Interpreter on this occasion.

The Insults lately made on the Government of Virginia at the Fork Christianna, as it is mentioned in the said Memorial, was then fully related to those Indians and they were required to inform the Governor whether any of their Nation were Concerned in that fact, or knew any thing of it.

They answered that Six of their men had accompanyed that party of the five Nations who had Committed the fact, but that none of those Six were then present, their Settlement being much higher up Susquehanna River: and being asked such further Question as Capt. Smith requested might be proposed to them in this affair, they answered to them Severally as follows viz.

That according to the information they had receivd from the Six persons above mentioned of their Nation after their return home, there were only eighteen persons of the whole Company imployed in that attack near the said Fork Christianna, and that the above mentioned Six of their Nation were with the rest at some considerable distance by the side of a Creek or brook, and were no way Concerned in it; neither did they know any thing of it until the return of the said party of eighteen, who had Kill'd six men on the Spot, took one prisoner, who soon made his Escape; and a woman whom they carried along with them; and that this was all they knew of that matter.

Being further asked whether any of their Indians knew any thing of killing Major Joshua Wynne in Virginia about five years ago; they said they did not know any thing of it.

Whether they knew any thing of the Indians killing a Negro man in Virginia belonging to Captain Robert Hicks about four years ago; they answered they knew nothing of it.

Being asked what they knew of some Indians of the five Nations having about four years ago plunder'd a Company of Virginia Indian Traders at Eno River,



They

They answered that they had often heard talk of such a thing, but that None of them were concern'd in it, or could give any Account of it. ——

The Shawanois and all the other Indians present were further ask'd whether they had any prisoners of the Catawbra Nation, or of any other Nation in friendship with Virginia: the Shawanois answered that they had one prisoner, a young man taken some years ago, whom they produc'd, but all the others answered they had None.

It was demanded of the Shawanois that this prisoner should be return'd to the Cattawbra's from whom he was taken: Their King or Chief answered, that they had taken him several years ago when he was but a little Lad, — that he had now forgot his Native Language and spoke theirs, and that they did not think themselves obliged to return him at this time. —

Being further resp'd to it, the Chief answered that if the King of the Cattawbra's, whom he now understood were in League with Virginia would come hither and make a Peace with him and his people (the Shawanois) he might have that young man back with him if it was desired; but that the Cattawbra's were a people of great Extent, and there were many Nations under that Name. ——

The young man was ask'd whether he was willing to return, — but would give no Answer.

Captain Smith proposed that he might have Liberty to treat with those Indians, in order to make a League with them in behalf of the Government of Virginia, to which he was Authorized by Coll.o Spotswood's —— Commission and Instructions. The Governor answered that he did not conceive it to be necessary or useful — that any persons whatsoever should be permitted to treat with Indians except the Government of that Colony to which the Indians respectively belong'd: But if Coll.o Spotswood (for whom the Gov.r had a very great regard) desired to make any Treaty with the Indians who liv'd under the protection of this Government, for Establishing a Peace and good Understanding between them and the Indians under the protection of Virginia,

the

the Governor himself with the advice of his Council would heartily endeavour to accomplish a Treaty upon such reasonable Terms as Coll.o Spotswood might propose in behalf of Virginia, and that in the mean time the Governor would now at this Juncture (as it has been usual in this Province) insist upon our Indians friendship to, and good Correspondence with all the English Colonies, with their dependent Indians and Virginia in particular.

The Governor then spoke to the Indians by the Interpreters in the words and manner following

That they must carefully remember that all the several Governments (which the Interpreters particularly Enumerated) from New England to South Carolina inclusive, though they have different Governors yet they are all Subjects to the Great King and Emperor of the English. So that when any Government makes a Treaty of friendship with the Indians, they must also treat and make the same Band of friendship for all other English people as well as themselves, by which means all the Indian Nations who are in League and friendship with an English Government must also be friends to each other.

If therefore any of you shall hurt or molest the Indians who are at this time in friendship with any English Government, You thereby breaks the League of friendship made with this Government: which as it has been most inviolably observ'd on our part, We do positively Expect the same to be done on yours.

and if any of you receive Damage or are injur'd by Indians who are in Peace with any English Governm.t if you can discover what Indians they were that did it, this Government on your Complaints will endeavour to procure Satisfaction from that English Government to which such Indians belong.

The Governor further told them by the Interpreters, that he having given himself the trouble to come hither at this time upon their request he had not provided himself with any Presents for them, being they knew that Philadelphia has always



been

been the Place of Treaty with this Government, where they ought first to come and offer their.

But Nevertheless that it being the first time the Governor had seen them he would take this opportunity to put them in mind of several parts of their Duty; which that they might more punctually observe he had purchased a few things from the Traders as a small Testimony of his good will toward them.

Then the Presents being laid on the Ground before the Indians, the Governor proceeded to tell them

1st That he expected their strict observance of all former Contracts of friendship made between them & the Government of Pensilvania.

2dly That they must never molest or disturb any of the English Governments, nor make war upon any Indians whatsoever who were in friendship with and under the protection of the English.

3dly That in all Cases of Suspicion or danger they must advise and consult with this Government before they undertook or determined any thing.

4thly That if through Accident any mischief of any Sort shall happen to be done by the Indians to the English, or by the English to them; then both parties shall meet with hearty Intention and good will to obtain an Acknowledgment of the mistake, as well as to give or receive reasonable Satisfaction.

5thly That upon these Terms & Conditions the Gov.r did in the Name of their Great & good friend Will.m Penn take them and their people under the same protection, and into the same friendship with this Government as William Penn himself had formerly done or could do now if he was here present.

And the Governor thereupon did promise on his part to Encourage them in Peace, and to Cherish and support them like a true friend and Brother.

To all which the several Chiefs and their Great men presently assented; it being agreed that in Testimony thereof they should rise up and take the Governor by the hand; which accordingly they did, with all possible marks of friendship in their Countenances and Behaviour.

The Governour answered that they well Knew the Settlements of Maryland, Virginia & Carolina, to the Southward of us, all Which were subject to the same Great King of England; that each of these had Nations of Indians under their protection Respectively, whom they furnished with Goods & Merchandize, as they themselves are under our protection, & ffurnished by us; And that there are no Other English subjects settled in these parts but such as Belong to some of those Governments.

To which the Indians Appearing unwilling to Answer any thing ffurther; The Govr. Proceeded, & told them, by the Interpreter, that they Knew it was the Custom that on Business & Treaties the Indians Shou'd Come to Philada., But that the Governr. ffinding soon after his Arrival, that they were Uneasie, & Wanted the Advice of the Governmt. of Pensilvania as their best ffriends, so he cou'd not be satisfied when he heard of it, till he Came to see them; That being sent by their Good ffriend, William Penn, to be to them in his Stead, he Expected the same ffreedom & Openness on their parts, that they shou'd show to himself, if here present.

They then proceeded to say that about two moons or months agoe, a young man, Son to Ovwchela, a Chief of the Delaware Indians, had been kill'd by some of a Large Company, made up of Christians & Indians; that on this news they apprehended they were some Considerable fforces arm'd agt them; Upon which they sent to their ffriends, the Governmt. of Pensylvania; But if those Christians were English they should Inquire no ffurther about it.

The Governr. then desired a Particular Account of the Loss of that young Man, with all the Circumstances of it, to which it was answered:

That above two months ago, Owechela's three Sons, with ffour other Indians, Hunting beyond the ffurthermost Branch of Potomack, They Discovered about Thirty Christians, armed Horsemen, & about as many Indians, from whom they retired; That only those three Brothers being near each other in pursuit of their Game, about Ten Days after, & about Twenty ffive miles Distant from the place where they saw that Large Company, & Ranging at some Distance, one of them on the off side heard some ffiring of Guns; that he thereupon Avoided the place, but not Long after Steering that way, he ffound his Brother shot with two Arrows in his side, & his Head Cutt off, & Carried away; That by tracing those Indians, & observing where they had Layn, they appeared to have been about Thirty in Number, and that another Indian had Inform'd them the Christians about the same time this murder was Committed, were Encamped at or near the same place Where these Indians had first seen them about ten days before, ffrom whence they Concluded these Indians must have been the same they saw with the Christians, but that those who Escaped saw none of those people at the time, who had Committed the ffact, & they had nothing further to say.

The Governr. told them he woul'd Dismiss the Council for this Day, & speak further to them to morrow, he Desired them to think in the meantime what they might have further to propose, and the

Council adjourning accordingly; the Govrnr. Entertained the Indians in the most ffriendly manner.

At a Council held at Conestogoe, y^e^ 19th July, 1717.

PRESENT:

The Honble WILLIAM KEITH, Esqr., Lievt. Govr.

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|---|---|
| Richard Hill, | Anthony Palmer, |
| Isaac Norris, | Robert Assheton, |
| James Logan, | John ffrench. |

Present also the Chiefs, & others of the Conestogoe or Mingo Indians, The Delawares, the Shawanois and Gunawoise, all Inhabitants upon or near the Banks of the River Susquehannah.

A memorial from Capt. Christopher Smith, of Virginia, having been presented to the Governour, was Read at the Board in y^e^ words ffollowing, vizt.:

To the Honble William Keith, Esq., Lievt. Govr. of the Province of Pensilvania & Counties of New Castle, Kent & Sussex, upon Delaware; and the Honble Council at Conestogoe, Capt. Christopher Smith humbly Sheweth,

That he being Commissionated & Instructed by the Honble Alexander Spotswood, Esqr., Governr. of Virginia, to Go to New York, and with the Lycence & permission of the Governr. of these sd. province of New York, to Discourse with the Indians at Albany or elsewhere, Concerning the murdering of some Catabaw Indians at ffort Christianna, in the Colony of Virginia, who are in amity with the sd. Governmt. of Virginia, which sd. Insult was then supposed to be committed by the Senequa Indians, and also to Demand the Delivery up of the prisoners taken at the place aforesd., with Reparation for the Insults Done upon the sd. Catabaw Indians.

And whereas the sd. Christopher Smith, by the assistance of his Excellency Brigadeer Hunter, Governour of New York, hath Procured the Confession of the sd. Senequa Indians, wherein they acknowledge that some of their men were Concern'd in the Killing of some of the sd. Catabaw Indians near ffort Christinna aforesd., but Do say that they did not know the sd. Catabaw Indians were in amity or upon a Treaty with the Governmt. of Virginia, and have now Ingaged for themselves, that all acts of hostility agt. the sd. Catabaw Indians, or any others in amity with the sd. Governmt. of Virginia shall leave, and if the Woman Prisoner Lately taken in Virginia by some of their men, who (at present is Escaped out of their hands) be taken up by any of their people, that she shall be safely delivered up to the Governr. of New York, in order to be sent back to Virginia; and the sd. Christopher Smith being lately Inform'd, that some of the Shawnois Indians in the province of pensilvania, & in amity with this Governmt., were present & Concern'd in the murder & Insult aforesd., Committed at ffort Christianna afd., Humbly Request Your Honours assistance & Countenance in obtaining an Interview with y^e^ sd. Shawnoise Indians, & an Interpreter to assist him in Discoursing with the sd. Indians; and if it appears that any of the Indians in ffriendship with your Governmt. have been

Concern'd in the Committing the aforesd. ffact, that the sd. Christopher Smith may have your honrs. assitance & Countenance in procuring Reparation for the Wrong done, but if it appear that none of the Indians in Covenant or ffriendship with You have been Concern'd in this Cruelty, that then he may be assisted in making such Terms of ffriendship with the sd. Indians, which by his Commission he is fully Impowered to Do, as for the future may do for the safety & Quiet of his Majesties subjects, and the Indians in amity with the Governmt. of Virginia & Pensilvania.

CHRISTOPHER SMITH.

The sd. Capt. Smith (being desired so to do,) produced his Comission from the Governr. of Virginia, under the Seal of that Governmt., together with his Instructions Referr'd to in his sd. Commission, both which were also Read.

And because the subject of the sd. memorial principally Concern'd the Shawnoise Indians, Martin Chartiere, who understood & spoke their Language well, was sworn as Interpreter on this Occasion.

The Insult lately made on the Governmt. of Virgina, at the fort Christianna, as it is mentioned in the sd. memorial was then fully Related to those Indians, and they were Required to Inform the Govrnr. whether any of their nation were Concerned in that fact, or know any thing of it.

They answered that Six of their men had accompany'd that party of the ffive Nations who had Committed the ffact, but that none of those Six were here present, their Settlmts. being much Higher up Susquehannah River, and being askt such further Questions as Capt. Smith requested might be proposed to them in this affair, they answered to them severally as follows, viz:

That according to the Information they had Received from the Six persons aforemenconed of their Nation, after their return home, there were only Eighteen persons of the whole Company Imploy'd in that attack near the sd. ffort at Christianna, and that the above menconed six of their nation were with the Rest, at some Considerable Distance by the side of a Creek or Brook, & were no way Concerned in it, neither did they know any thing of it until the Return of the sd. Party of Eighteen who had Kill'd Six men on the spot, took one prisoner who soon made his Escape, & a woman whom they Carried along with them, and that this was all they knew of that matter.

Being further askt whether any of their Indians knew any thing of Killing Major Joshua Wynne, in Virginia, about five years agoe, They said they did not know any thing of it.

Whether they knew any thing of the Indians killing a Negroe man in Virginia, Belonging to Capt. Robert Hicks, about ffour years agoe, They answer they know nothing of it.

Being askt what they knew of some Indians of the ffive nations having about ffour Years agoe plundered a Company of Virginia Indians, Traders at Enoe River.

They answered that they had often heard talk of such a thing, but

that none of them were Concern'd in it, or cou'd Give any account of it.

The Shawnoise & all the Indians present were further askt whether they had any prisoners of the Catawba Nation, or of any other Nation in ffriendship with Virginia. The Shawnois answered that they had one prisoner, a young man taken some years agoe, whom they Produced; but all the Others answered they had none.

It was demanded of the Shawnois that this prisoner shou'd be Return'd to the Catawbas, from whence he was taken. Their King or Chief answered that they had taken him several years agoe, when he was but a little Lad; that he had now forgot his Native Language, & spoke theirs, and that they did not think themselves Obliged to Return him at this time.

Being further prest to it, The Chief answered that if the King of the Catabaws, whom he now understood were in League with Virginia, would come hither & make a peace with him and his people, (the Shawnois,) he might have that young man Back with him, if it was desir'd; but that the Catawbas were a people of Great Extent, & there were many Nations under that name.

The Young Man was askt whether he was willing to Return, but would give no Answer.

Capt. Smith proposed that he might have Liberty to treat with those Indians, in order to make a League with them in behalf of the Governmt. of Virginia, to which he was authorized by Collo. Spotswood, Commission & Instructions.

The Governr. answered that he did not conceive it to be necessary or usefull that any persons whatsoever should be permitted to Treat with the Indians, Except the Governmt. of that Colony, to which the Indians Respectively Belonged; but if Collo. Spotswood (for whom the Governour had a very Great Regard) Desired to make any treaty with the Indians who Liv'd under the protection of this Governmt., for Establishing a peace & Good understanding between them & the Indians under the protection of Virginia, The Govrnr. Himself, with advice of his Council, would heartily Endeavour to Accomplish a treaty upon such reasonable Terms as Collo. Spotswood might propose in behalf of Virginia; and that in the mean time the Govrnr. wou'd now at this Juncture (as it has been usual in this province) insist upon our Indians ffriendship to, & a good Correspondence with, all the English Colony's, with their dependant Indians, & Virginia in Particular.

The Governour then spoke to the Indians by the interpreters, in the words & manner ffollowing.

That they must Carefully remember that all the several Governmts., (which the Interpreters particularly Enumerated,) from New England to South Carolina, Inclusive; Tho' they have Different Governours, Yet they are all subject to the Great King & Emperour of the English; so that when any Governmt. makes a Treaty of ffriendship with the Indians, they must also treat & make the same bond of ffriendship for all. other English people, as well as themselves; By which means all the Indian nations who are in League

& ffriendship with any English Governmt., must also be friends to each other.

If, therefore, any of you shall Hurt or molest the Indians who are at this time in ffriendship with any English Governmt., You thereby Break the League of ffriendship made With this Governmt., Which, as it has been most Inviolably Observed on our part, We do positively Expect the same to be Done on yours; and if any of you Receive Damage, or are Injured by Indians who are in peace with any English Governmt., If you can discover what Indians they were that did it, This Governmt., on your Complaint, will Endeavour to procure Satisfaction from that English Governmt. to which such Indians belong.

The Governr. further told them by the same Interpreters, that he having Given Himself the trouble to come hither at this time, upon their request he had not provided himself with any presents for them, being they knew that Philadelphia has always been the place of Treaty with this Governmt., where they ought first to come & offer theirs.

But Nevertheless, that it being the first time the Govr. had seen them he would take this Opportunity to put them in mind of several parts of their Duty, Which that they might more punctually observe, he had purchased a few things from the Traders, as a small testimony of his Good will toward them.

Then the presents being laid upon the Ground before the Indians, The Governr. proceeded to tell them.

A. 1st. That he Expected their strict observance of all former Contracts of ffriendship made between them & the Governmt. of Pensilvania.

2dly. That they must never Molest or Disturb any of the English Governmts., nor make Warr upon any Indians whatsoever who are in ffriendship with & under the Protection of the English.

3dly. That in all Cases of Suspition or Danger, they must advise & Consult with this Governmt. before they undertook or Determined any thing.

4thly. That if through accident any mischief of any Sort shou'd happen to be Done by the Indians to the English, or by the English to them, then both parties shou'd meet with hearty Intention of Good Will to Obtain an acknowledgemt. of the mistake, as well as to give or receive reasonable satisfaction.

5thly. That upon these Terms & Conditions the Governour did, in the name of their Great & Good ffriend William Penn, take them & their people under the same protection, & in the same ffreindship with this Governmt., as William Penn himself had formerly done, or Cou'd do now if he was here present.

And the Governour hereupon did promise on his part to Encourage them in peace, & to Nourish & Support them like a true ffriend & Brother.

To all which the several Chiefs & their Great men presently assented, it being agreed, that in Testimony thereof they shou'd Rise up & take the Governour by the Hand, which accordingly they did

with all possible marks of ffriendship in their Countenance & Behaviour.

These leaves were out when delivered to Richard Peters. This is written on a fragment of one of the torn out leaves which are three in number.

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At a Council held at Philadia., y^e^ 31st July, Ao., 1717.

PRESENT:

The Honble WILLIAM KEITH, Esqr., Lievt. Govr.

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| William Trent, | Jonathan Dickinson, |
| Richard Hill, | Samuel Preston, |
| James Logan, | Robert Assheton. |

The Secry. Exhibited an Acc^o^t. of Sundry Disbursements & Charges of the Governr's. Journey & Treaty with the Indians at Conestogoe, amounting to fforty one pounds, one shilling & ffour pence half penny, which was Read and allowed, and the Treasurer is Ordered to pay the same.

The Governour acquainted the Board that he Intended, upon his arrival into this Province, to have called the Representatives of the same, to meet him in Assembly; but Considering the season of the Year Required their attendance on their private affairs, he Delay'd it till this time; That he Intended to set out this afternoon for the County of Sussex, in order to Countenance the Justices, whom he had commissionated in administring of Justice, the Court being to be held there in a short time, and was pleased to ask the advice of the Councill, whether it was not Convenient that Warrts. should be Issued out, Directed to the Sherifs of the Respective Counties of this Province, Requiring them to summon the severall Representatives of the same, to meet him in Assembly, on the Nineteenth day of August next, at which time he Intended to be back again; It was therefore Ordered, that Writts shou'd be Issued out Immediately, & then the Council adjourn'd.

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At a Council at Philada., y^e^ 20th August, Ao., 1717.

PRESENT.

The Honble WILLIAM KEITH, Esqr., Leivt. Governr.

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| Samuel Preston, | Anthony Palmer, |
| James Logan, | Robert Assheton. |

Robert Assheton was sent to the House of Representatives to give them notice that the Governour was ready to receive th.m, who returned and said that the House wou'd wait upon the Governour immediately. The Assembly being come, the Governr. made the following speech.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly:

Being informed upon my arrival here that the season of Harvest then at hand could not well permit you to meet me in your Representative capacity, until that bussie time was over, I did out of a tender

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necessary even in the profoundest time of Peace and when the coast of Jamaica is not so infested with pyrates, that at least three men of war, vizt. a fourth, fifth and sixth rate, should be constantly attending the service of that country and under the immediate direction of the Governor. For some years many complaints have been made of inconveniencies to the Trade and Navigation of the Island by reason the ships of war have not been under the direction of the Govr. whereby the service of the ships has been at the choice of the Captains, who have often refused going on that, which was absolutely necessary for the security of the trade and publick good, which was not the case when the ships of war were under the immediate direction of the Govr. *Prays* that a Representation may be made accordingly. *Endorsed*, Recd. 29th Aug., Read 10th Oct., 1717. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 137, 12. *No.* 76; *and* 138, 15. *pp.* 314–344.]

Aug. 29. **55**. *Same to same.* Observations upon the draught of his Instructions for the Government of Jamaica. *Endorsed*, Recd. 29th, Read 30th Aug., 1717. 2½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 137, 12. *No.* 59.]

Aug. 29. Whitehall. **56**. Council of Trade and Plantations to the King. Recommend John Colleton for the Council of Barbados in the room of Thos. Alleyne decd. (*cf.* July 6, 1716 and April 22, 1717). [*C.O.* 29, 13. *pp.* 387 *bis.*]

Aug. 29. Hampton Court. **57**. Order of King in Council. Referring following to the Council of Trade and Plantations for their report. *Signed*, Ja. Vernon. *Endorsed*, Recd., Read 5th Sept., 1717. ¾ *p. Enclosed.*

57. i. Petition of Samuel Barwick, of the Council of Barbados, to the King. Applies for extension of leave for one year longer (*v.* Sept. 12). *Copy.* ¾ *p.* [*C.O.* 28, 15. *Nos.* 12, 12 i.; *and* 29, 13. *pp.* 392, 393.]

Aug. 29. Whitehall. **58**. Mr. Popple to Mr. Shelton. *Encloses* the proposal of Lt. Governor Spotswood and Mr. Eden relating to the boundaries of Virginia and North Carolina. The Council of Trade and Plantations desire to know as soon as may be the sentiments of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina thereupon. [*C.O.* 5, 1364. *p.* 522.]

Aug. 29. Virginia. **59**. Lt. Governor Spotswood to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Abstract. Encloses* Journals of Council with abstracts in margin as desired. *Hopes* that the steps he has taken to prevent frauds in the revenue arising from the sale of lands will be approved, though censured by some men there. *Refers* to former letters relating to the Cattawba and other Western Indians. As soon as they had made peace with S. Carolina, they came to Christanna with their hostages as promised, where he conferred with them, and observed their great desire to continue in friendship with the English. But in the night, a party of the Five Nations and Tuscaroras attacked their camp, killed five, wounded two, and carried off some prisoners. It was only with

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great difficulty that he convinced them that this was not due to treachery on the part of the English. They then delivered eleven of their children as hostages, whom he placed under the care of the same schoolmaster as those of the Tributary Indians at Christanna. To demonstrate the good faith of the English, he sent to New York to demand the release of the prisoners carried away by the Indians, and to propose to the Governor that, as an acknowledgment which might repair the affront to H.M. Government, the Five Nations should send Deputies to Virginia, to renew the peace made with that government in 1685. But though Brigadier Hunter very vigorously pressed them to it, they will not treat anywhere except at Albany, where they expect all H.M. Governors to attend them. After the expense the Crown has been at in presents to them, he cannot believe it is H.M. intention that they should entertain such unreasonable notions as that their alliances extend no farther than to the people of New York. With the approbation of the Council, he is about to confer at Philadelphia with the Governors of New York, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and hopes to concert with them measures to render the Indians more obsequious to the several interests of all these Provinces *etc.* *Continues :*— There are very just grounds to suspect, that some loose fellows who were carrying on a clandestine trade with the Tuscoruros, contrary to the laws of this countrey, gave intelligence to the Northern Indians of the arrival of the Cattawbas at Christanna, and of their being encamped without their arms, wch. encouraged the one to fall on the other. This occasioned the issuing one of the Proclamations herewith sent, for prohibiting that clandestine trade. This shows the necessity of continuing the Indian trade under the regulations now established by law, and how little regard those people have to the peace of this country, who would perswade yor. Lordps., by setting aside the late Act of Assembly, to leave that trade again at large, and the Indians to be influenced by the pernicious counsels of the dreggs of the people, such as used heretofore to carry on that trade, and who if they can promote their own private gain, are regardless of the lives even of their fellow traders and much less of the publick faith of Governmt. or the consequence it may have on these Plantations to engage the heathen in blood. *Refers to case of Harry Beverley. v. May 1st.* *Continues :*—Since which he is arrived here, having made his escape from La Vera Crux, where he had been seven moneths a prisoner, without any tryal, tho he often petitioned for it : but they took early care to confiscate his sloop and cargo, that being what they most wanted, but upon what grounds they founded this condemnation is yet a secret to all except themselves. From the time of Mr. Beverleys arrival at La Vera Crux no subsistance was allow'd either for himself or his crew, and had it not been for the charity of the Assiento Companys Factors, they must have perished for want. I have sent to Collo. Blakiston a narrative of the whole matter drawn up by Mr. Beverley, with papers referred to *etc.* Since I gave yor. Lordps. an account of the manner, with which some of the Council received yr.

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Lordps. opinion concerning the appointmt. of Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer; some criminals committed after the last General Court made it necessary for me to appoint one of those Courts to be held the 2nd Tuesday of June: and because I would remove that wrong notion wch. has been carefully infused into the people here, that H.M. has not the same power of constituting Judges here, as in England, I appointed five of the Council, and four other of the principal Gentlemen of the Countrey to be the Judges of this Court; but some of the former resolving still to adhere to their first opinion, that the Council ought to be the sole Judges in all criminal cases, refused to sitt, tho the Attorney General and all the other eminent lawyers here, are clearly of opinion that there is nothing in any law of this countrey or in the Charter of King Charles the 2nd that favours their pretensions *etc.* I should not have troubled yor. Lordps. on this head *etc.* but that it is become a practice of late to hand secret Remonstrances, without my knowledge, to private Agents to be made use of, for carrying on underhand designs, and I'm apprehensive some such may be made on this occasion: And therefore I was willing to give yor. Lordps. some intimation of this dispute, that you may not be surprized into any alteration of what you have already declared to be yr. sentiments thereof, nor made to believe that while I am contending for the legal right of the Crown, I am lessening the just priviledges of the Council, for whatever specious arguments they may use, 'tis certain their pretensions are as new as frivolous, the Constitution of England, the Laws of this countrey, and the constant practice of former times are entirely agt. them, and I hope yor. Lordps. will give no countenance to anything that shal be urged in their behalf till I have an opportunity of setting forth what may be justly offerred in support of H.M. Prerogative, and of the power wch. H.M. has been pleased to grant to his Governors for nominating such Judges, which is now called in question. *Signed*, A. Spotswood. *Endorsed*, Recd. 29th Oct., Read 19th Dec., 1717. 6 *pp.* *Set out*, Va. Hist. Soc. *Spotswood Papers*, II. 256 *ff.* *Enclosed*,

59. i. Remarks upon the present state of the Treasury rights in Virginia, with proposals for an enquiry into that branch of the Revenue, which arises from the sale of H.M. lands, and for settling hereafter a more exact method in accounting for the same. In 1699 the Governor and Council came to the resolution of selling the King's lands at the rate of £5 sterl. per 1,000 acres. The Receiver-General was thereupon directed to accept money on that account from all persons whatsoever; and for as many crowns sterling as he should receive to issue so many rights to the person paying the same. These rights entitle any person, that produces them, to take up, upon any part of the King's land within this Government, 50 acres for each right, and pass as ready money in this Colony. These rights, (or money-bills) were never subject to any kind of audit untill this present

1717.

year. These rights do not issue out of any settled Office, nor at any appointed times, nor in any ascertained quantitys, nor under the description of numbers, but wherever the Receiver General is mett with, he issues them at his pleasure and is not under any manner of controul, besides the oath wch. he is obliged to make to his general accompt of the Revenue. He usually writes a short certificate wch. entitles the purchaser to as many rights as is then paid for. *Points out the dangers and inconveniences* of such a system, with proposals for regularising the issue of certificates *etc.* *Endorsed as preceding.* 3 *pp.*

59. ii. Proclamation notifying the repeal of the Act *declaring who shall not bear office etc.* Williamsburgh, April 20, 1716. *Signed*, A. Spotswood. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.*

59. iii. Proclamation for preventing frauds in the Treasury rights (*v. No.* 1). All outstanding Treasury rights are withdrawn, but upon presentation thereof to the Receiver General new rights will be issued without fees *etc.* Williamsburgh, Jan. 23rd, 1716 (1717). *Signed*, A. Spotswood. *Copy.* 2 *pp.*

59. iv. (a) Proclamation prohibiting all unlawfull trading and correspondence with the Tuscoruro Indians. Clandestine traders with the Tuscoruros are suspected to have encouraged them and divers of the Senaquas to attack the Cattabaw Indians, 10th April. Only those authorised by law are to trade with the Tuscoruro Indians, under penalty of 3 months imprisonment *etc.* May 4th, 1717. *Signed*, A. Spotswood. 1½ *pp.*

(b) Proclamation giving further time for calling in the old Treasury rights. Williamsburgh, Aug. 13, 1717. *Signed*, A. Spotswood. *Copy.* 1½ *pp. The whole endorsed as covering letter.* [*C.O.* 5, 1318. *Nos.* 40, 40 i.–iv.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 5, 1365. *pp.* 19–29.]

Aug. 29. Hampton Court.

**60**. Order of King in Council. Referring following to the Council of Trade and Plantations for their report. *Signed*, Ja. Vernon. *Endorsed*, Recd., Read 4th Sept., 1717. 1¼ *pp. Enclosed.*

60. i. Petition of Col. William Codrington to the King. Heir and executor of Governor Christopher Codrington, prays H.M. to grant him 763 acres of the late French part of St. Christophers, a plantation of which Governor Christopher Codrington took possession in 1691, and improved it, until Governor Parke seized it and dispossessed him of it, and after him Governour Douglas tooke possession thereof. *Copy.* 2 *pp.*

60. ii. Col. Codrington's Case relating to the above plantation. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 152, 12. *Nos.* 35, 35 i.–ii.; *and* 153, 13. *pp.* 100–107.]

1717.
Sept. 28. N. York. **112.** Governor Hunter to Mr. Pople. *Encloses following for* Bampfield, *etc. Continues*: If no mark of discountenance or discouragement be put at home on these men, I mean Cox, Bustill, Mulford and Sonmans, I believe the Ministry will be troubled with addresses from both Provinces very speedily relating to these enemys to their countrey and all that is good. I have not had the honor of any commands from the board of a long time. Only I beg that in my name you'll be pleased to recommend to the Council of New York Francis Harrison Esq. it is true there is no vacancy but a necessity of a supernumerary several Councelors living at a distance some such as Col. Schuyler, Renslaer and Heathcot, not attending one day in a year so that I am frequently at a losse for a Quorum. Our Council in the Jerseys dwindles. Mr. Huddy and Mr. Parker are dead. I desire in ye room of the former, Peter Fretwell, and of the later John Parker son to the deceas'd. I hope the justice of my clame will make amends for ye want of my personal solicitation in parliat. this session and I beg it may be brought on unlesse you be ordred otherwise as before. I need not excite you to act for your friend, I have experienc'd too uncommon a generosity from you to doubt it and am with a warm heart intirely yours, *Signed*, Ro. Hunter. *Endorsed*, Recd. 16th, Read 26th Nov., 1717. *Holograph.* 2⅓ *pp. Enclosed*,

112. i. Extract from Journal of Assembly of New York, 13th Sept., 1717. The Committee appointed to consider of a memorial, entitled a Memorial of several aggreivances and oppressions of H.M. subjects in the Colony of New York, reported that they are of opinion the same is a most false, malitious and scandalous paper, reflecting upon the Governour and Government and the wholl Constitution of this Colony, and of pernicious consequence. They conceive, that the thanks of this House ought to be returned H.E. for communicating the same, and that he be address'd to use his interest at the Court of Great Britain, to find the author, in order to be brought to justice, and in the mean time H.E. would please to acquaint the Indians of the five Nations, that we utterly abhor and detest that suggestion in the said paper or lybell, of reducing the Indians by force and possessing their lands, for the steadiness of those Indians to the interest of Great Britain, all the last warr with France, it is, that we owe in a great measure our present security, *etc.* Address ordered accordingly. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 971. *Nos.* 24, 24 i.; *and* 5, 995. *pp.* 360–363.]

Sept. 28. [London.] **113.** Copy of the Daily Courant, *No.* 4974, recording the presentation to H. M. by Mr. Secretary Addison of the Address of the Grand Jurors of New York, June, 1717, *etc. Endorsed*, Recd. (from Mr. Philips), Read 12th Feb., 17$\frac{17}{18}$. *Printed.* 2 *pp. Torn.* [*C.O.* 5, 1051. *No.* 53.]

Sept. 29. **114.** Petty expences of the Board of Trade, postage,

Indian Affairs/Affaires indiennes
Treaties and Surrenders/Traités et cessions

RG 10, Volume 1848

Number/Numéro 4 1/2
17 October/Octobre 1717

Philippe de Rigaud Gov
Michel Begon Int

Sur la Requête à nous présentée par Messieurs les Ecclésiastiques du Séminaire de St Sulpice établis à Montréal par laquelle il nous exposent qu'il seroit de l'avantage de leur mission des sauvages du Sault au Recollet dans l'Isle de Montréal dont ils sont chargés fut incessamment desservie de l'Isle, et établis sur les terres du côté des Nord Ouest du lac des deux Montagnes, laquelle mission seroit avantageuse non seulement pour la conversion des Sauvages lesquels se trouvant plus éloignés de la ville seroient aussi hors des occasions de tomber dans l'yvrognerie, mais aussi à la Colonie, que par ce moyen on trouveroit à couvert des incursions des Iroquois en tems de guerre, nous suppliant de leur accorder pour la dite mission un terrain de trois lieues et demie de front à commencer au Ruisseau qui tombe dans la grande Baye du lac des deux Montagnes et en remontant le long du dit lac et de la Rivière St Laurent aux trois lieues de profondeur à titre de Fief haute moyenne et basse Justice avec droit de pesche et de chasse tant au dedans de la Rivière que sur le dit lac et Rivière St Laurent aux offres qu'ils font de faire toute la dépense du changement de cette mission et d'y faire bâtir de pierre l'Eglise et le fort dans le lieu où sera transporté la dite mission à quoi ayant égard,

Nous en vertu des pouvoir à nous conjointement donné par Sa Majesté avons donné et concédé donnons et concédons par ces présentes aux dits Srs les Ecclésiastiques du Séminaire de St Sulpice établi à Montréal, un terrain de trois lieues et demie de front à commencer au Ruisseau qui tombe dans la grande Baye du lac des deux Montagnes, et en remontant le long du dit lac des deux Montagnes et de la Rivière St Laurent aux trois lieues

de

de profondeur pour en jouir à perpétuité par les dits S.rs
Ecclésiastiques leurs Successeurs et ayans cause, quand même
la dite mission en seroit ôtée en pleine propriété à titre de
fief et Seigneurie avec le droit de haute, moyenne et basse
Justice droit de chasse et peche tant au dedans qu'au devant
de la dite mission sur le dit Lac et fleuve St. Laurent à
condition qu'ils feront à leurs dépens toute la dépense
nécessaire pour le changement de la dite mission et de
bâtir ainsi à leurs dépens une Eglise et un fort de p
pour la sûreté des sauvages suivant les plans qui nous
en seront par eux remis incessamment pour être par
nous vus et approuvés et que les dits bâtiments seront
finis dans l'espace de deux ans, et à la charge de la foi et
hommage que les dits Sieurs du Séminaire leurs
Successeurs et ayans cause seront tenus de porter au
Château St. Louis de Quebec duquel il relevera aux droits
et redevances accoutumés et au désir de la coutume de la
prévôté et vicomté de Paris suivie en ce Pays, et que
les appellations du Juge qui pourra être établi au dit
lieu ressortiront pardevant les Juges de la Jurisdiction Royale
de Montreal, de tenir ou faire tenir feu et lieu sur ladite
concession de conserver les bois de chesne propres à la
construction des vaisseaux qui se trouveront sur la terre
que les dits Sieurs du Séminaire se réserveront pour
faire leur principal manoir, même qu'ils feront la
réserve des dits chesnes dans l'étendue des concessions
particulières faites ou à faire à leurs tenanciers lesquels
bois de chesne il sera loisible à Sa Majesté de prendre dans
que ledit terrain ou partie d'icelui lorsqu'elle en aura
besoin sans être tenus à aucun dédommagement de donner
avis au Roi ou aux Gouverneurs et Intendants de ce pays
des mines minières et minéraux si aucuns s'y trouvent dans
l'étendue du dit fief et à la charge de laisser les chemins
ou passages nécessaires de conduire les dits bois à rivi
de la rivière de vingt pieds et une toise pour chacun

cy[illegible] de front [illegible] quarante de profondeur [illegible]
deniers de cens sans qu'il puisse être inséré dans [illegible]
concession ni sommes d'argent ni aucunes autres charges
que du simple titre de redevances suivant les intentions
de Sa Majesté de laquelle il seront tenus de prendre
confirmation des présentes dans un an du jours d'icelle
faute de quoi la dite concession nulle En témoin de ce
Nous avons signé ces présentes à icelles fait apposer le
cachet de nos Armes et contre signer par nos Secrétaires
Fait et donné à Quebec le dix septième jours d'Octobre
Mil sept cent dix sept, signé Vaudreuil & Begon
et plus bas par Nos Seigneurs de l'Etage et Barbel.

Pour copie
Signé/ Begon

I Do hereby Certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the
Original as on Record in the Office of Enrollments
Quebec in a certain Register intitled Register of Grants
fol. N°. 86 - folio 98.

[illegible]

No 4 1/2

Copy
of Deed of Concession
by
Philippe de Rigaud
Chevalier de Vaudreuil
Governor & Lieut. Gen.
in La Louisiane France
to the
Sieurs Declouettes of the
Seminary of St Sulpice
of a tract of land
3 1/2 leagues of frontage
by 3 in depth, at
the Lake of Pere Maurice
1st Dec. 1717.

Translation
May 23-1807

"Translation"

Philippe de Rigaud &c.

Michel Bezon &c.

On the Petition presented to Us by Messieurs the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, established at Montreal, in which they represent that it would be to the advantage of the Indian Mission of Sault au Recollet, in the Island of Montreal, which is under their Care, if the said Mission was permanently established above the Island of Montreal on the lands lying on the North West side of the Lake of Two Mountains, which said Mission would be advantageous not only for the conversion of the Indians, who being at a greater distance from the City, would thus have no opportunity of falling into intemperance, but also to the Colony, as by this one can see it would be protected from the incursions of the Iroquois, in time of war prayng us to grant them for the said Mission a tract of land of the extent of three leagues and a half of frontage, commencing at a point which falls in the Great Bay of the Lake of Two Mountains, and ascending along the said Lake

Over.

and the River St Lawrence, by three leagues in depth, under the title of fief, with the right of Superior, Mean and Inferior Jurisdiction, with the privilege of hunting and fishing, as well within the said Tract of Land as upon the said Lake and River St Lawrence, adjoining for the same, to bear themselves all the expence which may be incurred in the transport of the said Mission as well as to cause a stone Church and Fort to be built on the place where the said Mission will be transferred, in consideration of which,

We in virtue of the powers to us jointly intrusted by His Majesty hand given & ceded and by these Presents do give and cede to the Sieurs Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St Sulpice established at Montreal, a tract of land of the extent of three leagues and a half of frontage, beginning at a Brook which runs in the great Bay of the Lake of Two Mountains and ascending along the said Lake of Two Mountains and the River St Lawrence by three leagues in depth, to enjoy the said Sieurs Ecclesiastics, their Successors and Assigns for ever, even if the said Mission be taken away from thence in full property, under the title of fief & Seigniory, with the right of Superior Mean & Inferior Jurisdiction, with the privilege of hunting & fishing, as well within as opposite the said Mission, on the said Lake and River St Lawrence, on the condition

that

that they shall have the whole expense
necessary for the removal of the said
Mission and also cause a Church
and fort to be built there of stone
as their own cost, for the security
of the Indians according to the plans
thereof which shall be by them
remitted over immediately to be
by us seen and approved, and
the said forts to be terminated
within the space of two years
subject also to the condition of fealty
and homage (foi et hommage) which
the said Sieurs Ecclesiastics of the Semi-
=nary their Successors and Assigns
shall be held to perform at the Castle
of St Louis in Quebec and which
they shall hold under the customary
duties and dues and agreeably to
the Custome of the Prevoste and Vi-
=comty of Paris followed in this County
and that the appeals from the
decisions of the Judge who may be
established at the said place, shall
lie before the Judges of the Royal
Jurisdiction of Montreal that they
shall keep and cause to be kept
house and home (menage) on the
said Concession, that they shall
preserve their oak timber fit for
Shipbuilding which may be found
upon the land, which the said
Ecclesiastics shall have right to cut for
their principal Manor house
and that they shall cause to be cultivated
the

the Reserve of such oak timber within
the extent of the private Concessions made
or to be made to their tenants, which
said oak timber His Majesty shall
be free to take, as well as the said
lands or any part thereof, without
being held to pay any indemnity, also that they
shall give notice to the King or to the Governor
or Intendant of this Country, of the Mines ores
or Minerals, if any be found within the limits
of the said fief, and leave the necessary roadways &
passages, that they shall concede the said inclosed lands
under the simple title of a rent of twenty Sols and a
Capon for each and every arpents of land in front,
by forty arpents in depth and six deniers of cens
and that there shall not be exacted in the said
Concessions any sum of Money or any other charge
than that of the simple title of rent, according
to the intentions of His Majesty from whom
they shall be held to obtain the ratification
of these Presents within a year of the date of
these Presents failing its date, failing this
this Concession to be null — In Testimony
whereof we have hereunto put our
hands & affixed our seals at Arms and Counter=
-signed have had the same Countersigned
by our Secretaire — Done at Quebec this Seven
=teenth day of October 1717 — Signed, Vaudreuil & Begon
and below by their Lordships de l'Etat & Bards
Jun Copy)
Signed) Begon. —

ADAM THAWEYAGEARAT, [L.S.]
ABRAHAM ONEVASKANIKON, [L.S.]
CHRISTIAN OWEANOGON, [L.S.]
ESTHER DEKAGHENTAGHAGUE, [L.S.]
CATHERINE GOMEAGHTENTYATHA, [L.S.]
SARAH AONGHWINTSUJO, [L.S.]
CATHERINE GONWENGHNONGON, [L.S.]
CATHERINE OTYANOGHON, [L.S.]
CATHERINE TEYOTWANEAGH, [L.S.]

£1. 0s. 0d.

Received the day of the date of the above written deed of and from the within named Nancy Johnson and Mary Margaret Kerr the sum of one pound; being in full for the consideration money mentioned to be paid us by the before written deed—we say received.

I certify that the within Instrument is recorded in my office the twentieth of October, Eighteen Hundred and Twenty, at One o'clock P.M., Lib. B., Fol. 114, Memo. 595.

JAMES DURAND,
*Register for District of Gore.*

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No. 41½.

*(Translation.)*

PHILLIPPE DE RIGAUD, &c.
MICHEL BEGON, &c.

On the petition presented to us by Messieurs the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, established at Montreal, in which they represent that it would be to the advantage of the Indian Mission of Sault au Recollet, in the Island of Montreal, which is under their care, if the said Mission was permanently established above the Island of Montreal on the lands lying on the north-west side of the Lake of Two Mountains, which said Mission would be advantageous not only for the conversion of the Indians, who being at a greater distance from the city, would thus have no opportunity of falling into intemperance, but also to the colony, as by this means it would be protected from the incursions of the Iroquois, in time of war, praying us to grant them for the said Mission a tract of land of the extent of three leagues and a half of frontage, commencing at a brook which falls into the Great Bay of the Lake of Two Mountains, and ascending along the said lake and the River St. Lawrence, by three leagues in depth, under the title of fief, with the right of superior, mean and inferior jurisdiction, with the privilege of hunting and fishing as well within the said tract of land as upon the said lake and River St. Lawrence, offering for the same to bear themselves all the expense which may be incurred in the transfer of the said Mission as well as to cause a stone church and fort to be built on the place where the said Mission will be transferred, in consideration of which,

We, in virtue of the powers to us jointly entrusted by His Majesty have given and ceded and by these presents do give and cede to the Sieurs Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice established at Montreal, a tract of land of an extent of three leagues and a-half of frontage beginning at a brook which runs into the Great Bay of the Lake of Two Mountains and ascending along the said Lake of Two Mountains and the River St. Lawrence, by three leagues in depth, to enjoy the said Sieurs Ecclesiastics, their successors and assigns for ever, *even if the said Mission be taken away from thence,* in full property under the title of fief and seigniory, with the right of superior, mean and inferior jurisdiction, with the privilege of hunting and fishing as well within as opposite the said Mission, on the said lake and River St. Lawrence, on the condition that they shall bear the whole expense necessary for the removal of the said Mission and also cause a church and fort to be built there of stone at their own cost, for the security of the Indians according to the plans thereof which shall be by them handed over immediately to be by us seen and approved, and

the said works to be terminated within a space of two years, subject also to the condition of fealty and hommage (*foi et hommage*) which the said Sieurs Ecclesiastics of the Seminary, their successors and assigns shall be held to perform at the Castle of St. Lewis in Quebec and which they shall hold under the customary duties and dues and agreeably to the custom of the Prevotship and Vicompty of Paris followed in this country and that the appeals from the decisions of the Judge who may be established at the said place, shall lie before the Judges of the Royal Jurisdiction of Montreal, that they shall keep and cause to be kept house and home (*feu et lieu*) on the said concession, that they shall preserve their oak timber fit for ship-building which may be found upon the land which the said Ecclesiastics shall have set aside for their principal Manor house, and that they shall also stipulate the reserve of such oak timber within the extent of the private concessions made or to be made to their tenants, which said oak timber His Majesty shall be free to take, as well as the said land, or any part thereof, without being held to pay any indemnity, also that they shall give notice to the King or to the Governors or Intendants of this country, of the mines, ores, or minerals, if any be found within the limits of the said fief, and leave the necessary road, ways, and passages, that they shall concede the said uncleared lands under the simple title of a rent of twenty sols and a Capon for each and every arpent of land in front by forty arpents in depth and six *deniers* of *cens* and that there shall not be inserted in the said Concessions any sum of money or any other charge than that of the simple title of rent, according to the intentions of His Majesty, from whom they shall be held to obtain the ratification of these presents within a year of its date, failing this, this concession to be null.

In Testimony Whereof, we have hereunto put our hands and affixed our seal-at-arms and have had the same countersigned by our Secretaries.

Done at Quebec this seventeenth day of October, 1717.

Signed : Vaudreuil Begon, and below by their Lordships de L'Etasge and Barbel.

(True Copy.) BEGON.

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(*Translation.*)

Louis, by the Grace of God, King of France and of Navarre, to all to whom these Presents shall come,—Greeting:

Our dear and Well-Beloved, the Ecclesiastics of the Company of Jesus residing in la Nouvelle France, having very respectfully caused to be represented to us, that the lands of the Prairie de la Magdelaine, which have been conceded to them, are too swampy to be cultivated and procure them the means to support the Iroquois who are established there, and as it is to be feared that they might withdraw therefrom, were we not pleased to grant them the land called the Sault, containing two leagues of frontage, beginning at a point opposite the Rapids of St. Louis, ascending along the lake in similar depth, also two Islands, Islets and the Beach, lying opposite and adjoining the lands of the said Prairie de la Magdelaine, which enable them not only to hold back the Iroquois, but also to augment their number and propagate more extensively the faith and the gospel.

Therefore, desirous of contributing to the conversion and instruction of the said Iroquois and to act favourably towards the said Petitioners, We have given them and we do give them by these Presents, to which we have affixed our sign Manual, the said piece of land called the Sault, containing two leagues of frontage, commencing at a point opposite the St. Louis Rapids, ascending along the lake in similar depth, with two Islands and Islets and the beach lying opposite and adjoining the lands of the said Prairie de la Magdelaine, on the condition that the said tract of land called the Sault will revert to us all cleared, when the said Iroquois will leave it. Granting permission to all those whoever it may please to do so, to convey rings, knives or any other kind of pedlar's ware, forbidding and prohibiting the French who may reside with the Iroquois or any other Indian Nation, and who may

establish themselves on the said tract of land, called the Sault, to have any cattle, or establish any inn in the village, which the Iroquois may erect on the said tract of land.

We hereby order our loved and loyal Conseil Souverain of Quebec, and to all our other officers of justice, whom these Our Presents, Letters of Grant, or of Concession may concern, to have the same read and registered and the contents of which the said Petitioners to be made to enjoy and make use of, free of all troubles or hindrances which may at present or hereafter exist to the contrary, for such is our pleasure.

In Testimony Whereof, we have caused our Seal to be hereunto affixed.

Given at Fontainbleau this twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of Grace one thousand six hundred and eighty, and in the thirty-eighth of Our Reign, signed Louis by the King Colbert.

This day the above Letters Patent have been registered at the Greffe Souverain of Quebec according to its decree of this day's date, to enjoy and make use of the said Grantees of the contents therein mentioned at Quebec the 24th October, 1680, signed Peuvret.

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*(Translation.)*

Louis de Buade, Count de Frontenac, King's Councillor in His Councils, Governor and Lieutenant Governor for His Majesty in Canada, Acadia and New Foundland and Jacques Duchesneau, Knight, also King's Councillor in His Councils, Comptroller of Justice, Police and Finance, in the said country, on the representation to Us made by the Reverend Fathers of the Company of Jesus, that His Majesty having by his Letters Patent of the 29th May, 1680, recorded in the Conseil Souverain of Quebec the 29th October following, granted to them a tract of Land called the Sault, containing two leagues of frontage beginning at a point opposite the Rapids of St. Louis, ascending along the Lake in similar depth, with two Islands, Islets, and the beach, lying opposite and adjoining the lands of the Prairie de la Magdelaine, for the reasons mentioned in the said Letters Patent, and on the conditions therein written, they request us to be pleased to grant them a remainder of land of a league and a half or thereabouts, in length, starting from the said tract of land called the Sault, ascending the Lake towards the Seigniory of Chateauguay, by two leagues and a half in depth which would better enable them to entice thither the Iroquois and other Indians and to augment their number, and by this means to spread the light of the Gospel.

We in virtue of the powers jointly entrusted to us by His Majesty and to further facilitate to the said Reverend Fathers the means of continuing the care they have for such a long time bestowed, and with so much zeal upon the Iroquois and other Indians, for their conversion and instruction, have given, conceded and granted, and by these presents do give, concede, and grant to them the said remainder of land of about one league and a half in length, to start from the said tract of land called the Sault, and running towards the Seigniory of Chateauguay, by two leagues in depth, to enjoy the said Reverend Fathers, on the same charges and conditions contained in the said Letters Patent of His Majesty, ratification of these presents to be obtained from His Majesty within a year from this date.

In Testimony Whereof We have signed these presents and have caused Our Seals at Arms to be thereunto affixed.

Given at Quebec the 31st October, 1680, (Sig'd) FRONTENAC DUCHESNEAU.

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be true copy of the Originals as on Record in the Office of Enrollments at Quebec in a French Register intitled 'Cahiers d'Intendance & Concessions en fief," Nos. 2 to 9, folio 122, &c.

GEO. POWNALL,
*Sec. & Reg. of Records.*

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Copy of the Title Deed by the Priests of the Seminary of Montreal for the Seigniory of the Lake of the Mountains. —

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Philippe de Rigaud  Ecr.
Michel Bégon  Ecr.

Nous la Royale a nous présenté par Messieurs les Ecclésiastiques du Seminaire de St Sulpice établis a Montreal, par la quelle ils nous exposant quil seroit de lavantage de la Mission des Sauvages du Sault au Recollet dans l'Isle de Montreal dont ils sont chargés fut incessamment transferée au dessus de l'Isle, et établis sur les terres du Côté du Nord ouest du Lac des deux Montagnes la quelle Mission seroit avantageuse non seulement pour la conversion des Sauvages les quels se trouvant plus éloignés de la ville seroient aussi hors des occasions de hanter dans l'ivrognerie mais aussi a la Colonie par ce moyen de beaucoup a couvert des incursions des Hiroquois en tems de guerre, nous suivant de leur accorder pour la dite Mission un terrain de trois lieues de front a commencer au Ruisseau qui tombe dans la grand baye du Lac des deux Montagnes, et en remontant le long du dit Lac et du fleuve St Laurent, sur trois lieues de profondeur, a titre de fief simple, Mouvance et haute justice, avec droit de peche et de Chasse tant au dedans de la dite terre que sur le dit Lac et fleuve St Laurent aux effets quils soient de faire toute la despense du changement de cette Mission et d'y faire bastir de pierre l'Eglise et le fort dans le lieu ou il est transporté la dite Mission, a quoy ayant egard nous en vertue du pouvoir a nous Conferé par sa Majesté avons donné et Concédé, donnons et Concédons par ces Presentes aux dits Sieurs les Ecclesiastiques du Seminaire de St Sulpice établis a Montreal un terrain de trois lieues et demie de front à Commencer au Ruisseau qui tombe dans la grande baye du Lac des deux Montagnes, et en remontant le long du dit Lac des deux Montagnes et du fleuve St Laurent sur trois lieues de profondeur pour en jouir à perpetuité par les dits

Srs Ecclesiastiques

vieurs Ecclesiastiques leurs Successeurs et ayant Cause,
gisant même la dite Isle Perrot en seront mis
pleine propriété et libre de fief et Seigneurie
avec droit de haute, Moyenne et basse justice, droit
de chasse et pesche, tant au devant qu'au derrière
de la dite Isle Perrot sur le dit Lac et fleuve St Laurent
à condition qu'ils feront à leurs despens toutes les
défrichements necessaires pour le changement de la dite
Isle Perrot et d'y faire bâtir aussi à leurs despens une
Eglise et un fort de pierre pour la seureté des sauvages
suivant les plans qui leur en seront par eux
remis incessamment pour être par nous veus et
approuvés que les dits batiments soient faits
dans l'espace de deux ans, et à la charge de la foi
et hommage que les dits Sieurs du Seminaire leurs
Successeurs et ayant cause seront tenus de porter au
Château St Louis de Quebec, du quel il relevera aux
droits et redevances accoutumés et au desire de
la Coutume de la Prevoté et Vicomté de Paris
suivie en ce pais et que les appellations du Juge
qui pourra être établi par dit lieu ressortiront pardevant
les Juges de la Jurisdiction Royalle de
Montreal, de tenir ou faire tenir feu et lieu sur
la dite Concession, de conserver les bois de chesnes
propre à la construction des Vaisseaux qui se
trouveront sur la terre que les dits Sieurs Seminaire
se reservent pour faire leur principal Manoire,
même qu'ils feront la reserve des dits chesnes dans
l'etendue des Concessions particulieres faites ou à
faire à leurs tenanciers les quels bois des chesne
il sera loisible à sa Majesté de prendre ainsi que
le dit terrain ou partie d'icelui, lors qu'elle en
aura besoin sans être tenus à aucun dedomage-
ment de donner avis au Roi, ou aux Gouverneurs
et Intendants de ce pais des Mines, Minieres ou Mine=
=raux si aucuns se trouvent dans l'etendue du dit fief et
à la charge de laisser les Chemins ou Passages
accoutumés, de Concéder les dites terres à Simple titre
de Redevances de vingt sols tournois chacun pour
chacun Arpent de terre de front sur quarante de
profondeur et de six deniers de cens qu'ils puissent
insérer dans les dites Concessions ny sommes d'argent,
ny aucunes autres charges que de Simple titre de
Redevances suivant les intentions de sa Majesté, de
la quelle ils seront tenus de prendre la Confirmation
des Presentes dans un an du jour d'icelles faut de quoi

la dite et
leurs ayants
les Sieurs
Ecclesiastiques
Juges et Officiers
de l'Isle

la dite conception nulle. En foi de quoy nous avons Signé ces Présentes à icelles fait apposer le Sceau de nos armes, et Contresigner par nos secrétaires, Fait et donné à Québec le dix Septième Jour d'Octobre Mil Sept cent dix Sept Signé, Vaudreuil et Bégon, et plus bas par Mrs Seigneurs de l'Etage et Bochart

Pour Copie, (Signé,) Bégon.

[illegible] Canada, [illegible] en [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], droit [illegible] devant [illegible] St Laurent [illegible] [illegible] la [illegible] de la dite [illegible] sur une [illegible] bornages par eux faits et [illegible] jonds de la foi [illegible] ce tenus [illegible] terre aux [illegible] désirs de [illegible] Bois [illegible] du Sup [illegible] vent par [illegible] [illegible] de [illegible] ce sur [illegible] bornes [illegible] de [illegible] minaire [illegible] mière, [illegible] dans [illegible] ou a [illegible] bornes [illegible] d'une [illegible] [illegible] en [illegible] mage- [illegible] meurs [illegible] [illegible] mone- [illegible] [illegible] fief et [illegible] [illegible] titre [illegible] [illegible] vier [illegible] te de [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

17e. Octobre 1717 (4)

Lettre [illegible]
de Monsieur [illegible]

5-2 T 63

Colonies.
C.11. de Vaudreuil

A Québec le 24. octobre 1779

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Le S.r de Joncaire Lieutenant dans les troupes, que Je fis partir l'automne de l'année dernière pour aller à Sonnontouan, Seneca dit dans ce pays Tsonontouan, le premier de Décembre. Il a trouvé en y arrivant que la petite Vérole n'y faisoit pas moins de ravage qu'en Canada, et il sçut que les autres quatre Cantons Iroquois en etoient aussy fort maltraités.

Le Conseil des Sonnontouans s'étant assemblé, Il déclara a ceux qui le composoient, que,

comme ils avoient demandé
en deux occasions differentes
qu'on leur fit sçavoir mon arri
de france en cepaïs, quand j
serois arrivé, Je l'avois e
envoyé vers eux, pour leu
donner avis que j'etois arri
a Québec et que je monterois
au printemps a Montréa
et que je l'avois chargé en
même temps
1°. De leur demander leur prison
c'etoient qu'ils retenoient
encore, après avoir frapé l
cette nation sans aucun ju
2°. De leur dire que je vous leis
oublier ce mauvais coup, par
qu'on n'avoit a faire qu'à

avoit été fait pas mépris et
que j'étois persuadé que cela
n'arriveroit plus.

3.° de leur avertir, que comme j'avois
appris qu'un grand nombre
de leurs guerriers étoient partis
pour aller du coté du Mississipy
et qu'il seroit facheux pour
la nation qu'ils fissent
chomes les enfants leurs Pères
Il étoit necessaire qu'ils
envoyassent après ces guerriers
pour leur faire sçavoir qu'ils
ne devoient pas aller dans
ces cantons, et détourner leurs

bache contre leurs Canon
ordinaires.

Les Espagnols tenoient encore
avec bien de la joye de mon
retenue et du Chagrin de
nouveau coup Ils a veuent
qu'il s'etoit fait par une pra
que cela n'arreteroit point,
qu'ils se fendroient a leur
querelles d'approcher du
des Alinois et ils remu
entre leur mains Du c
de Jencaire deux femmes
qui ont ete semmenés le premi
Dernier Decembre, et

j'ay renvoyées en leur païs
Feudeteurs après que le S.r de
Joncaire fut arrivé à Sonontouan
le Parti des Trois guerriers que
je craignois devoir aller du
coté des Illinois, revint au
village; parceque celuy qui en
étoit le Chef s'étoit mort de
la petite Vérole, aumy bien que
plusieurs autres.

Pendant l'hyvernement du
S.r de Joncaire à Sonontouan
il y courut un bruit que je l'avois
envoyé la poudre à mon
pendant que je faisois des
préparatifs pour aller
attaquer dans l'Est, D'en

autre coté certaine Iroquoi
du Sault S.t Louis revena
d'orange l'hyver dernier
informerent, Mr. de Dam
que dans les Entretiens qu'i
avoient eu a orange avec
quelques flamans et avec
leur Agniez, Ils avoient
découvert qu'ils se tramoit
quelque entreprise contre l
Colonie de la part des Iro
du pays, et qu'elle éclateroit
au mois de Juin, Demand
qu'il ne se feroit aucun mouv
par cette nation, Sur quoi
S.r de Tonnancour en fut infor
et qu'il ne manqueroit pas de m
le faire scavoir, au sujet qu

qui en auroit connoissance. Je
ne m'inquiétai pas beaucoup
mais je chargeai cependant
les françois auquel j'avois permis
d'aller a la Nouvelle yorck pour
apprendre ce qu'étoient devenus
les S.rs de Maisonneuve et d'adoncourt
de s'intriguer pour découvrir si
ce que nos sauvages avoient
rapporté avoit quelque fondement.
Ce qui fut cause que nous eumes beaucoup
moins tranquilles ne purent
pas s'empêcher de faire connoitre
leur inquiétude au S.r de Joncaire
et deluy témoigner qu'ils craignoient
qu'il ne fut chez eux comme un
espion. Le S.r de Joncaire fit
tout ce qu'il pût pour les desabuser

Maire quoique fort accredit
chez eux), et même adopté
il ne pût venir à bout de dimi
entierement leurs ombrages
Par dans le temps qu'il parut
de soumettre, pour revenir
à Montreal, il me renvoya encor
avec luy un chef pour conduire
pour sçavoir de moy, s'il étoit
vrai que j'eusse dessein de les
aller attaquer. Je le satisfis
et renvoyé, qui s'en retourna
fort content, après m'avoir
asseuré que les cinq nations
Iroquoises m'envoyeroient
leurs Chefs pour me se
complimenter sur mon retour
et pour pleurer la mort du
feu Roy. En effet ces Chefs

arrivèrent au Montreal le 3 de
Septembre accompagnez de plusieurs
autres particuliers de la nation
au nombre de quarante personnes
entour. Le 7. ils firent la
Ceremonie de pleurer le Roy.
Et après leurs Chants lugubres
finis, l'orateur qui étoit vn des
Chefs de Conseil d'Onontagué
parla en ces termes
Mon Pere, Voicy les Cinq
nations Iroquoises assemblées
sur Votre natte, qui pleurent la
mort du plus grand Roy qui ait
paru sur la terre, Ce n'est pas
une seule des Cinq nations, mais
toutes les Cinq ensemble que vous
voyez icy devant vous. Vous
avez fait vne très grande perte
aussi bien que nous. Nous avons

perdu vn bon Pere qui nous
aimoit et qui nous a combl
de bienfaits. Nous serions
tout a fait ingrats si nous
ne venions rendre tous temoig
combien nous sommes sens
a cette perte. Nous regretterons
ensuite selon leur Coutume
tous ceux qui étoient morts
de la petite verole dans la solo
Ils temoignerent qu'ils avoi
extremément a Coeur de bien
vivre avec moy, et me prier
de permettre a M. de Longueu
et a son fils aux S.rs de Joncai
et aux S.rs de la Chaumigneri
qui sont leurs Interpretes, d'all
chez eux quand il me seroit
ou qu'ils me seroient venir

par leur nation. Il y ajoutèrent
qu'ils savoient bien qu'il y avoit
des gens, voulant parler de ce
Anglois, a qui cela ne plaisoit
pas: mais qu'il ne falloit pas
s'en embarasser, qu'ils étoient
leurs maitres de leur terre et qu'ils
vouloient que leurs enfants en
fussent aussy les maitres et y
allassent librement quand je
voudrois leur permettre d'y aller.
J'ora ensuite fini en disant, mon
Pere je viens de parler au Roy
qui est mort, maintenant je
m'adresse au Roy Regnant.
Comme celuy qui est mort a eu
beaucoup de bonté pour nous et
nous a comblé de bien faits

Nous espérons que celuy qui
luy a succédé et qui regne
présentement nous regardera
comme ses Enfants, Nous
vous prions, Mon Pere de
faire tenir ce Collier a notre
jeune Roy, qui est aussy le
nôtre, et de le luy envoyer de
la part des Cinq nations Ir-
roquoises. Nous le supplions
par ce Collier d'avoir pour
nous la même bonté que ses
prédécesseurs ont eüe, de nous
prendre sous sa protection
et de vouloir employer la
force de son bras pour nous
mettre a l'abri des entrepri-
ses qu'on pourroit faire contre

Nous luy demandons la même
grace pour tous ceux du Sault
S.t Louis et du Sault de la
Récolet, pour les Abenakis,
les Hatsacks, les Nipissiriniens
et tous les autres qui vous
appartiennent et qui sont nos
freres.

Comme je leur ay promis
d'envoyer ce Collier au Roy
et de l'appuyer, et que je leur ay
fait esperer que Sa Majesté
y feroit une réponse favorable
je l'addresse au Conseil pour
être presenté à Sa Majesté,
et j'en attendrai la reponse
l'année prochaine, afin de

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

la leur faire sçavoir. J'espere
que Sa Majesté y fera join
un present convenable, pou
leur être fait de la part, c
qui me paroit très necessaire
pour le bien du service, Ca
on ne sçauroit trop faire p
s'attacher ces nations.

Vaudreuil

Decision de Son altesse Royale
Mgr Le Duc d'orleans
Regent 25 jan
approuvé sa conduite - faire
reponse - envoyer un present
la valeur 12 mille

*Dekanissore answerd*

That they Prayd his Excel would keep ye Rom in his oun Custody till ye waggons Should Cary it above ye Christian Setlements for if it were Put into ye Custody of Some of ye traders ye Rom might Probably loose its Strength.

*September 3, 1718*
*Governor Hunter's proposition to the Sachems of the Five Nations*[1]

Our Commissioners here having sent notice that you did arrive here as deputies of our brethren of the five nations, as well as a message of what you have stated to them as a proposal in my absence, I have been willing, as a sign of the goodwill and affection I always have had for you and my friendship for you, to put all other matters aside and make haste to meet you here.

I am glad that we are assembled even though I cannot help but express some weariness about the suspicion and disloyalty you seem to possess. I hope it only seems thus, so that you will accept from us and our actions, after all the proofs that it is possible to give, the sincerity of our hearts and the declarations so many times renewed and repeated at the special orders of the great King, our lord and master and your very powerful protector and affectionate father.

You tell me that you have been informed of an action we have conceived to raid and cut off the brethren in order to get possession of your lands. I know that you do not believe it and therefore I have but little to say on this. You declare that you obtained these stories from your enemies, and whoever it is that whispers these things in your ears is certainly not your friend. Did we ever, in your, your father's, or grandfather's time, do anything that could evoke the least suspicion of such an underhanded procedure? Did we not on our side not only keep strictly to our covenant, which we have been known to renew many times, but refrain from becoming alarmed or distrustful by any part of your conduct which, to people less convinced of your true beliefs and honesty, might have seemed suspicious? And were we not willing to blame any misdeeds on the hotheadedness or carelessness of your young

[1] Translated from the Dutch. This document is referred to in *Cal. N. Y. Col. MSS.*, 2: 437, with the answer of the Iroquois. The latter item, however, is not found in the Livingston Indian Papers.

people rather than consider it as a breach of duty and obligation by our good brethren of the nations? You say that the Tuscarora Indians say that the Christians have raided them to get their land. But it is common knowledge, and you yourselves know it, that those Indians attacked the Christians, his Majesty's subjects of Carolina, at the time of a deep and quiet peace, and attacked and murdered them in their beds which evil and underhanded action you yourselves have offered to revenge, declaring that they were a mean and unbelievable people who had no truth in them and that there was no way to teach them but to destroy them. But it seems that they have quickly found credit or favor among you, or you or they have miraculously changed since those days, even though those Indians have now presented themselves and made peace with Carolina. For which reason I ask you to bury the hatchet that you took up against them on my request. Thereupon I give you this belt.

You say that you believe these rumors more readily because powder is so expensive. When I met you here on the last trip I gave you ammunition in a very large and liberal measure, and you were very well satisfied with it, which was not a sign of any conspiracy against you or of any raiding or anything similar by you against us. And what use did you make of it. Not that for which it had been given to you, to hunt and to protect yourselves against your enemies, but to harrass and attack some Indians who live far away from you and did not molest you, and I have reason to fear that they are some with whom you should not bother. But let them be who they may, what did you gain by it? You have lost a number of your swift young people, one of whom is worth a thousand Flatheads. Not only have you gone out without my advice, but you have also come back without letting me know. Nevertheless, I give this belt as a sign of my mourning for your loss.

And now, after all this, even though you have taken on this bad mood, in order to show that I have no evil conspiracies against you, nor intention to have any, nor expect them from you, I will give you a large quantity of ammunition. But only on the definite condition that you will use it only to defend yourselves against those who will invade or attack you and to hunt, the negligence of which has been so harmful to your whole group as well as to us.

We have yearly assemblies or public meetings and what has been

done there is the making of laws and orders for the prevention of abuses and for the regulation of the conduct of the subjects towards each other and their neighbours. I would wish that you would do the same thing in your public meetings, for many times I receive complaints that your young people destroy the people's cattle in their coming and going. In order that there may be no reason to do that, I will, as I have done before, give you enough provisions to see you back home and expect that you will be responsible for any damage that you do to the common people in your coming and going. For if there is any, I will take it from your belts.

And now at last I here renew our old covenant. In his Majesty's name I assure you of his protection as long as you keep to your covenant and remain within the limits of your duty. In accordance, I give this belt.

[*Received on January 1, 1720/1*]

Dear Sr

I have writ about your affair in a pressing manner To the Lords of Trade & recommended your Son as you desire and when I close my packet will Send your memorial in it.[1] I have acquainted them with my design about Niagara and Therefore must desire you to inform me if what I hear be true That the Sinnekees did make a formal gift of the Land about Niagara to the English in Coll Dungan time before the French as they call it conquered that country. if you dont know this let your Son inquire among the old books of the Board where they keep the propositions made to the Indians & the Indians Speeches to them. I am told it is in one of These Indian Speeches that they made this Solemn declration. Pray either your Self or by your Sons means clear me up as much as you can in this matter because it is of consequence.

I am

Dear Sir
Yours entirely
/S/ W. Burnet

Mr Livingston

[1] Refers to Robert Livingston's desire to have his eldest surviving son, Philip, succeed him in his local appointive offices, including that of Secretary for Indian Affairs.

May it please your Honour

We the Burgesses assembled having taken into our Consideration your Honours Speech relating to the Indians do humbly intreat you will please to inform us how far it is your Honours pleasure the Indians should have them a disposition to break the Covenant formerly made with them by the Lord Howard And that you will please to direct the said Covenant to be laid before us together with what Engagements may have been made with the Indians for the welfare of this Colony.

And we your Honours Subjects will be pleased to further to inform us how far what Expences and Extraordinary Expeditions you have undertaken for the Defence of this Colony ~~[illegible]~~ together with the Charges thereof

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402. i. Some queries as to the duties imposed by the Acts of New York *for the support of the Government*, 1715, and *laying a duty upon trading vessels*, 1716. [*C.O.* 5, 1123. *pp.* 519–529; *and* (*corrected draft*) 5, 1079. *No.* 98.]

Feb. 25. St. James's. **403**. H.M. Warrant for a Commission to Governor Sir N. Lawes, the Council of Jamaica, the Chief Justice, the Judge of the Vice-Admiralty, the Captains and Commanders of H.M. ships of war within the Admiralty jurisdiction of Jamaica, the Receiver-General and Secretary of Jamaica, H.M. Surveyors-General of the Customs in America, Collectors of Customs in Jamaica, to be Commissioners for trying pirates at Jamaica according to the Act, 11th K. William III. *for the more effectual suppression of piracy etc.* with the same powers and directions as were contained in the Commission granted by King William in the 12th year of his reign to Sir Wm. Beeston *etc.* *Countersigned*, J. Addison. [*C.O.* 324, 33. *pp.* 132–134.]

Feb. 25. St. James's. **404**. H.M. Warrant for *similar* Commission for trying pirates at the Bermuda Islands to Lt.-Governor Bennet, the Council, Chief Justice, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty, Captains and Commanders of H.M. ships, Secretary and Receiver-General of Bermuda, Surveyors-General of Customs and Collectors in Bermuda *etc. as preceding*. *Countersigned*, J. Addison. [*C.O.* 324, 33. *pp.* 135–137.]

Feb. 25. St. James's. **405**. H.M. Warrants for similar Commissions to the Governor *etc.* for trying pirates at the Bahama Islands, the Leeward Islands, Barbados and the Windward Islands, Virginia, Carolina and Maryland, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut, Massachusets Bay, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. *All countersigned as preceding.* [*C.O.* 324, 33. *pp.* 137–139.]

Feb. 27. Virginia. **406**. Lt.-Governor Spotswood to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Acknowledges* letters received on return from New York *etc.* *Continues:*—Before I enter upon answering the particulars in those letters, I beg leave to give yor. Lordps. a brief account of my negotiations to the northward. As that progress was intended to concert with the neighbouring Governours, proper measures for guarding these Governments against the incursions of the Five Nations, I found both the Governour of Maryland and Pensilvania entirely of the same opinion with me that there could not be a more proper season to bring those Indians to reasonable terms than now, while the Peace subsisted between H.M. and the Crown of France, and consequently that we were not under the necessity of courting their friendship; they also agreed that it was necessary to demand something more substantial than the bare promises of the chief men of those Indians, which they are always very liberal of, in expectation of presents from the English, while at the same time their young

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men are committing their usual depredations upon the frontiers of these Southern Governments. In order therefore to obtain this security we thought it necessary to offer certain preliminarys, without which we judged any further Treatys with those Indians would be in vain; but as Brigadeer Hunter could not be spared from his New York Assembly (which was then sitting) and the ill state of health, in which Collo. Hart left his family obliged him to return home; the transacting of this part fell to my share, and I thought I could not imploy my time more agreeable to H.M. service than by a personal interview wth. Brigadier Hunter to know his sentiments. I arrived at New York very opportunely to prevent the march of a great body of those Indians, which I had advice on the road, was intended chiefly agst. the Tributarys of this Country, and the Governor of New York's Messengers overtook them upon their march and obtained their promise to abstain from any hostilitys on the English Governmts. As to the principal occasion of my journey, the Assembly of New York being in the height of their business, and like to make a longer session than ordinary, and withall the season of the year being so far advanced, as not to admitt of an interview with the Sachems of the Five Nations during my stay there; all that could be done was to leave the preliminarys to be communicated to them by the Governour of New York who has engaged to obtain their answer sometime this Spring; upon the return whereof I shall be able more fully to communicate to your Lordps. what is the sense of these Southern Governments with relation to the five Nations, and what measures are necessary to be taken for securing H.M. subjects here against the dangers which threaten them from that quarter. In obedience to H.M. commands *etc.* I have issued a proclamation forbidding all trade and commerce contrary to the said Treaty of Neutrality *etc.*; Soon after, having reciev'd advice that a Bermuda sloop had imported here a considerable quantity of French sugar, I caused her to be siezed, and brought to a trial before the Court of Admiralty; upon the trial the Master alledged he purchased the sugar of a Frenchman at one of the Salt Islands, not belonging to the French King; but tho the Judge of this Court thought fitt to discharge the siezure, in regard the Master was ignorant of the Treaty of Neutrality when the sugar was taken on board and imported here, yet he declared he would for the future condemn every vessell importing any the produce of the French settlemts. This declaration, I hope, will have it's effect, to deterr people from that illegal trade, tho' it must be own'd that were the power of Judicature in maritime affairs in the hands of any other person, it would be difficult to obtain such a sentence, it being the common opinion here that the Treatys of Sovereigns do not bind the subjects unless confirm'd by Act of Parliament, and consequently that no man ought to forfiet his vessell or goods for what is not made a crime by any law: 'Tis in vain to argue that the prerogative of the Crown in making Treatys and Alliances being part of the Common Law of the land, there must naturally be the same power in the Crown to punish the

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infringers of such Treatys : such reasoning will not prevail here. It might therefore be of service to H.M. and usefull to the quiett of this Country, in undecieving the ignorant and convincing the obstinate if when such new cases as this of confiscating ship and goods for the breach of a Treaty, which does not appear at first sight to be an offence against any Statute Law, your Lordsps. would be pleased to send together with H.M. directions the opinion of some eminent lawyers on the point, it being certain that tho' a Governor is sincerely convinced that all the orders he recieves from the Crown are founded on reason and justice, yet he acts under a very great disadvantage, if he is not able to answer all the impertinent queries that are put to him on such an occasion. Immediatly upon the reciept of H.M. Order in Council I issued a proclamation for repealing both the Indian and Tobacco laws ; but as the Countrey are almost generally sensible of the loss of the tobacco law, so the Government found itself no less embarrass'd by the repeal of the Indian Law : the forreign Indians had been brought to so good a correspondence with this government by the commerce established between them and the late Company, that it was judged dangerous to discontinue that trade, because of the jealousys it might naturally create in the minds of that suspicious people ; and the fort of Christanna has been found so usefull to the security both of the Tributarys settled there, and of the English settlements on that frontier, that the slighting thereof would have proved of ill consequence besides that the Indian hostages being kept there at the expence of the late Company, it would have been dangerous either to have sent them back or to have removed them to any other place, where their parents could not so easily resort to see them. Upon these considerations, the Council unanimously agreed to desire the late Compa. to continue their commerce, and to keep up the fort and garrison till the meeting of an Assembly, which accordingly is appointed to be held the 23rd of Aprill. What measures they will take therein or in compliance with H.M. commands for reimbursing the reasonable expence of that Company on the publick service, or regulating the Indian Trade, must be left to time. As I have constantly treated the Gentlemen of the Council with that freedom and openness which becomes one that has no other view than promoting H.M. service, nor no other aim in representing to your Lordsps. their behaviour than to remove unreasonable scruples, I communicated to that Board your Lordps. opinion upon the distinctions they make of themselves as Councillors and as the upper House of Assembly, and upon their refusing their advice as Councillors in matters of law, under pretence of their being Judges of the Generall Court, it was some surprize to me to find some of those gentlemen deny the facts, untill the particular instances were quoted and acknowledged by others ; but altho' they had then nothing to object against what I had represented to yor. Lordps. on both those heads ; yet the common practice of sending partial representations to your Lordsps. whenever they find it necessary to justify themselves by concealing the truth, gives me ground to suspect

1718.

that the same persons who have introduced this distinction will not rest satisfyed in yor. Lordps. determination, nor in the conviction of the truth of what I have charged them with, but will still endeavour by false glosses to colour over a practice as unjust in itself as 'tis prejudicial to the King's service : And therefore if they or their Agent Mr. Byrd should deny at yor. Lordps. Board their making any such distinctions as I have mentioned, I begg yor. Lordps. will be pleased to have recourse to the Council Journal the 20th June, 1706, upon their advising Coll. Nott to the passing the Body of Laws prepared by that Assembly, and to the Journal of the Council the 24th Dec., 1714, on occasion of continuing the Act for the defence of the Countrey in times of danger, as a proof of the first of those distinctions ; And to the Council Journal of the 25th of Oct., 1715, upon a question put to them whether there was any law of this countrey directing Justices of the Peace to levy the allowance for the Burgesses, as a proof of the second distinction. There are other instances since to the same purpose, tho' not inserted in the Journals, because I would avoid new contests, it being strenuously insisted on that the Council were not bound to enter any reason for their opinion, in the Journals, *etc.* *Refers to* enclosed accounts. *Will send* account of auditing and return the old seal by the next opportunity. Will lay H.M. Instruction concerning the passing of laws before the next Assembly, *etc.* *Signed,* A. Spotswood. *Endorsed,* Recd. 15th, Read 20th May, 1718. $6\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* *Enclosed,*

406. i. Account of H.M. Revenue of 2*s.* per hhd. in Virginia, 25th April–25th Oct., 1717. *Receipts,* £3,287 1*s.* $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ *Expenditure,* £3,862 17*s.* $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ *Signed,* J. Roscow, Recr. Genll., John Grymes, Depty. Auditor, A. Spotswood. *Endorsed as preceding.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1318. *Nos.* 46, 46 i. ; *and* (*without enclosure*) 5, 1365. *pp.* 58–61.]

Feb. 28. Whitehall.

**407**. Mr. Popple to Mr. Carkesse. *Encloses* Copy of Mr. Cumings' letter, 28th Jan., to be laid before the Cmmrs. of H.M. Customs. The Council of Trade and Plantations desire their opinion of the expediency of what Mr. Cumings proposes therein, as soon as may be convenient. [*C.O.* 5, 915. *p.* 89.]

March 3. Whitehall.

**408**. *Same* to Governor Hamilton. H.M. has been pleased to approve the Acts of St. Christophers *to prevent the danger that may happen by fire* and *to impower the Surveyor etc.*, and an Act of Antegoa *for constituting a Court of Chancery etc.* (*v.* 30th Jan.) H.M. has thought fit to repeal an Act of Antegoa *for establishing a Court of King's Bench etc.* for the reasons contained in the Attorney-Genls. report (a copy whereof is here inclosed for your information) and that you may endeavour to get another Act passed if necessary, not liable to those objections. You will receive from the Agents of each Isld. the orders for the confirmation of the Acts abovementioned. But I doubt they will not pay the fees for the order of repeal ; and therefore I send you inclosed a copy of the same attested by the Clerk of the Council.

Gentlemen of the Assembly.

Such is the happy State of your Country, that you are not now convened to raise Supplys to defend your Estates, or to support the Government, but rather to find out the best ways and meanes to dispose off the greatest Bank of money that ever was at one time in the publick Treasury of Virginia.

Nor has this been paid in by the Taxable Inhabitants of the Colony, but arises by Duties laid on Forreign Importations: And Neighbouring Provinces must envy Virginia's Ease from publick Levys, when they shall know that Eighty three pounds of Tobacco p Poll is the Totall Sum that has been Levyed on her people by all their Acts of Assembly for Eleaven years past.

Your greatefullest Acknowledgments are most justly due to the Ruler of the Universe, for the present Blessings you enjoy of a most flourishing Easy and Peacefull Condition. Never were the Produce of your Lands and people's Labour more in Demand, or afforded larger returns: Never were your Publick Taxes more moderate, the Duty only on Liquors having for some time past been above One hundred p Cent, and never did your Frontiers continue under a more perfect Tranquillity with respect to the Indians, than for these five years past.

Consider your Southern Neighbours, to know your own happiness, see how they are involved in Debt by Indian Warrs, and cruelly harrast by Heathen Enemys who have it equally in their power to annoy us.

I can remember the times you Labour'd under worse Circumstances, when in the first years of my Administration, your cheif Manufacture instead of supporting the Planters Family, usually brought him in debt, When War was judged the only meane to preserve this Colony, and when a Bill was forced to raise twenty thousand pounds to carry it on.

Reflect who restrained you then from that Violent Proceeding, And if I have secured your Welfare by other Measures, and saved you an Expence of Blood and Treasure, they must be Strangely perverse who can continue to clamour when their Country prospers, merely because it hath not been rescued after their Fancys.

I hope you will think fit to pursue the Steps I have taken to compass this happy End, for to be carelss of Engagements a Governour has entred into for your Sakes, may prove very pernicious to you and your Posterity, than it can be dishonourable to him to disappoint

being a dangerous person, And no People in the World more apt than they to Revenge a Breach of Treaty.

The five United Nations of Indians to the Northward have shewn a disposition to break with us, And the Indians under the Protection of this Government, telling us plainly in their phrase, that the Covenants Chain formerly made with my Lord Howard is grown rusty, wants to be brightned: and a Considerable Body of them were actually on their March to infest our Frontiers, when I the last Fall hastned away to New York to prevent the evill consequences of their nearer Approach, And some preliminarys for that purpose have been agreed upon which shall be laid before you: And I shall leave it to your Consideration to determine, what further measures shall be taken to preserve these People's friendship.

But let me tell you that if a Treaty be set on foot, the Indians insist upon having it carried on at Albany: And no Man goes on Publick Embassys, more than a Warfare, at his own Expences: Neither can any reasonable Man think it just, that the many expensive & fatiguing Expeditions I have undertaken purely for the Countrys Service, should be defrayed by the unprovoked private purse.

[illegible] That I should recommend to you to pass an Additional Bill explaining & Acts of Assembly, which may Affect the Trade and Shipping of Great Britain, in saying proper Clauses for Revocating the late Act which respected the Indian Trade, will be the Governours Duty, I have further in Command from his Majesty to recommend to you.

Gentlemen

I have had the Happyness of a good Agreement with former Assemblys, even when there were Necessitys & troubles to perplex the easie Course of Affairs, And now that you have Abundant reason to be easy in your Countrys peaceful State, to be chearfull under your own Flourishing circumstances, And to Rejoyce for his present Majestys Auspicious Reign; it must be Allowed that it is here in this Meeting still a better Foundation for Harmony, And as I am intirely disposed to live in a good Understanding with you, I hope you will be Cautious of being any ways misled, and will Act as if you Sincerely desired to Cherish this Disposition of mind.

For
M.r James Barrett
In
York River
Copia
Virginia

May 28. 1718

To the Hon.ble Alexander Spotswood Esq.
Mat.ies Lieut. Governo.r of Virginia—

The Humble Addr.ss of the House of Burgesses—

May it Please your Hono.r

We his Mat.ies Faithfull Liege Burgesses of this his most Antient Colony & Dominion of Virginia now met in Assembly having — maturely considered your Hono.rs Speech at the Opening of this Session and your Message of the 9.th Instant together with the several papers you thought fit to lay before us Do with all Humility take leave to acquaint you That as you were pleased to Signifye to us We were Convened not to raise Supplys to defend our Estates, or to Support the Government, But to find the best ways & Means to dispose of the greatest Sum of money that can at one time in our publick Treasury —

We humbly apprehend That the Thousand pounds given by Law cannot be appropriated to a better use than towards the Erection & Support of the youth of this Colony in the College of William & Mary which hath been so happily Founded by the Royall Progenitors of his Mat.y Royall Person and We having prepared a Bill for that purpose Doubt not of your Hono.rs ready Concurrence in a Design which may prove so highly beneficiall to his and our Posterity —

We Assure your Hono.r We have had due regard to the Sallaryes requisite to be discharged out of the Publick Treasury, But it is a very great Satisfaction to find our Country under a necessity of Exhausting but an inconsiderable sum of the Revenue thereby But as We think it absolutely necessary for the preserving of the Trade of this Colony that the Remainder should remain in the Country We have by a Bill prepared for that End Directed that a Sume not exceeding Eight Thousand pounds may be paid out of the Interest at the Rate of Five p Cent. We can add to Improve the Revenue and Hope for your Hono.rs Concurrence therein.

&c

As it was our Duty, so We have with the greatest readiness applied ourselves to Consider what his Matie was most gratiously pleased to recommend to us with respect to the Indian Company and have considerably inspected those Accounts which They have laid before us. And are of Opinion That One hundred pounds advanced by them towards building a Magazine to repaid the said Company out of the publick money. But as it doth not appeare to us That any other Sumes mentioned in the said Companys Accounts have been expended for the benefit of this Country; We should be unjust to ourselves and those We represent if We agree to allow the same out of the publick money.

The Messages of his Excellency respecting their Engagements to the Indian Company in our House, and We hope our Council have had their due Weight in them, that We have at heart as well the Interest of our Country as their Reputations.

We are not apprized of any abuses in the Indian Trade which are unknown to us, We cannot lay it under any Regulations, but shall always be willing when We are better informed to take proper Measures for preventing both the Errors of the Traders and the ill Consequences thereof.

Your Hons having been pleased to inform us That the Northern Indians expect We should renew the Treaty made with them by the Lord Howard, We can make no other Answer thereto than That (as We know of no Violation of that Treaty on our parts) We must humbly refer what is proper to be done in that affair to your Hons and the Council who We are intirely satisfied will take such Measures as are most expedient to preserve the Friendship of those Nations.

+ The Saponey Indians being the only Nation That have complied with their Treaty made with this Government. We are of Opinion justly deserve our Care, But as We observe the Treaty is in a great Measure expired We hope they may be encouraged with the same protection & the other Friendly's enjoy.

We humbly perceive the Messages delivered by the Catawba Indians were taken for the Security of the Indian Traders And think it reasonable That as that Law which erected the Indian Company is repealed, they should be entered in such manner as may best preserve a good Understanding with that people, In Case the persons concerned in that Trade Members of the late Company do not think it worth their while to maintain them.

as

+ We concurr in the Resolves sent down to the Council upon the Petitions of Thomas Pollock & Others Traders to the Catawba Indians & Others against Peter Pasquereau & Others Traders to the Cherokee Indians & Others, But cannot think it reasonable that the Petitioners should be paid the Charges of Prosecuting the Appeals Brought by them to England, but hope they may be allowed their Costs in the Court where the Judgments were obtained.

May 28, 1718

To the Honoble Alexander Spotswood his Maties. Lieut. Governor. of Virginia

The Humble Address of the House of Burgesses

May it Please your Honor.

We his Maties. Faithfull Burgesses of this his most Antient Colony or Dominion of Virginia now met in Assembly having maturely considered your Honors. Speech at the Opening of this Session and your Message of the Ninth Instant together with the severall papers you thought fit to lay before us Do return our hearty thanks for the same & with all Humility take leave to acquaint you That as you were pleased to signify to us We were Convened not to raise Supplys to defend our Estates, or to Support the Government, But to find the best Ways & Means to dispose of the greatest Bank of money That ever was at one time in our publick Treasury ——

We humbly Apprehend That one Thousand pounds thereof cannot be appropriated to a better Use than towards the Education & Support of the Youth of this Colony in the Colledge [sic] of William & Mary which hath been so happily Founded by the Gracious Bounty of his Maties. Royall Predecessors And We having prepared a Bill for that purpose Doubt not of your Honors. ready Concurrence in a Design which may prove so truly beneficiall to his and our Posterity —

We assure you Honor We have had due regard to all Engagems. requisite to be discharged out of the Publick Treasury, And it is a very great Satisfaction to find our Countrey [sic] under ___?___ of Exhausting but an inconsiderable Sume of the Revenue therein. But as We think it absolutely Necessary for the promoting of the Trade of this Colony that the Remainder should Circulate in the Countrey We have by a Bill prepared for that End directed That a Sume not exceeding Eight Thousand pounds may be put out at Interest, as the best Means We can find to improve the same And hope for you Honors. Concurrence thereto.

As it was our Duty so We have with the greatest readiness applied ourselves to Consider what his Maties. was most gratiously pleased to recommend to us with respect to the Indian Company and have considerably inspected those accounts which They have laid before us, And are of Opinion That One hundred pounds advanced by them towards building a Magazine be repaid the Said Company out of the publick money. But as it doth not appeare to us That any other Sumes mentioned in the said Companys Accounts have been expended for the benefit of this Countrey; We should be unjust to ourselves and those We represent if We agree to allow the same out of the publick money.

The Messages of the Council respecting their Engagements to the Indian Company have had their due Weight in our House, And We hope our Resolutions thereupon will Convince them, that We have at heart as well the Interest of our Countrey as their Reputations.

We are not apprized of any abuses in the Indian Trade are unknown to us, & therefore We cannot lay it under any Regulations, but shall always be willing when We are better informed to take propper Measures for preventing both the Irregularitys Errors of the Traders and the ill Consequences thereof

Your Hono$^{r}$ having been pleased to inform us That the Northern Indians expect
We should revue the Treaty made with them by the Lord Howard, We can make no other
Answer thereto than That As We know of no Violation of that Treaty on our parts)
We must humbly referr what is propper to be done in that affair to your
Hono$^{r}$ and the Council who We are intirely Satisfied will take such Measures
as are most expedient to preserve the Friendship of those Nations.

The Sapony Indians being the only Nation That have complied w$^{th}$. their Treaty
made with this Governm$^{t}$. We are of Opinion justly deserve our Care, But
as We observe the Treaty is in a great Measure expired We hope they may be
content with the same protection as the other Tributarys enjoy.

We humbly Conceive the Hostages delivered by the Cattawbaw Indians
were taken for the Security of the Indian Traders And think it reasonable
That as that Law which Erected the Indian Company is repealed, They should
be returned in such manner as may best preserve a good understanding with
that people. In Case the Members of the Persons concerned in that Trade
while to maintain them. the late Company do not think it worth their

+We conceive by the severall Treatys your Hono$^{r}$ hath made with the Indians your Design Intentions was to settle a Barrier to our Frontiers against the Incursions of Foreign Indians, But seeing the Saponys are the only people that have Complyd [sic] with their Treaty We are of Opinion your first good Intention is thereby frustrated and cannot think the keeping upp Fort Christanna purely for their ~~protection~~ security anyways reasonable But And hope they may be content with the same protection other Tributarys enjoy.

Canada

15 Juin 1718

Concession

Decret de Concession et de Don de la terre du fort

Religieux de la Compagnie de Jesus en Canada pour y y

les Sauvages Iroquois, a condition que la dite Terre revien

toute defrichée a dite Mte. lorsque ledits Iroquois l'abando

Aujourd'huy 15. Juin 1718 Le Roy etant a Paris s'etant fait

representer les Lettres patentes de Don faites aux Religieux

de la Comp.ie de Jesus existans au pays de la nouvelle france du

a fontainebleau le 29 May 1680. d'une Terre nommée le Saul

contenant deux lieües de pays de front a commencer a une pointe

en vis a vis les rapides de St. Louis en montant le long du lac Sau

pareille profondeur avec deux Isles, Islette ou Battures qui se

trouvent au devant et joignant aux Terres de la Prairie de la Magde

pour y placer les Sauvages Iroquois qui etoient sur les Terres de la

prairie qui se sont trouvées trop humides pour pouvoir etre ensemen

et fournir a leur Subsistance, a la charge que la dite Terre nom

le Saule appartiendra toute defrichée a dite Mte. lorsque les dits

Iroquois l'abandonneront les Lettres de Concession datées a Quebe

du 31. octobre 1680. accordées par le Sr. Comte de Frontenac

et du Chesneau Gouverneur general et Intendant de la Nouvelle

france audits Religieux pour les mettre en etat de placer un

plus grand nombre de Sauvages Iroquois d'un restant de Terre

d'environ une lieüe et demie de longueur a prendre depuis la

Terre nommée le Saut-Traian avec la Seigneurie de

Chateauguay avec deux lieües de profondeur, pour en jouir

par lesdits Religieux aux mêmes clauses, charges et

conditions portées par lesdites lettres patentes du 29 May

1680, Et Sa Majesté ayant été informée qu'il convenoit

de faire changer de lieu a ces Sauvages attendu que la Terre sur laquelle ils habitoient etoit usée, et qu'il etoit necessaire de les faire combler dans un autre endroit sur les Terres concedées pour les placer, ayant été aussi informés que lesdits Sauvages ne quittoient leur ancien Terrain que lorsque les bois en etoient entierement consommés, et qu'ils y revenoit, et Sa Majesté s'etant fait rendre compte de ce qui a été ecrit sur ce Sujet par les S.rs de Vaudreuil et Begon Gouverneur et Intendant de la Nouvelle France, et des Memoires qui ont été presentés a ce sujet par lesdits Religieux de la Compagnie de Jesus, et desirant conserver lesdites Terres auxdits Religieux qu'auxdits Sauvages, Sa Majesté de l'avis de Monsieur le Duc d'Orleans Regent a de nouveau concedé et fait don aux Religieux de la Compagnie de Jesus residants en la Nouvelle France de la Terre nommée le Sault qui confinera a l'avenir non seulement les Terres d'Isle, Isle et Bateaux mentionnés dans lesdites Lettres patentes données a Fontainebleau le 29 May 1680, mais aussi les Terres mentionnées dans lesdites Lettres de Concession des S.rs de Frontenac et de Chesneau du 14 octobre 1680 pour y placer la Mission des Sauvages Iroquois appellée du Sault S.t Louis, a condition que ladite Terre nommée le Sault appartiendra a Sa Majesté lorsque lesdits Iroquois l'abandonneront, sans

Sa Majesté que le present Brevet soit enregistré au
Conseil Superieur de Quebec pour y avoir Recours
quil appartiendra; Et pour temoignage de sa volonté Sa
Majesté mas commandé dexpedier le present Brevet
qu'Elle a voulu signer de sa main et icelui contresigné
par moy Con.er Secretaire d'Etat et de ses Commandemens,
et finances.

The Council approves your preserving a good understanding, externally, with the Governors of the English Colonies, and recommends you to pay, always, the same attention to the intrigues these Governors may employ with the Natives, so as to be able to prevent whatever might be prejudicial to the interests of the Colony.

It has observed, with pleasure, that Mr Hunter, Governor of New-York, is of opinion that trade between the French and English is not beneficial to both nations. You are to encourage him in these sentiments and to engage him to prohibit it severely within his government. The Council recommends you to apply all your care to prevent it on your side; and it is the King's pleasure that the French, who carry it on, be rigorously punished, and that all their goods, both raw and of foreign manufacture, be burned agreeably to the ordinance of last year. The Council approves your having sent back divers Englishmen who had come with passports to Montreal, and you have done well to have them watched during their brief sojourn there, in order to prevent them having any communication or trade with any of the French or Indians. He recommends you to continue to act with the same precaution towards those who will, possibly, come hereafter, so that they may be disgusted with this peddling, which is neither beneficial to the Colony nor of advantage to the Kingdom.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

You will see, by the King's Memoir, that his Majesty is much pleased with the manner in which this war has been concluded. He recommends to you to employ all necessary means to render the peace durable and to preserve good understanding among all the Upper Nations. War does not benefit a Colony, and it is to be avoided as much as possible, unless absolutely driven to it.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

There is reason to believe that the sons of M. de Ramezay and M. de Longueuil have not been killed on their way back from the Illinois, as has been reported in the Colony, and it is probable that the Kaskaisas will have delivered them up to the English. The Council approves, in order to their recovery, that you should send to New-York, and write on the subject to the Governor of that place and of Carolina, and in case you may not succeed in recovering them, and should learn that they are there, that you will give notice thereof to the Council, in order that it may have them reclaimed in England. * * * *

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*M. de Vaudreuil's Conference with the Indians on the 24th October*, 1717.

To be taken to my Lord the Duke of Orleans.

The Council of the Senecas being assembled, Lieutenant Joncaire, whom he had sent in the month of December to the Iroquois country, declared to them that as they had requested to be notified of Mr de Vaudreuil's return into the Colony, he had sent him to them to inform them of his arrival at Quebec, and that he proposed going up to Montreal in the spring; that he had instructed said Sieur de Joncaire, besides, to demand of them the Illinois prisoners whom they retained, after having made an attack on that nation without any cause.

That he was much disposed to forget that bad act, because he had been assured that it had been committed through mistake, and was persuaded it would not occur again.

As he had learned that a large number of their warriors had set out towards the Mississipy, and as it would be unfortunate for the Nation should they attack the Illinois, they must send after those warriors to acquaint them that they should not go in that direction, and should turn their hatchet against their usual enemies.

The Iroquois expressed joy at his return, and regret at what had been done to the Illinois, which they assured was committed through mistake; that such would not occur again, and that they would forbid their warriors to approach the country of that Nation; they restored to Sieur de Jonquaire two Illinois squaws whom they detained prisoners, and who have been sent home.

The party of 300 warriors who, he feared, were about to go in the direction of the Illinois, returned shortly after to Seneca, on account of the death of their Captain and of several others from small pox.

Whilst Sieur de Jonquaire was wintering at Seneca, a rumor prevailed that he had been sent thither to amuse them whilst preparations were being made to march against them in the spring. On the other hand, certain Iroquois of Sault S$^{t}$ Louis returning from Orange last winter, informed M$^{r}$ de Ramezay that during their intercourse at Orange with some Dutchmen and Mohawks, they had discovered that the Iroquois of the country were meditating some expedition against the Colony, and that it would come off in the month of June. Convinced that that Nation would not make any movement without the knowledge of Sieur de Joncaire, who would not fail to give notice of it as soon as he should learn its existence, these rumors did not cause much uneasiness; He, nevertheless, gave directions to the French, whom he had permitted to go to New-York for the purpose of obtaining intelligence of Mess$^{rs}$ de Ramezay and de Longueuil's sons, to endeavor to find out whether these rumors had any foundation.

The Senecas, much less content, could not abstain from making known their uneasiness to Sieur de Joncaire, and to inform him that they were afraid he was among them only as a Spy. That officer did all in his power to disabuse them, but though highly esteemed among and even adopted by them, he could not succeed in removing their suspicion, for at the moment of his departure for Montreal, they sent a Chief of high character with him, to know from him whether it were true that he designed to attack them. He satisfied this envoy, who returned quite contented, and assured him that the 5 Iroquois Nations would send their Chiefs to compliment M. de Vaudreuil on his return, and to condole the death of the late King.[1] These Chiefs did, in fact, arrive at Montreal on the 3$^{d}$ of 7$^{ber}$, accompanied by several others of their tribe to the number of 40. They performed the ceremony of bewailing the King's death, on the 7$^{th}$, and their lugubrious songs having been concluded, the Speaker, who was one of the Chiefs of the Onontagué Council, repeated to him how greatly the 5 nations were affected by that death; expressed to him their extreme desire to live at peace with him, and requested him to permit Mr. de Longueil, his son, Sieurs de Joncaire and de la Chauvignerie, whom they have adopted, to go into their Villages whenever they would wish to do so, or should be invited by their Nation. They added, that they were fully aware that there were some people (meaning the English) whom this would not please, but no notice must be taken of such; that they were the masters of their own country, and wished their children to be likewise its masters, and to go thither freely whenever M$^{r}$ de Vaudreuil should permit them.

The Speaker concluded by saying to him:—Father, I have just spoken to a King who is dead: Now I address myself to the King regnant; as he who is dead evinced great kindness

[1] Louis XIV. died on the 1st of September, 1715. — Ed.

to us, and loaded us with benefits, we hope his successor will regard us as his children. We pray you to transmit this Belt to your young King, who is ours likewise, and to send it to him from the 5 Iroquois Nations. We beg of him by this Belt to have the same kindness for us as his Predecessor has had; to take us under his protection, and to be pleased to use the strength of his arm to protect us from any attacks that may be made against us. We ask the same favor for all those of the Sault St. Louis and of Sault au Récollet, for the Abenakis, the Outasois, the Nepissings, and all others who belong to us and are our brethren.

*His Royal Highness decision. Approve his conduct. Transmit a present to the Iroquois Nations.*
L. A. B.
L. M. D.

As he promised them to send this belt to the King, and to recommend it, and as he made them hope his Majesty would send a favorable answer to it, he applies to the Council and will await its answer in order to communicate it to them — he hopes this will be accompanied by a suitable present to be given them in the King's name. This he considers highly necessary for the good of the service, for too much cannot be done to win over these Nations.

Done and concluded in the Council of the Marine, the 25th of June, 1718.

L. A. DE BOURBON.
LE MARECHAL D'ESTRÉES.

By the Council.
LACHAPELLE.

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*Memoir respecting the Abenaquis of Acadia.* 1718.

The English territory begins only at Kaskabé, where the first fort belonging to that Nation in the direction of Acadia is located. 'Tis true that the limits of New France and New-York were fixed, by virtue of the Treaty of Ryswick at St George's river, where the Arms of the two Crowns had been attached to a spruce tree, the branches of which had been cut off. But the war which followed soon after, changed the limits. The spruce tree has been thrown down, and the English have been again expelled, not only from the entire of the country as far as Kaskabé, but even from divers places in New-York. Moreover, the Abenaquis pretend that the whole of that coast, and all the rivers to be found therein, belong to them. And it is our interest to sustain them in their pretensions. In fact, it is the only means we possess to prevent the English establishing themselves throughout that entire country up to the height of land — that is, very near Quebec and Montreal.

If it be proper to maintain the Abenaquis in our alliance, the Governor of Boston must be given to understand that, if he undertake to settle any of the lands belonging to our Indian Allies, it will be impossible to refuse assistance to them, and the necessity of this course will be obvious if we reflect ever so little: 1st That this Nation is the only support of the Colony against the English or the Iroquois. 2nd If we do not admit or pretend to admit their right to the country they occupy, they will never be induced to take a part in any war for the defence of this same country, which is the rampart of Canada. 3rd If some interest be not exhibited in their defence, they will divide themselves between the French and the English, and inasmuch

Gent: of the House of Burgesses

I would willingly have spared the Country the charg & the trouble of convening hither in this season of the Year; but in the Opinion of the Council were being und[er] Bail Proceedings could not be prosecuted by Proclamation

Therefore you are to repair to Williamsburg three weeks after the day before you receive this Letter so that you may be there on the first day of the next General Court, that Jenkins may be brought to his Tryal but unless you receive Orders to the contrary you are to discontinue your further Journey when the present Session shall rise & to return to the Counties of Accomack & Northampton, there remaining to attend the Tryal of the Pirates; & soon after the Tryal you are to repair to the Publick Gaol of this City where you are to remain for the space of four months hence

Sincerely Hope it has been needless to provide for the defence of the Frontiers, and the Councils advice is to take no measures with the Northern Indians unless they actually

commercial Dealings in this Colony, Seamen not thinkit
proper to leave their Abodes and Employ=
=ments, especially whilst the Indians and Negro=
=es Insurrection disturbeth our Tribu=
=nal, Courts in the Body of our Offices so
that Juries cannot be readily to Encharge the
Work of Time, Seamen not be persuaded to work
the Ships

Wherefore I do prorogue you for the Cargo
Shall be ready, & Wind not to give you the trouble
of meeting so soon, & said Courts Extraordinary Ses=
=sions of this Assembly is accordingly prorogu=
=ed to Thursday the 7th of August next

July 16th 1718

Gentl: of the House of Burgesses

I would willingly have Spared the Country the charge & y$^{o}$ the trouble of coming hither in this warm Season of the year; but in the Opinion of the Council you being und$^{r}$ ____?____ an Adjournment it could not be prorogued by Proclamation.

I ____?____ you are ____?____ in Assembly, I have no new matters to Lay before you, nor do I know of any business you have ____?____ in hand (that I can venture to concur w$^{th}$ you in) but may as well be accomplished when more urgent Occasion shall req$^{r}$ y$^{r}$ settling$_{n}$ & to finish the work of y$^{r}$ Session, there remains nothing more needfull y$^{e}$ the Levy Bill; and Even that will be equally the same to the publick C$^{rs}$ whether it should pass now or four months hence.

Since y$^{r}$ House has declined to provide for the defense of the Frontiers, and the Councils [sic] advice is to take no measures w$^{th}$ the Northern Indians untill [sic] they Actually commit Hostilitys in this Colony, I cannot think it prudence [sic] to leave this Assembly und$^{r}$ a long prorogation especially while the Indians are upon our Frontiers threatening destruction to our Tributarys [sic]; & ____?____ with the blood of Our Allies: So that I must keep you in a readiness to bind up the wounds since you will not be persuaded [sic] to ward off the ____?____ .

And therefore I shall prorogue you for no longer than a month, but intent not to give you the trouble of meeting so soon, w$^{th}$out some Extraordinary Occasion And this Assembly is Accordingly prorogued to thursday the 9th of August next.

July 10th 1718.

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Aug. 26. Portsmouth. **672**. Mr. Bridger to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I have since my last discovered some persons who have made it a practise to destroy a great number of large mast trees in H.M. woods by cutting them down and sawing them into plank *etc.* I design to prosecute them forthwith *etc.* Upon viewing the Eastern parts I have found a great swamp of 10 miles and 4 broad full of good white pine trees of the first sort *etc.* It lies near a navagable river whence they may be shipped for Great Britain *etc.* These parts being now setteling and the people building saw mills on every river and brooke almost, which will soon cutt down these fine pines, and all others, unless an imediate care be taken by Acts or such other methods as your Lordships shall think proper *etc.* Mr. Cooke has perswaded the people H.M. has no right to the woods in this country and agreeable to that oppinion they designe to act the next winter as they give out, what method I must act on, I cannot yet see *etc.* I find it very dificult to protect the least part of H.M. woods singily by myself, from the common wasts, made therein by the inhabitants of the frontier places near those woods *etc.* *Signed*, J. Bridger. *Endorsed*, Recd. 2nd, Read 3rd Oct., 1718. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 867. *No.* 14; *and* 5, 915. *pp.* 217, 218.]

Aug. 27. Hampton Court. **673**. H.M. Commission to Charles Charnock to be Deputy Judge Advocate of the Forces at Placentia. *Countersigned*, J. Craggs. [*C.O.* 324, 33. *p.* 186.]

Aug. 27. Hampton Court. **674**. Order of King in Council. Repealing three Acts of New Hampshire, *for the relief of ideots; providing for posthumous children;* and *against High Treason etc.* *Signed*, James Vernon. *Endorsed*, Recd. 23rd, Read 24th Jan., $17\frac{18}{19}$. $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 867. *No.* 24; *and* 5, 915. *pp.* 241, 242.]

Aug. 27. N. York. **675**. Governor Hunter to Mr. Popple. *Abstract.* Cannot write to the Board as he is summoned by express to meet the Indians at Albany. Intends to meet the Assembly next month, and is confident he will then be able to remedy what is really amiss. But if too easy an ear is given to self interested little merchants there or spiteful ones here, it is to no purpose for him to remain on that side. The Acts last past, which are of no consequence, are not yet ready, owing to a lack of parchment *etc.* He perceives that his interests move more heavily than usual, but cannot assign a reason. Thinks nothing can prevent his returning in the Spring, but God alone is the disposer of futuritys. *Set out*, N.Y. Col. Docs. *v.* *p.* 516. *Signed*, I am for ever intirely Yours, Ro. Hunter. *Endorsed*, Recd. 16th Oct., 1718, Read 23rd April, 1719. *Holograph.* $3\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* *Enclosed*,
675. i. List of 9 Acts passed at New York, 1718. *Same endorsement.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1051. *Nos.* 86, 86 i.; *and* (*without enclosure*) 5, 1124. *pp.* 77, 78.]

Aug. 28. Whitehall. **676**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Governor Hunter. *Refer to* memorial of Mr. Miranda (*v.* 20th Aug.), complaining of

61:54a

# Proposition made by His Excellcy Brigadeer Hunter Esq Capt Generiall and Governour in Chief of the Provinces of New York New Jersey &c to Sundry Sachims of the five Nations in Albany the 4th Day of September 1718.

Present
Coll Rp Schuyler Esq
One of his Maj. Coun
Coll Peter Mathews
Robt Livingston Junr
John Schuyler
Myndert Schuyler
John Cuyler
Peter Cuyler Junr
Esqrs & Comms
Interpreted by Laurence Clase

Brethren

Having Received from the Comrs here Advice of your being Arrived at this Place as Deputys from our Brethren of the five Nations As Also an Account of what you Offered by way of Proposalls to them in my Absence, I Thought fit in Testimony of the Good will I have ever born towards you, And my Friendship for you, to Lay Aside all other Busines, And to Make Haste to Meet you here, And Glad am I that we are Met tho' I Cannot help Expressing Some Concern for that Diffidence and Distrust which you Seem, And I hope only Seem to Entertain of us, And our Intentions, After all the Proofs that it is Possible to Give of the Sincerity of our Hearts and Professions so frequently Repeated and Renewed by the Express Command of the Great King our Lord and Master and Your most Powerfull Protector and Indulgent Prince

Brethren

I Will tell me that you are Informed of a Design we have Entred into to fall upon you and to Cut you Off in Order to Possess your Lands, I Know you do not Believe it, And therefore have but little to Say to it, For you Know, that you had the Long Sword on Enemies, And Whosoever they are who Put these things into your Ears are None of your Friends, Nay Here in Town, your Fathers or Grandfathers Eye done any One thing that Could give the Least Occasion of so Vile a Proceeding

Nay

Have We not on our Part not Only Strictly kept to our
Covenants, Which have been so frequently Renewed, but even
Would not take any Umbrage or Alarm at Some Parts of
your Conduct Which to Men Less Perswaded of your
Firm Faith and Honesty might have Looked Suspicious,
And were Willing to Impute Some Disorders to the Warmth
& Indiscretion of your Young Men Rather to a failure in
Point of Duty or Obligation in our good Brethren of
the five Nations, You say the Tuskaroorow Indians told
You that the Christians fell upon them in Order to
Possess their Lands, Whereas it is Notorious, And you
Your selfs well Know that these Indians fell upon the
Christians his Majesties Subjects of Carolina in the time
of a Profound Peace, And Surprized & Murdered them
in their Beds, Which foul Villainous Action you Your
Selfs Offered to Avenge, Declaring that they were a base
Faithless People who had no truth in them, And that there
was no way but one with them, And that was to Destroy
them, but it Seems of Late, they have Some Credit with
You, either you or they are Strangely Chang'd Since that
time, However these Indians have now Submitted
themselves and Concluded a Peace with Carolina, For
Which Cause Desire you to Bury that Hatchet which
at my Desire you took up against them, And on that
I give you this Belt

Brethren

You say you give the Easier Credit to these
Stories because Powder is Dear, the Last time I met
You here I gave you Ammunition in a very Liberal
Measure, and with which you were well Satisfyed, Which
was no Sign of any Ill Design ag^st You or of any
Apprehensions of any such thing you against us, And what
use Did you put it to, not that which it was given you for
to follow your Hunting, And Defend your Selfs against
Your Enemys, but to Annoy and Attack Some Indians
who Live at a great Distance from you, And do not
Molest you, And have Some Reason to fear that they are

Some

Some whom you Ought not to have Medled with, but be who they will, What have you got by it, You have Lost many of your Gallant Young Men, One of whom is worth a Hundred Flatheads, but as you Went out against my Advice you Returned without giving me any Notice, Here however give this Bell in token of my Grief for Your Losse.

Brethren And now after all Notwithstanding this Ill Humour you have put on And to Show you that I have no Ill Design against you nor Apprehend None such from you, I Shall give you a good Quantity of Ammunition but Especially on that Condition that you make Use of it only to Defend your selfs against Such as Shall Invade or Attack you, And in Hunting the Neglect of which has been so Prejudicial to your whole Body as well as us.

Brethren We have Assemblys or Publick Meetings Yearly, And what is Done there is the Making of Laws for Preventing Abuses, And for Regulating the Conduct of the Subjects towards one Another, And their Neighbours, I Wish at your Publick Meetings you would do the Same for I Receive many Complaints that your Young Men Destroy the People Cattle on their March, That there may be no Pretence for so Doing I Shall now as I have heretofore Done, give you Sufficient Provisions to Carry you Home, And Expect that you Shall be Answerable for any Damage done to Private Persons on your March, for Every such there be I will Require it at your Hands.

Brethren And now in the Last Place I Give again Renew our Ancient Covenant, And in his Majesties Name Assure you of his Protection so long as you Keep your selfs Firm to your Engagements and Within the Bounds of your Duty in Token of which I Give this Belt. The

The Sachims Answer to his
Excellency Brigadeer Hunter Esq^r &
Ass^ts having Repeated his Excell^ys Proposition their
Speaker Said

Brother Corlaer

We are glad that we have the
Honour to Meet you here in good Health, the reare —
Because we heard that your Excellency had a Mischan
to your Vessel in Comeing; for Death follows us where ever
we goe.

We Shall not now Answer to your Propositu
you made, or on the Bells you have Given us, Since we
are but Messengers Sent and Deputed by the Sachim
who are at Home in our Country, but we Shall send you
an Answer thereto when we shall have Consulted an
been Some time at Home, and do now Acquaint you
that we shall Depart to Morrow.

Whereupon his Excellency Ordere
that Provision should be given them on their March

A True Copy Exam^d
Jn^o Reynolds

1718

Present
Coll. P. Schuyler Esqr
one of his Maj.ties Coun.rs
Coll. Peter Matheny
Robert Livingston Junr.
John Schuyler
Myndert Schuyler
John Cuyler
Peter van Brugh
Interpreted by Lawrence Clase

Esqrs Comrs

# Propositions made by his Excellency Brigadeer Hunter Esq.r Capt. Generall and Governour in Cheife of the Provinces of New york New Jersey &c. to Sundry Sachims of the five Nations in Albany the 4th day of September 1718.

Brethren

Haveing Received from the Comrs here advice of your being arrived at this place as deputys from our Brethren of the five Nations as also an account of what you offerd by way of proposalls to them in my absence, I thought fitt in Testimony of the good will I have ever born toward you, and my friendship for you, to lay aside all other business and to make haste to meet you here,

Brethren

And glad am I that we are met tho' I can not help Expressing some Concern for that diffidence & distrust which you Seem to have, and I hope only Seem to entertain of us, and our Intentions, after all the proofs that it is possible to give of the Sincerity of our hearts and professions so frequently Repeated and Renewd by the Express Comand of the great King our Lord and Master, and your most powerfull Protector & Indulgent father.

Brethren

You tell me that you are Informd of a design we have Entred into to fall upon you & to cut you off in order to possess your Lands. I know you do not beleeve it, and therefore 'tis but Little to say to't, for you avow, that you had the Story from your Enemies, and whosoever they are who buz those things into your Ears are none of your friends, have we in your your fathers or Grand fathers age done any one thing that could give the least Suspicion of so foul a proceeding, have we not on our part not only Strictly kept to our Covenants, which have been so frequently Renewd, but even would not take any ombrage or alarm at some parts of your Conduct which to men less perswaded of your firm faith and honesty might have Look'd Suspicious, and were willing

willing to Impute some disorders to the warmth or Indiscretion of your young men, Rather tis a failure in point of duty or obligation in our good Brethren of the five Nations, if you Say the Tuskaroorey Indians told yow that the Christians fell upon them in order to possesse their Lands, whereas it is notorious and you your Selves well know that these Indians fell upon the Christians his maj.ty Subjects of Carolina in the time of a profound peace, and Surprized & murdered them on their beds which foul villanous action you your Selves offerd to avenge, declareing that they were a base faithless people who had no truth in them, and that there was no way but one with them, and that was to distroy them, but it seems of late, they have some credit with you, either you or they are Strangely Change Since that time, however these Indians have both Submitted themselves and Concluded a peace with Carolina, for which Cause I desire you to burry that hatchett which at my desire you took up against them, and on that I give you this belt

Brethren

You Say you Give the Lasier Credit to these Stories because powder is dear, the last time I met you here, I gave you ___ amunition in a very Liberall measure, and with which you were well Satisfyd, which was no Sign of any Ill design in you, or of any apprehensions of any Such in you against us, and what use did you put it to, not that which it was given you for, to follow your hunting, and defend your Selves against your Enemys, but to annoy and attack Some Indians who Live at a great distance from you, and do not molest you, and I have some Reason to fear that they are Some whom you ought not to have medled with, but be who they will, what have you gott by it, you have Lost many of your gallant young men one of whom is worth a hundred Such heads, but as you went out against my advice you Returnd without geveing me any notice, I here now give you belt in token of my grief for your Loss

Brethren

And now after all notwithstanding this Ill humour you have putt on and to Show you that I have no Ill design against you nor apprehend none Such from you, I Shall Give you a good quantity of amunition, but Especially on that Condition that you make use of it only to defend your Selves against

Against. Such as Shall Invade or attack you, and in hand the neglect of which has been so prejudiciall to your whole body as well as us,

Brethren

We have assemblys or Publick meetings yearly and what is done there is the makeing of Laws for preventing abuses. and for Regulateing the Conduct of Subjects towards one another. and their neighbours. I wish at your publick meetings you would do the Same for I Receive many complts that your young men distroy the peoples Cattle on their march that there may be no pretence for so doing I Shall now as I have heretofore done, give you Sufficient Provisions to Carry you home, and Expect that you Shall be answerable for any damage done to private persons on your march for if any such there be I will Require it at your hands.

Brethren

And now in the last place I here again Renew our ancient Covenant and in his majestys name Assure you of his Protection so Long as you bear your selves faithfull to your Engage-ments and within the bounds of your duty in token of which I give this belt. —

The Sachims answer to his Excellency Brigadeer Hunter Esq^r &c.

After having Repeated his Ex^cy Proposition their Speaker said

Brother Corlaer.

We are glad that we have the honour to meet you here in good health, the more because we heard that your Ex^cy had a misfortune to your vessell in coming, for death follows us were ever we go

We Shall not now answer to your Proposition you made; or on the belt you have given us, Since we are but messengers, sent & Deputed by the Sachims who are at home in our Country, but we Shall give you an answer thereto when we Shall have Consulted & Debated some time at home, and do now acquaint you that we Shall depart to morrow

Whereupon his Excellency order'd that Provision Shall be given them on their march

A True Copy Examined by

Philip Livingston D. Sec^y for the Indian affairs.

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been so regular in obeying our Instructions and Orders as you ought to have been, nor have you transmitted to us yearly as the duty of your office required you, an account of our Chief; yet we doubt not but that all the conveyances that have been made of land have been constantly enroll'd in your office, and the warrts. and the returns thereof have been duly register'd, by which means you may with ease send us an exact and just accot. of what lands have been convey'd and granted away to any person whatsoever, with the conditions and reservations therein contain'd, and the counties wherein such land lies since you have executed the office of our Secretary. We hereby therefore strictly require you forthwith to send us such an accot., together with a transcript of what lands etc. have been heretofore register'd and enter'd at your Office at any time before you executed that imployment. *Signed as preceding.* [*C.O.* 5, 290. *pp.* 125, 126.]

Sept. 12. St. James's. **697**. R. Shelton (Secretary to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina) to Coll. Rhet. I having inform'd the Lords of a clause in your letter to me, after your safe arrival in Carolina, wherein you signify your desire to the Lords Proprietors, and in order thereunto you had at last, tho with some difficulty and charge procur'd a copy of the assessors lists, (and counties they reside in) of lands, with the persons names and quantity of lands they hold, by which means you thought you shou'd be the better inabled to charge the Lords tenants with their several and respective rents, and to send them, tho' perhaps not an exact, yet a better roll than you have been hitherto able to procure; The Lords therefore upon this account have commanded me to return you their thanks, and to desire you to make up a rent roll according to the assessors' lists of lands in your hands, as soon as you can, and to transmit the same to them by the first opportunity. *Signed*, R. Shelton. [*C.O.* 5, 290. *p.* 127.]

Sept. 15. Southwark. **698**. Sir Charles Cox to Mr. Popple. I hear a report that the Governr. of Barbadoes has suspended my brother Samuel Cox from the Councill *etc.* *Prays* to be heard before that suspension be confirmd. *Signed*, Charles Cox. *Endorsed*, Recd. 16th, Read 23rd Sept., 1718. *Addressed.* $\frac{1}{3}$rd *p.* [*C.O.* 28, 15. *No.* 36.]

Sept. 27. Virginia. **699**. Lt. Governor Spotswood to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Abstract.* *Acknowledges* receipt of Mr. Beresford's Memorial relating to the danger of the French settlements *etc.* *Explains* the difficulties he will meet with in getting a law passed to redress the frauds complained of in the pitch and tar trade (*v.* 5th March). *Continues:*—The persons chiefly concerned in that manufacture, are of the meanest of the people, who have no other view than the passing it off to the merchant here, and if they can conceal their false packing from his knowledge, have as little concern for the reputation of their commoditys in the British markett, as they have for their own here; yet these people having a great influence in the election of Burgesses, it is difficult to

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perswade those who receive a benefite by their votes, to pass an Act so prejudicial to their interest, as that of obliging them to a greater honesty would be *etc.* Besides it is evident that the Virginia merchants, tho they are as apt as any to clamour against frauds in this country's manufactures, are the most difficult to be pleased in any regulations made therin here. *Proposes that* the merchants prepare a scheme of such regulations as they will be content to submit to, for preventing abuses in that trade. "And I shal be ready to use my utmost endeavours to bring the Assembly into the passing a law conformable thereto; for otherwise I'm perswaded that no measure projected here will content them" *etc.* *Refers to* their obtaining the repeal of the Acts *for preventing frauds in tobacco payments*, and *for regulating the skin trade*, tho never, were any laws attended with more remarkable success *etc.*, and to the daily inconveniencys that arise by recurring to the loose way of managing the Indian trade wch. the repealed Act for regulating it was calculated to prevent, and by destroying that security to the frontiers wch. it had so well provided for *etc.* It was in Aug. 1714 that I began to build the Fort of Christanna *etc.*, and from that time there was not so much as one alarm to occasion the ordering out the Militia, as had been usual for many years before: but now the Northern Indians and Tuscoruros begin again their customary incursions, and about the begining of last month murdered a man at one of the out Plantations. A more dangerous design has been formed by them in our neighbouring province of North Carolina to cutt off the new seat of Governmt. there, and the neighbouring settlements and they had so far proceeded therin as to attack a plantation within less than half a mile of the Governors residence; but the design having been timely discovered, the people were upon their guard, and the Indians were beat off. Nevertheless this has so much alarmed the inhabitants that many plantations are deserted, and the Governor is even withdrawing his family to a place of more safety. The Saponie Indians settled at Christanna, have been also threatened by these Northern Indians, who even went so far as to send a message to the officer commanding that fort demanding those Indians to be delivered up to them: but tho our Assembly thought fitt to abandon those Indians by refusing to keep any longer a guard at that fort, (contrary to the publick faith of the Governmt. wch. is engaged by a Treaty for their protection in that manner) and tho they seemd bent upon discouraging the late Indian Company from contributing any more to the security of that place, by that extraordinary vote of theirs on the 24th of May, when the Burgesses resolved that the Governmt. be not enabled to performe its engagements to the late Indian Company for rebuilding Fort Christanna; I could not think myself excusable in treating so inhumanely a people that had voluntarily submitted to this Government, desired to be ruled according to such methods as we should prescribe, and agreed to have all their children brought up Christians at the school wch. I have settled there; and therefore I removed them into the Fort, which the late Indian Company had after their dissolution at the desire of the

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Government rebuilt, and made of sufficient strength to baffle any Indian enemy ; and the Northern Indians being sensible that it was impracticable to attack them there, have since offerred them peace, and a kind of treaty is concluded between them, whereby they are to forbear all hostilitys against one another. It were to be wished that the Assembly of Virginia, laying aside their more refined politicks had consulted as much the safety of the people they represent by renewing the peace with those Northern Indians, before they are tempted to fresh hostilitys : but whatever may befall either this Government or its neighbours from those Indians will be imputed to this obstinacy of the Virginia Assembly in refusing to enter into any measures with them, and I must plainly charge it on that factious party in the Council here, who rather chuse to ruine their countrey than to second anything I project for the King's service, or the publick benefite, it being urged by one of their party in the House of Burgesses as his reason for not complying with my measures for defence of the country, that the approbation of those measures by that House would do me too much service at Whitehall : but I'm as little apprehensive of their being able to distress my administration on this or any other occasion, as I am of their succeeding at yor. Lordps. Board *etc.* *Prays that* Mr. Byrd, who has been absent $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, may be removed from the Council, and Mr. Cole Digges put in his place, *etc.* *Set out*, Spotswood Papers, II. 304. *Signed*, A. Spotswood. *Endorsed*, Recd. 24th Nov., 1718, Read 24th Feb., $17\frac{18}{19}$. 5 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1318. *No.* 56 ; *and* 5, 1365. *pp.* 173–183.]

Sept. 29. Boston, New England.

**700**. Governor Shute to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Refers to letter of 26th June and replies to their Lordships' last letter. Continues :*—As to the Revenues and the constant and regular expence of the Government they are uncertain. The Governor nor Lieut. Govr. have no fixed sallery assigned them but whatever falls short in any years tax is made good at the next meeting of the Assembly the particulars of the whole your Lordps. will find in the Treasurer's accompt herewith inclosed. The Provinces under my care are upon a different footing from the other Provinces in America as to quit-rents ; when any number of acres are granted there is no rent reserved for H.M. ; but in case any gold or silver mines or precious stones should be found in any of the said lands the fifth part is reserved to the Crown. I have taken notice to the last Assembly of the great complaints that have been made against the pitch and tar ; and there are such directions given to the officers that (I hope for the future) there won't be any more complaints of that kind. The accompts of the exports and imports for 3 years which I sent by the Collector of Rhoad Island, I hope is long since arrived at the Honble. Board ; and have now sent inclosed the account of the last years exports and imports as also an account of the powder, expended in both Provinces. I have also sent a Memorial with two affidavits against Dr. Cooke which I suppose Mr. Bridger hath sent already, which I shew'd to the Council who were very much

the conveyance of Brandy in moderate quantities to the places proposed by Mr de Vaudreuil. Should he think proper to renew the prohibitions, it must be done without in any way changing the preceding ones.

OBSERVATION.

The sale of Brandy, of which Father Lafitau complains, is apparently that which is carried on in the towns of the Colony, which it appears always necessary to prevent.

Done and concluded the 1st of June, 1718.

L. A. DE BOURBON.
LE MARSHAL D'ESTRÉES.

By the Council.

LA CHAPELLE.

To advise Messrs de Vaudreuil and Begon that the Council is informed that a great many other permits have been issued in addition to the licenses already allowed. To forbid the issuing of these sorts of permits on any pretext whatsoever. To issue, for another year, the regular number of licenses, after which to declare that no more will be issued. The bearers of the licenses, will notify the Indians thereof, so that these may afterwards bring their goods. To forbid the including in the licenses, which will be issued this last time, the carrying of any Brandy, not even for the use of the Voyageurs.

## *M. de Vaudreuil to the Council of Marine.*

Quebec, 30th October, 1718.

The five Nations, constantly occupied in war with the Flat-heads, continue to live in peace with us. They are impatiently waiting for the King's answer to the Belt that I have sent from them to the Council to be presented to the King.

Five Onontague Chiefs came to Montreal on behalf of the Five Nations, and have spoken to me on the 26th of August by two belts. They signified to me, by the first, that as I had promised to send the King their Message, which went from their heart to enter that of his Majesty, and convinced that I had not failed to transmit it, they had come to learn the answer, and in case I had not yet received it, to inquire if I were advised of the presentation of their belt to the King. By the second, they told me that they had likewise come for the purpose of communicating to me very bad news for them—that they had learned by a man named Changaroton, who has been brought up among them, and who now resides towards the Mississipy, that he had seen the English of Carolina making the Flat-heads, the enemies of the Iroquois, considerable presents of powder, lead, guns, pistols, swords and sabres, in order to wage war against the Five Nations and invade their peace, the said English having also promised these Flat-heads, if that were not sufficient, to supply them with more, until they should be all armed, and even to join them for the purpose of destroying the Iroquois. These Deputies likewise added, that when they set out from their Village, others started for Orange to communicate this news to their brother, the Englishman, and to Peter Schuyler, and to

demand from him the same aid that he was affording to strangers, with whom he had only two days' acquaintance, with orders, should he refuse, as they will understand that he is their enemy, to reproach him with the fact that if his land still remain, he is indebted for it to the Iroquois, since it is out of regard for them that Onontio has not waged war on them.

I informed these Deputies that their belt had been received at Court, and that I will send them the answer to it as soon as I shall receive it; and that what they told me of the English did not surprise me, for I had warned them long ago of the design those entertain to seize their land as they have done that of the Mohawks. I observed to them, likewise, that they will afford me pleasure by letting me know the answer the Deputies will receive whom they have sent to Orange.

It is to be wished that this news is true, and that those of Orange might refuse the Iroquois the aid they demand, as, in that case, should the Iroquois not absolutely embroil themselves with the English, they would at least entertain sufficiently serious distrust of the latter, not to allow them to establish any posts on their territory, as they have long proposed to do.

VAUDREUIL.

## *Memoir on the Indians between Lake Erie and the Mississippi.*

Memoir on the Indians of Canada as far as the River Mississipi, with remarks on their manners and trade. 1718.

The Niagara portage is two leagues and a half to three leagues long, but the road, over which carts roll two or three times a year, is very fine, with very beautiful and open woods through which a person is visible for a distance of six hundred paces. The trees are all oaks, and very large. The soil along the entire of that road is not very good. From the landing, which is three leagues up the river, four hills are to be ascended. Above the first hill there is a Seneca village of about ten cabins, where Indian corn, beans, peas, water-melons and pumpkins are raised, all which are very fine. These Senecas are employed by the French, from whom they earn money by carrying the goods of those who are going to the Upper Country; some for mitasses,[1] others for shirts, some for powder and ball, whilst some others pilfer; and on the return of the French, they carry their packs of furs for some peltry. This Portage is made for the purpose of avoiding the Cataract of Niagara, the grandest sheet of water in the world, having a perpendicular fall of two to three hundred feet. This fall is the outlet of Lakes Erié, Huron, Michigan, Superior, and consequently of the numberless rivers discharging into these lakes, as well as of other lakes towards the Sioux, with the names of which I am not acquainted. The Niagara portage having been passed, we ascend a river six leagues in length and more than a quarter of a league in width, in order to enter Lake Erié, which is not very wide at its mouth. The route by the Southern, is much finer than that along the Northern shore. The reason that few persons take it is that it is thirty leagues longer than that along the North. There is no need of fasting on either side of this lake, deer are to be found there in such great abundance; buffaloes are found on the South, but not on the North shore.

[1] This is another instance of the adoption of Indian words by Europeans. Mitas is not a French, but an Algonquin word for stockings or leggings, in the Vocabulary in *La Hontan*, II. 223. — ED.

[from] to the King, but they imagine all their Complaints on this point have been suppressed & concealed from His Majestys Knowledge or they doubt not he would have taken some Measures in their favour.

The Gov$^{r}$ answers & assures them that all their Propositions made to him have constantly been sent over to his Majesty as these shall also be. but that the price of Goods dos not depend upon any Persons Will, that Markefts must govern in these Affairs w$^{ch}$ are sometimes higher & sometimes lower, but that he would advise them in order to get the best prices for their Furrs not to go into the Traders Houses but stay on the Hill & there sell their Furrs by retail to the best Bidders. —

here follow in the Records several Messages to & transactions with the 5 Nations to prevent their going out a fighting with the Indians in alliance with Virginia & South Carolina. And the 5 Nations did promise they would forbear all Hostilities with those Indians & desired that Deputies might be sent from Virginia & S. Carolina to settle what Nations of Indians were in Alliance with the British Gov$^{t}$

Albany 27 March 1718. By the Gov$^{rs}$ order a Smith & his Journeyman are sent up to remain in the Sennekas Country for the Space of One Year —

(P. 114.) Albany 14 May 1719. A considerable Number of far Indians (from what part is not mentioned but I judge about the West end of Lake Erie) arrive at Albany to Trade, & say they met with many obstructions from the French but in spight of all they came hither & hope they shall be well treated & have Goods Cheap.

The Commiss$^{rs}$ answer that they are very glad to see them & that they will find Goods cheaper here than the French can afford them, *for they get their Goods from hence.*

1 June. Sundry other far Indians arrive at Albany to Trade some from the Western parts of Lake Erie & others living about the Banks of the Missisippi. They say they met with many difficulties particularly from the French in their Journey hither.

16 June. Some Twigh Twee Indians arrive at Albany to Trade [1]

19 June. The Gov^rs of the Southern Provinces having made a Complaint to Gov^r Hunter of the Mohocks & Oneidas making War upon & taking Prisoners Indians in Alleiance with those Gov^ts, the Commiss^rs of Indian Affairs are directed to send for the Cheifs of those Nations & to remonstrate to them upon these Complaints, w^ch being done the said Nations say in their Defence. That the Indians they Attacked lived to the Southwards beyond the Limits of his Majesties Dominions & that the People of the Southern Colonies had themselves made war upon the same Indians &^c however if we want them to cease making War upon the Southern Indians we must convene all the Warriors of the 5 Nations at Onondaga or the Sennekas Country & lay the Matter before them, for they now present cannot take upon them to detirmine in this Affair.

The Commiss^rs Transmit the above Answer to the Gov^r

(P. 115.) Albany 23^d June 1719. Sundry westward Indians called Adewadiene [2] come to Albany to Trade & say they were coming Two years ago but were hindered by the French. They desire to have Goods cheap &^c

The Commiss^rs welcome them & tell them the French want Goods themselves from Albany & have none but what they fetch from thence & consequently they cant buy of the French so cheap as they may at Albany.

28 June Several Indians of a Nation called by the French De Souteur [3] come to Albany to Trade.

[1] The French have now almost totally stopped our Communication with these Western Indians by their Forts Niagre & another at the Head of Lake Erie. But if the Albany People had not supplied them with Goods to lay the Foundation of their settlement in those parts, & this Gov^t built a Trading house between Lake Erie & Lake Ontario, that extensive Communication the French now have would probably have been prevented. If the French establish their Forts & Settlements on the Ohio, they will perfect their line of communication thro the Continent.

[2] The Adawadenys, a sub tribe of the Far Indians whose home was probably south of the lakes. — Ed.

[3] The Saulteurs from Sault Ste Marie. — Ed.

Albany 6 of July 1719. De Canissore chief Sachem of Onondaga arrives at Albany & accquaints the Commissioners that the French are building a Fort at Jagara [1] near the great Falls & says that the French are settling all round them so that they are confined as it were to their own particular Posessions within the narrow Limits of their own Country & says they have reason to suspect (according to the usual practice of the French) that they may when Opportunity offers take the first advantage to destroy them.

De Canassore being asked how he came by this News he says he being lately at one of the farthermost Castles of the Sennekas called Onahee within a days Journey of Jagarah he met with some Uttawawa Indians who said they had asked the French how they came to make a Fort there without asking leave of the 5 Nations, who answered they had built it of their own Accord without asking any Bodies leave & designed to keep Horses & Carts there for Transportation of Goods, besides by that means they could hinder those Forreign Nations from Trading at Albany. he says further that 5 of those Indians being on their Journey hither with Goods One of them was killed.

Upon this Message the Commiss$^{rs}$ offered De Kanissore a Belt of (p. 116) Wampum to give the 5 Nations & to desire them to forbid the French to build any Fort near Jagarah, but De Canissore said as he came with this Intelligence in a Private Capacity he could not accept the Belt but if His Excell$^{cy}$ thinks proper to take such Methods in destroying the Fort as was done in destroying the Block House at Onondaga he dos not doubt but it will be Effected to the satisfaction of the Gov$^{r}$ & the 5 Nations & that he himself will use his utmost Endeavours & dos not doubt

[1] Fort Niagara, to the Southward of w$^{ch}$ near Lake Erie the French have now another Fort & by this means they cut off from Albany all the Trade with the Numerous Nations of Western Indians, and the Albany People to this Day supply the French with Goods to Trade with the Indians at the above Places, w$^{ch}$ the French transport from Albany to Montreal &$^{c}$

Vide D$^{r}$ Coldens Memorial to Gov$^{r}$ Burnet.

but the 5 Nations will use their utmost Endeavours in effecting it.

The Commiss^rs transmit to Gov^r Hunter a Copy of the above Intelligence, & say they think the Management of this Affair is of the last consequence to this Gov^t[1] —

Albany 7 Nov^r 1719. The Commiss^rs meet the Sachems of the 5 Nations & accquaint them that Co^l Peter Schuyler Presd^t of the Council did intend meeting them himself but is prevented by Sickness — They therefore speak to them by his Order.

And First. They renew the Covenant Chain with them in behalf of this Gov^t & all his Majes^ys Gov^ts on the Continent.

2^dly That Co^l Schuyler has information that some of them are going out a fighting against the Indians in Alliance with the Neighboring Colonies. they are desired to stay at home & hunt Bever w^ch will be more to their true Interest.

3^dly That Jean Coeur the French Interpreter was in their Country that no French man ought to be suffered to reside there & they are desired not to suffer him or any other French Man to stay amongst them.

The 9 of Nov^r the Sachems answered

I. That they renew the Covenant Chain with this Gov^t but as to (p. 117) renewing the Cov^t Chain with the Gov^rs of the Southward they wonder that is mentioned, for that 2 years ago the Gov^r of Virginia made complaints of some of their People doing Mischief in his Country & that they had desired he would come himself or De[illegible] some Body to come to Albany with some Sachems of the Indians in his Alliance that they might adjust all Matters Face to Face. that he ought to have given an answer to this their Proposal & as he has not they think he dos not desire a Peace between his Indians & them. —

[1] About this Time Gov^r Hunter embarked for England & Co^l Peter Schuyler was left Commander in Chief whether this very important affair of the French building a Fort at Niagara was duly attended to will probably appear by the Records & I shall be very careful to extract everything I find relating thereto.

2dly That as to some of their Peoples going out a fighting it is true & they cannot at present give any further answer to that Article.

3dly That as to sending the French Interpreter out of their Country they cannot do it for if they do the French will treat them as Enemies, but they say, *do you go there & send him from thence yourselves, when the French were building a Block House at Onondaga Col Peter Schuyler went & destroyed it & they did not take it ill.*

The Commissrs reply that They desire they would delay their going out a fighting to the Southward till next Spring by wch time they may hear from Virginia.

The Indians answer as follows

You say that Jean Coeur is to stay among us this Winter & that hele make it his Interest to hinder the far Indians from coming to Trade here, You can better prevent his hindering those Indians from coming to Trade here than we, for if you do not supply the French with Goods from hence they cant furnish the Far Indians with what they want & hardly those who live near them for they get but little Goods themselves from France, we are desirous to know whether you will send a Messenger to our Country to banish Jean Coeur from thence & write to the Govr of Canada about that Subject.[1]

(to enforce this Matter they give a Belt of Wampum)

The Commissrs answer they will send what the Sachems have sd to Col Schuyler & until they have his answer they can say nothing on that head.

(P. 118.) I omitted to Extract the following from the Records.

Albany 3d of Augt 1719.

Some Cayouge Sachems come to the Commissrs with 7. hands of Wampum & accquaint them that the Land belonging to them on the Susquahannah River was annexed to or Put

[1] It is remarkable to see the Indians pointing out the true Interest of this Govt & at ye same time to observe either our Stupidity or Villainy preventing any attention to It. —

under the Protection of this Gov$^{t}$ about 34 or 35 years ago.[1] They now offer to this Gov$^{t}$ the refusal to purchase s$^{d}$ Land in preference to [another] any other Gov$^{t}$[2] —

The Commiss$^{rs}$ answer they will send to Co$^{l}$ Schuyler a Copy of this Proposal of theirs

Jean Coeur the French Interpreter continues in the Sennecas Country & carrys such an Influence amongst them that he prevails on them to degrade a Chief Sachem who was in the Interest of this Gov$^{t}$ & to appoint one of his Nomination in his room. he also finds means to persuade the 5 Nations into a rupture with those far or Western Indians who were desirous to carry on a Trade with Albany in order to prevent it. Upon these accounts Mess$^{rs}$ Myndert Schuyler & Rob$^{t}$ Livingston Jun$^{r}$ are appointed to go up to the Sennekas Country & recieve Instructions bearing date 22 April 1720 — to endeavour the removal of Jean Coeur from our Indians, to impress upon them a proper Sense of their Duty to his Majesty & their Connexion with this Gov$^{t}$ to prevent their making War upon any Indians in Alliance with the adjacent Colonies or such as may be inclined to come & Trade at Albany — to get the Blue beck Sachem restored & the One put in his Room by Jean Coeur [restored] degraded.

22 May Mess$^{rs}$ Myndert Schuyler & Rob$^{t}$ Livingston Jun$^{r}$ being arrived in the Sennekas Country send the Interpreter Laurence Claasse to Ochjagare (where Fort Niagara now is) with Three Senneka Sachems in order to warn the French to demolish & Quit the Trading House w$^{ch}$ they have built there. Upon Claasse arrival there he found 3 French Traders in a House of 40 foot long & 30 broad — he told them that he was sent with these three Sachems to tell them that the 5 Nations having heard of their Building

[1] Vide pages 4. 5. & 6 —

[2] I suppose M$^{r}$ Penn or his Agents were making proposals of purchase to them, for about this time or later he made a purchase of it from them. (The lands on the Susquehanna had been placed by the Indians under Governor Dongan's protection, but in 1696 they were transferred to William Penn. These lands caused endless trouble and many conferences between the Iroquois and the Pennsylvanians. — Ed.)

this House & considered how prejudicial a French Settlement on their Land must be to them & their Posterity, they have (p. 119) sent him the said Claasse & these 3 Sachems to accquaint the French that it is much against the Inclination of the 5 Nations that any Building should be made in this Place & to desire the French will desist from any further Building & demolish what they have built.

To this One of the Frenchmen replyed
That they had leave from the young fighting Men of the Sennekas to build this House & that he would not demolish it until he had wrote to the Gov$^{r}$ of Canada who had posted him there. The Three Sachems said they never heard their young Men had given any such leave.

Laurence Claasse returned to the Sennekas & desired their Sachems to convene their Young Capts together w$^{ch}$ being done he in the presence of Jean Coeur the French Inter$^{r}$ reported what he had said to the French at Ochjagare & their answer. Upon w$^{ch}$ the Sachems & young Capts. declared that the French had built that House at Ochjagare without asking any of them leave & desired that the Gov$^{r}$ of New York would use his Endeavours to get that House demolished that they may without any fear of Molestation preserve their Land & Hunting.[1]

Albany 31 Aug$^{t}$ 1720. Co$^{l}$ Peter Schuyler Pres$^{t}$ at Albany where the Mohack, the Oneida, the Onondaga & Cayouge

[1] by this I judge that Fort Niagara & the other French Fort nearer to Lake Errie are Encroachments of the French upon the Lands belonging to the 5 Nations & by them annexed to [apart] to the Colony of New York & put under the Protection of the Crown of England by a Voluntary deed from the 5 Nations in the year 1701. & w$^{ch}$ I understand is in Possession of the Board of Trade. And the Treaty of Utrecht dos confirm to the Crown of Great Brittain [their] its Title, tho not expressly yet intentionally.

(Vide Treaty of Utrecht)

this Deed in my Opinion vests in the Crown a large Extent of Land to the Westward of Niagara Falls. —

(The deed is found in *New York Colonial Documents*, ix, p. 908. — Ed.)

Sachems met him, but none from the Sennekas; One Sachem out of each of those 4 Nations had a Conference with the President & told him, that Jean Coeur had taken his leave of the Senneka Sachems in order to return to Montreal but a Messenger met him in the Way with a Letter from the Govr of Canada upon wch he returned to the Sennekas & told them that the Govr of Canada sent them word out of Compassion to them their Wifes & Children that Col Nicloson was coming Govr to New York with an Intention totally to destroy all the 5 Nations &c he therefore advised them to stay at home & keep on their Guard. And the above Sachems judge by the Sennekas not coming down to meet the Prest that they have given (p. 120) Ear to this News from the Govr of Canada. They add further that the Govr of Canada sent the Sennekas word that he heard the Govr of New York intended to demolish the Trading House built at Jagare, but that he would fortify it & if such an Attempt was made it should cost Blood.

The President told the 4 Sachems that he was surprized the Sennekas would listen to & be influenced by such Lyes from the French & that the frequent Experience they have had of their Falshood ought to arm them with such Distrust & disdain for the French as to prevent their Deciet taking Effect. Further he tells them. *The French have nothing to do to make Settlements on your Land at Jagare, wch the Brethren have many years ago Surrendered to the Crown of Great Britain, to be kept for them & their Posterity, And it is against the Treaty of Peace concluded between our Great King George & the French King so that it cannot be suffered that they should make such Encroachments.*

The said Sachems made Answer. That they were very sensible that it was prejudicial to the 5 Nations as well as this Govt for the French to make any Settlements at Jagare, and therefore if the President would send some of his People the 5 Nations would join them & go & pull

hiency make use of the Powers granted by the Royal Charter, for remitting the whole or any part of the said fine.

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At a Council held At Philadelphia, March the 3d, 1719.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM KEITH, Esqr., Governour.

Richard Hill,
William Trent,
Isaac Norris,
Samuel Preston,
Jonathan Dickinson,
Colonel John ffrench,
James Logan, Secretary.

The Governour laid before the Board a Letter from the President of the Council of the Province of New York, with certain Propositions made by the Commissioners for Indian affairs at Albany, to some Sachims of the ffive Nations, with their Answer, which Letter and Propositions were read, and the said Letter ordered to be Entered upon the Minutes, and the Propositions to be kept among the Council Papers in the Secretary's Office; the Letter is in these words.

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Then the Governour acquainted the Board, that according to Mr. Schuyler's Desire, He had transmitted the said Propositions, with a Duplicate of the above Letters to the Governours of Virginia and MaryLand. And that by his Letter of the 14th of Decemr. last, He had signified to the President that he was willing to Know their Sentiments upon those Propositions before he communicated them to this Board; That the Governour of Virginia having returned an Answer or Remonstrance, (which came to the Governour's hands Yesterday by the MaryLand Post under a flying Seal,) to the President of New York, upon the subject matter of Indian affairs contained in the Letter & Propositions above mentioned, the Governour proposes that the said Remonstrance which contains many things worthy of some Attention may be read, which was done accordingly, and ordered to be entered on the Minutes at large, being as follows:

WILLIAMSBURG, January 25th, 1719–20.

SIR,—On the 2d instant I received a certain Paper, giving an account of a Conference held at Albany, on the 7th & 9th of November last, between your Commrs. for Indian affairs and some Sachims of the five Nations, and as the same came handed to me from Philadelphia, without any Letter on the part of your Govmt., to introduce and Explain the meaning of sending such a Paper hither. I should scarce have taken it to have been transmitted to me from the President & Council of New York, had not Governour Keith communicated to me the Copy of your Letter to him upon that Subject, wherein you mention, that it is by Advice of the Council that those Copys are sent as well to the Governours of Virginia & MaryLand and South Carolina as to him, and wherein you are pleased to express your self in these words, viz: "And their immediate Answers is ex-

pected with yours." The Account too contained in the said Paper might have well caused me to doubt whether it was genuine, because when you vouchsaf'd me the Honour to write to me in August last, you then promised to take Notice of the Memorial, given in at New York by Colo. Robinson in behalf of this Govmt., and gave me to expect that you would, at the next meeting of the Indians with your Commrs. press them to discover who that Chief man of Virginia was that had (as your Indians declared in the Conferrence at Albany on the 19th Day of June last,) invited them to come to wage War upon our ffrontiers, and had promised to assist them in the Undertaking with ammunition. This must needs appear to you a very treasonable Practice against the Peace of this Colony, so that I could not but think it deserved the attention of such of his Maty's Servants as had it most in their power to detect the Conspirators, especially since your Govermt. was formerly applied to upon the Occasion, but not peeiving one Word opened by your Commrs. to the Indians on that Head, I could hardly imagine that the said Paper contained a just Account of your Negotiations.

But to come to the Point, and to give you an Answer on the part of this Government. In your said Letter to Mr. Keith you are pleased to observed that Your Indians think themselves slighted by the Governments to the Southward, that this may prove of ill Consequence, and therefore sending Us Governours Copys of your Sachims Demands, you conclude with saying that our immediate Answer is expected; By which I can infer nothing less than a justifying your Savages, and threatening no longer to interpose your Endeavours to restrain them from infesting these Southern Governmts., or falling upon our Indian Allies unless we will submit to their Terms; but I beseech you, out of a Regard to his Maty's Subjects in these parts to keep them from such Attempts till I have fairly stated the Case, and then leave you and all indifferent Persons to judge whether your Indians have Cause to Complain of this Governmt., or we of them.

In the first place I cannot but wonder to see fellow Subjects indulging even to a Suspicion of Encouragement, those Savages in their haughty Demands of having all the King's Governours on this Continent dance many hundred of miles to Albany to treat there upon every Caprice of theirs; And I with Admiration observe that your Commissioners (some whereof, if I mistake not their names, have been of long standing for the Indian Affairs at Albany, and even you yourself for many years at the Head of them,) suffer the Sachims of the five Nations to go away with the Notion of their being ill treated by these Southern Govermts.; Certainly, if those Gentlemen would have consulted the Journals of their own proceedings, they might have found somewhat to argue in behalf of Virginia. However, I hope it is not yet too late to remonstrate upon that Head, and therefore I shall take this Occasion to remind them of some Passages.

I shall not now run back to the Behaviour of your Indians on these Frontiers in former Governours times, nor herein trouble you with

a long Enumeration of their Continual infractions of solemn Treaties which they had made from time to time with this Goverment, having laid a full State thereof before your Governour when I was at New York. I will begin with their actions in these parts only, during my Administration, chusing not to dwell upon petty Roberies and single Murders which have been frequently committed by their like Skulking Parties, but to instance only some flagrant Facts too notorious to be denyed.

In the year 1712 & 1713, They were actually in these parts assisting the Tuscarouroes, who had massacred in cold Blood some hundreds of the English and were then warring against us, and they have, at this very day, the Chief Murderers, with the greatest part of that Nation seated under their protection near Susquehanna River, whither they removed them, when they found they could no longer support them against the fforce which the English brought upon them in these parts.

During the Tuscouroro War, about two hundred of your Indians set upon our Virginia Indian Traders, as they were going to the Southern Indians with a Carravan of at least eighty Horses loaded, And after having killed one of our People and shot most of their Horses they made Booty of all the Goods, declaring their Reason for so doing was because They did not carry their Ammunition to the Tuscouroroes, and this Plunder was so publickly vended to the Northward, that it was no Secret to your people at Albany what a villainous part they had been acting here with the English; And whether such an action be not at this day an incontestible Truth. I dare appeal to you yourself, notwithstanding your Commrs. may be willing out of some politick views, to conceal this piece of your Indians Treachery.

In April 1717, while I was treating in person upon our Frontiers with the Chief of the Cattawbraes and other Southern Indians, (who were certainly at that time under the immediate protection of this Government, having then delivered into my Custody all their Fire Arm, with some Hostages,) a Party of your Indians well Knowing that I was present, and learning from the Tuscouroroes the Business we were met upon, took the Opportunity of the disarmed Condition of those Cattawbra's to surprize and murder several of them in the Night, and to run off with a prisoner or two. Upon this Occasion, the Governmt. of Virginia sent Capt. Christopher Smith that Summer to New York, to expostulate with the five Nations upon several parts of their Behaviour towards this Colony, and to reclaim the prisoners taken from hence, and in the Conference He had with them at Albany, in the presence of your Governour on the 16th and 17th of June, their Sachims readily owned, that their People had been concerned in the action complained of, and had brought off one Woman prisoner, but making a Sham Excuse of their not Knowing that the Indians they fell upon were in Alliance with the English, and alledging that their prisoner had made her Escape. We were forced to be contented with their bear Promise of not Suffering their People for the future to come out a fighting this way to annoy any

of the English or their Friends, but Capt. Smith was scarce returned to Virginia when a considerable Body of their Warriours were actually upon their March this way ward, and the Accounts I received of their Design, made me hasten away to the Northward to consult with the neighbouring Governours upon measures that might more effectually secure his Maty's Subjects and Allies from these Attempts of your Indians.

To Judge whether I had Grounds to be alarmed at this march of your Indians, I refer you to your Albany Journals of the 28th of August & 15th of September 1717, whereby it plainly appears that a Body of four or five hundred of their Young Warriors were in that month of August advanced as far as Sasquehannah River, and that they Openly declared their Design was to march directly to Virginia to make War upon our Indians; And it seems a second Promise was there made on the 2d of September, to Lawrence Clauson, your Interpreter, that they would desist from molesting our Allies, and bend their Course to the Westward against Indians above six hundred miles from any English Settlement, but the event has shewn that this Promise was no sincerer than the former made to Capt. Smith, for they forthwith passing on this side of the Mountains directed their Course in the Cattawbra Country, and there fell upon a Company of about one hundred and forty Men, Women and Children of those Indians, And a remarkable occurrence will prove them to be of the same Nation with those who were assaulted a few months before when I was present. For the above mentioned Woman Prisoner having made her Escape, after abundance of cruel usage from the Mohocks, came in to me almost famished with Cold and Hunger, about the middle of December 1717, and I cloathing her sent her home to her own Country, and this very Woman was of that number of the one hundred & forty, and carried off again captive to the Northward, for she in 1718 made her Escape again, and came in a second time to me through Pensilvania and Mary-Land, with the Passports of Mr. Logan & Coll. Addison.

After their Exploits with the Cattawbras, they were during the year 1718, continually hovering about our Christianna Indians Settlement, and tho' I sent out to invite them into a Treaty with me, they would not come to hearken to any Terms, answering me very haughtily that I must go to Albany to treat, and instantly demanding that I should turn the Christianna Indians from under the Protection of our Fort. This was what I could not in Honour nor Conscience agree to, because I knew that when these Tributary Indians of ours yielded to the proposal of this Government in the year 1713, for quitting the Lands and ffort they were then possessed of within the inhabited part of this Colony, and removing without all our Plantations in Order to awe the skulking parties of foreign Indians which at that time infested our Frontiers. They expressly stipulated with me that the English should build and garrison a ffort at their new Settlement, to serve as a Place of Refuge for them in case they should be overpowered by their Enemies, so that finding

them now by such like Threats in imminent Danger, I was instead of turning them away obliged to receive them into the ffort.

After your Indians found themselves not strong enough to attempt any thing upon our Christianna Indians in their new situation, They marched home in May 1719, openly threatening to return again with a greater force to try the strength of our Fort, and having taken their rout through our Inhabitants, they marched as through an Enemy's Country, living on ffree Quarters, and committing several Robberies and Outrages on their way, and that we might understand They intended to continue their Course. They in their way home, stopt on the 20th of May at the Connoy Town, under the Govmt. of Pennsylvania, there send for one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Chester, and upon his (Mr. John Cartlidges) Arrival they sit down down before him in a grand Council of War, produce fifteen prisoners, bid him discourse with two of them that spoke English. He finds them Virginians born, and intercedes for their lives & liberties; they refuse his request, & in fine tell him they had made a clear path to pass & repass to & from the Southward, having removed all obstacles out of the way, and that they expected to have free recourse for their Peple amongst the English Plantations, whilst they were making war.

Soon after they returned in several parties carrying themselves very rudely to our outward Inhabitants, & in the month of July last, they approached Christianna & ravaged our Corn fields close to the Fort there, upon which our Indians sallied out and a Skirmish ensued, wherein were two of ours and four of yours Killed. In September following they came in the night & lay in Ambush before the gate of the Fort, & at the opening thereof they shot the first person that came ont, and kept firing upon the Fort until the English got to the great Guns, & so scared them away without any further mischief done at that time.

At length I found means to perswade one of their War Captains, (who calling himself Connaughtoora,) to come in with ten more to a Council held here at Williamsburg, on the ninth of December last, where I with abundance of civil treatment, endeavoured to engage him to carry a Belt of peace to their ffive Nations in behalf of our Christianna Indians, but he haughtily refused the same, and answered that they would not be at peace with them upon any Terms, however I prevailed upon him to carry it with this proposal; That the ffive Nations should observe their ancient Treaty with this Government so far as not to come among the English Plantations, & particularly that none of their Warriours should approach within twenty miles of our Fort at Christianna.

Now, Sir, having laid before you a faithful account of your Indians behaviour in these parts, during my Administration, give me leave to reason with you a little thereupon; Is their close Confederacy with the Tuscourroroes, any ways agreeable to the five Nations Answer which Laurence Clauson reports to your Commissioners on the 6th of May 1712, & to be taken for the assistance promised to reduce those Murderers? or is the reason they gave for plundering our Traders a

Testimony of their acting for the English? Can their forbearance with the Cattawbras so long as these were making War upon South Carolina, and their continual attacks upon them ever since they have been engaged for that Province, be look'd upon as a faithful observance of their engagements to your Governour on the last of August, 1715? Or is it creditable that they should not guess the Cattawbras to be our friends, when they saw me the Day before come out with six persons only to meet a hundred of them? Is not their marching through our Settlements a manifest breach of their treaty with Virginia? and their continual attacks upon our tributary Indians so many violations of their repeated promises? Can they charge this Colony with ever injuring or molesting one of them? And if they will perpetually haunt us, alarming and doing mischief to our people, need they wonder that we often follow them with complaints, tho' they in their Conference on the 19th of June last, would make our complaining a crime, & your Commissioners are pleased to term it a troubling of your Province?

But perhaps you may urge what I have already been told on the part of your Govrmt., that the Indians are strangers to our refined notions of Honour & Justice, & yt their Savage Nature will not bear reasoning upon their Conduct; however, let me argue the Case with a person that presides over a civilized people, who by their situation are the only proper Conservators of that peace which the five Nations have covenanted to observe towards all his Majesty's Subjects & Allies on this Continent.

I have given serious attention to your Conferences at Albany, and the Transactions of Indian affairs there, and cannot but take Notice how the five Nations have brought your Government to confer with them in a more submissive and soothing Stile than they were formerly treated with, even when they were much more numerous, and the English less powerful on this Continent; ffor I gather from attested Records about thirty or forty years ago, sundry Instances of their being boldly taxed with Injuries done our King's Subjects, and of their being sharply reproved and severely threatened for the same, to all which they then submitted with humble promises of amendment, and thanking the English for being so mercifull as to forgive them; but Now your Commrs. are either afraid or unwilling to urge upon those people their late Violences committed against the Southern Governments, to remonstrate to them their many Infractions of their Treaties and Promises, or to take the least notice of the Plunder and Captives which they have returned with from this Colony; Nay, They represent us Governours, (in one of their letters to Brigadier Hunter,) as if We chose to clamour upon those Occasions, only to put your province to trouble and expence, and to every remonstrance of your injuries, the concluding answers we receive is, that We must forthwith repair in person, or by our Deputies to Albany, to compound and make up the breach there; Nor will preliminaries be admitted of, but it seems to be expected that without conditions we first appear to pay our homage and tribute, for when I was last at New York, I offered but two preliminary Articles proposed as the

Basis of a Treaty which the Government of Virginia should for once, send to conclude at Albany, nor did they contain any other Condition than what had been already stipulated in former treaty's, vizt.: That they should not pass on this side the High Ridge of Mountains to Concern themselves with the English or their neighbouring Indians, but as we had experienced that the agreement of the Sachims Signified little without the Concurrence of the young men, I judged it Convenient to insist that these should previously give their Consent to those two Articles. Tho' I left those Preliminaries about two years agoe at New York, in Writing, I have not yet understood that your Commrs. ever touched upon them, and I cannot but observe with Surprize that you suffer without a Reply, the Sachim of the Oneydes to tell you and the rest of the Commissioners to your Faces, on the 19th of June last, that you never before that day acquainted them, that the Indians they had been warring against (which were those bordering upon as far on this side of the mountains,) were in League with any of his Majestys Colonies.

After this Government had been at the Charge of a hundred pounds in sending Captain Smith to Albany to expostulate with your Indians, and I myself had been at a greater Expence in going to New York to offer Proposals; Surely if they had been communicated to them, 'tis I, not they that have Reason to complain of no Answer being yet returned, and I hope upon better Consideration, you'll say, your Indians have not been slighted by Virginia, and will reflect that 'tis hardly to be expected that I should attend them at Albany upon a fruitless Negotiation, until I have an Answer to the preliminaries which I delivered to your Governour; as to the Burden of your Indians Song, that Albany must be the only place for their treating with the English and their Allies, I must frankly tell you, that your allowing (not to say encouraging) them to insist upon that haughty Demand, however you may fancy it raises the Reputation of your Province, is far from strengthing it, or acting for the Honour of the British Nation in General. What? Are They not to stir one Foot to treat with any of his Majestys Governmts., and yet will run a thousand miles to treat with a petty Nation of Indians? Believe me, Sir, This Treatment lessens the English in the Eye of both Pagan & Christian World, for not only our tributary and neighbouring Indians begin to grow more insolent since they perceive we bear with this presumption of your Indians, but I also found in Discourse not long ago with some French Traders, that they conceived a very mean Opinion of those Governments from hearing that we were so managed by the five Nations.

Thus far I have thought fit to let you Know my Sentiments on the Behaviour of your Indians, and what might have been Expected from the Persons you employ to confer wt them. It remains that I now tell you what the Resolutions of this Government are, Notwithstanding I press'd, as tho' I were a Stranger to all that I have now remonstrated to you, yet I could not prevail either upon our Council or Assembly to be at the Expence of sending again to Albany to re-

new the Covenant Chain with your Indians there; but not the contrary, They have advised that the Militia of all our Frontier Counties should be more frequently disciplined, and kept in a Readiness to act and to oppose your Indians in case they attempt to march through and annoy our Settlements any more; So that if your Indian Warriours will continue their Insolence they may soon meet with a Rebuff, for I do assure them they will have to encounter 8 or 900 Men of our Frontier Counties, without bringing any of the Low Land Counties to the Action, and when once the Blow is struck, and We are involved in a Ware with the five Nations, I leave you to consider whether his Majesty will allow your province to stand Newter and carry on your Trade with them.

No man need put me in mind of the ill Consequences which a War is like to bring upon the Out Settlements of all these Governments. I am dreadfully enough possessed with the apprehensions thereof, and for that Reason have now taken the pains to state our Case thus particularly to you, and do earnestly exhort and intreat you heartly to interpose your good offices to put a stop to the dangerous Courses of your Indians this way. I, for my part, shall do my utmost to put off the evil Day, having given Express orders to the Officers of our Militia to endeavour by all fair means to perswade them to march clear of our in habited Plantations, and to be very cautious that our People act not otherwise then upon the defensive; But, You are to understand that in an affair of this Nature, a Governour of Virginia has to steer between Scylla and Charybdis, either an Indian or a Civil War, for the famous Insurrection in this Colony called Bacon's Rebellion, was occasioned purely by the Governour and Council refusing to let the People go out against the Indians, who at that time annoyed the Frontiers, and it seems as if the same Humour was again arising in Virginia, for I have this year received divers Remonstrances signed by great numbers of our Inhabitants, wherein they display a multitude of Injuries they daily receive from the Northern Indians, and pray that measures may be taken for repelling their Insolency.

I could add a great deal more Reasoning upon the general Interest of the English with respect to the Indians on the Back of all his Majesty's Plantations on this Continent, and might argue how destructive this Conduct of the ffive Nations is to that Ballance of Power which we Christians ought to preserve among our neighbouring Heathen; but I hope I have said enough at this time to induce you to exert the Power which I'm satisfied you must have over your Indians, and to restrain them from infesting these parts any more. So no longer to tire you with this subject, I conclude wt. much Respect,

Sir, your most obedt. humble Servant,

A. SPOTSWOOD.

Then the Governour presented to the Board the Draught of an Answer to the Presidt. of New York's Letter and Propositions above mentioned, in behalf of this Colony, which being read, was with

some Additions agreed to be a proper Answer on the part of this province, and is as follows:

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At a Council held At Philadelpia, March the 22d, 1719.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM KEITH, Esqr., Governour.

Richard Hill, Anthony Palmer,
William Trent, Jonathan Dickinson,
Isaac Norris, James Logan, Secretary.
Samuel Preston,

Present also David Lloyd, Esqr., Chief Justice at the Govrs. Desire.

The Governour acquainted the Board of his Design to visit the Counties of New Castle, Kent & Sussex upon Delaware, and that He had called the Council together, at this time, to know if any thing occurred to any of the Members of the Board, that might be necessary to be done before his Departure from hence upon his intended Journey.

The Governour also desired the Opinion of the Board, whether seeing upon the late Repeal of the Laws for Constituting the Courts of Quarter Sessions, Common Pleas, and of the Supreme or provincial Court, it was judged necessary by this Board that new Commissions should be issued for holding the said Courts of Quarter Sessions & Common Pleas, and that the time when the said Supreme or provincial Court was appointed to be held by the Law lately repealed was now at hand, it might be necessary to issue new Commissions to the Justices of the said Court? Which being fully considered and debated, it was the Opinion of the Board, that the Governour should issue new Commissions to the Justices of the said Supreme or provincial Court, authorizing and requiring them to hold a Supreme Court of Law, on the same Days on which the said Court way appointed to be held by the Law lately repealed, And the Chief Justice, at the Governours desire, undertook to prepare a proper Form of such Commissions. Then the Council was adjd.

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At a Council held at Philadelpia., June the 8th, 1720.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM KEITH, Esqr., Governour.

Richard Hill, Jonathan Dickinson,
William Trent, Colonel John ffrench,
Isaac Norris, James Logan, Secretary.
Samuel Preston,

The Governour laid before the Board a Petition from several persons, Inhabitants on the South side of and adjacent to the River

Schuylkill, to the Assembly of this Province, which Petition was referred by the Assembly to the Consideration of the Governour & this Board, and complains "That the Petitioners having been formerly and are this present year rated by the Commissioners and Assessors of the County of Philadelphia, and that now a new Demand is made upon them by the Officers appointed for collecting the County Rates and Levies within the County of Chester, and praying that a Division Line may be run between the said Counties, and that the Petitioners may be answerable for County Levies only in the County of Philadelphia as formerly," the said Petition was referred to James Logan, Esqr., Secretary, and one of the Commissioners of Property, to inquire into the Situation and Case of the Petitioners, and to make a Report thereof unto the Board as soon as conveniently may be. A Resolution of the House of Representatives, dated the 4th day of May last, was laid before the Board, and read in these words.

May 4, 1720.

Resolved, that considering the present Circumstances of this province, this House is of opinion, that for the present the Governor be desired to open and hold a Court of Equity for this Province, with the assistance of such of his Council as he shall think fit, except such as have heard the same Cause in any inferiour Court.

A true Copy, Signed by Order,

MAURICE LISLIE, Ck. Synod.

And some Debates arising upon the subject matter of the said Resolution, being of great Moment and Importance to the Inhabitants of this Colony, it was referred to further Consideration.

Then was read a Representation by the Commissioners and Assessors or the County of Chester to the Justices of the said County, together with an Address of the said Justices to the honoble the Governour, submitting the Subject matter of the said Representation wholly to the Governour's Care and Conduct. The Representation sets forth, that the Commissioners and Assessors of the County of Chester, being by Law impowered to lay Assessments upon the Inhabitants of the said County, for defraying the incumbent Charges thereof; but that a considerable Number of Persons, whose names are thereunto annexed, called the adjacent Inhabitants of the Townships of New Garden, who used to be rated by the Commissioners & Assessors of the said County, and paid their respective proportions accordingly, do now refuse to pay the same, because of their being taxed in New Castle county, and threatened to be distrained upon by reason of the Refusal to pay the County Levies to the officers appointed to collect the same within the said County of New Castle; and prays that Care may be taken for the Relief of the said Inhabitants from the Incursions like to be made upon them by the County of New Castle, in manner aforesaid.

There was also read a Petition of the Shop Keepers and others, Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia, setting forth the Loss they sustain through the practice of the present Master of the Vendue, in selling and retailing at public Vendue Shop Goods to the value

61:147

Albany the 19th June 1719

May it please your Excellency

our last to your Excell.cy was the 16th Instant with copy of the Proposition made by the onneydes, this day came here the Sachims and other Indians of the Mohogs to whom those of oneyde we acquainted with your Ex.ys order in Coun. and Memorial in behalf of the Gov.r of Pensilvania their answer is here Inclosed to which we take leave to refer, untill we Shall Recive your Ex.ys further orders, with Submision to your Ex.y we are humbly of opinion that it will be but a little purpose to Send Lonbreak Clace to go among the five nations to acq.t them as we have now done to those two Nations with said order in Council & memoriall for your Excell.cy is Sinceable what Regard and obedience they paid to your Ex.ys Comands two years ago on the same Subject we are Surprized that the Gov.r of Pensilvania and other his maj.ty Gov.rs through whose Territorys the five nations travell in their going & Returning from fighting do not themselves prevent & hinder them by faire means from fighting ag.t the Indians to the Southward, Since they affirm that the Christians Incourage and furnish them with provision in all their travells. but it Seems that they are rather Inclind to trouble your Ex.y and put this province to Charge with what they may Easely prevent themselves if they'l be at a little Expence

We Remain with Respect

May it Pleas your Ex.y

Your Excell.cys most humble Serv.ts

Ja.: Schuijler
John Rip
Peeter Van Brugh
Myndert Schuyler
John Schuyler

N. Y. Sec. 12

For

His Excellency Robert Hunter Esq.r
Capt. Generall & Gov.r & in Chiefe of the
Provinces of New york New Jersey &c.a
at
Newyork.

Present
Coll. Peter Schuyler
Coll. John Riggs
Coll. John Schuyler
Major Myndt Schuyler
Capt. Peter van Brugh

At a Meeting of the Comrs of the Indian affairs in albany the 19th day of Iune 1719

Proposition made by the Comrs of the Indian affairs in albany to the Sachems & fighting men of the Mohogs & onnydes

Brethren

We have by order of his Excellency our Govr Sent for you to acquaint you what Complaints he has Received from the Severall Governmts to the Southward and Glad we are that you are come to hear what we have to Say

The Memoriall Sent to his Excellency by the Govr of Pensilvania was Repeated and that his Excy Expects you will not make away with any of the prisoners Lately taken by you because his Excy is Informd they belong to Indians who are under protection of the King of Great Britain and that his Excy and all the Governours under his Majesty to the Southwd desire that they do not go for the future to fight against any of the Indians in Alliance with any of his Majs Subjects, and we desire that you acquaint what we have Said to the Rest of the three Nations for which we give a belt of wampum

Answer of the fighting men

Arreje Speaker

Brethren

We are Surprized that our Brethren to the Southward have desird you to forbid us to fight against those Indians of whom we have taken Some prisoners for ten days before we attacked those Indians they had taken 14 themselves of us they Sent away to with a vessell and 4 made their Escape whose track we followd and so we came to the Settlement of those Indians who

Who Live beyond the bounds and Limitts of any of his
Maj.ty Colonies to the Southward, and
one side of the tree & wee on the other it must
fall downe, meaning that the Christians to the southward
war against those very people they have now attacked

We wonder there comes again Complaints against us
as there was also two years ago for we are not Soon
home but we hear of it, and on our Return home
we came by that fort called Christiana where it was
alleadged we had Killd at that time Some of the
Indians in League with his Maj.ty Subjects to the southw.d
and now one of the principall men there desired us as
we came by to fall on these very Indians and offered us
Powder Lead &.c for he Said when there was any mischief
done the said Indians alleadged that it was Committed
by the five Nations, but he beleeves now that these
Indians do it themselves for which Reason he desired us
to fight against them

Brethren

It seems Strange to us that you make Inquiry
how we came by yr. prisoner which Speak English
will plainly tell you which way we came by the prisoner
that understand English, he was Run away from his
Master with a white Servant & we happened to meet
with them and brought them before a great man who
as we Suppose was a Justice who took the white Servant
and Sent him to his Master, but Said he could not keep
nor give any orders about the Indian Since he was not
Subject to the Laws & gave him over to us, we do partly
know from whence these Complaints come on the River
of Sushohannah we Mett with the messenger who was
Sent here two year ago to Complain against us who we
Suppose is the occasion of these Complaints we now hear
altho' we desired him not to write any Storie about us
the prisoners we have now brought to bring thirteen in all
we have given away among our families in Stead of those
who are dead

Then Canachquanje Sachim of onnyde Stood up and Said

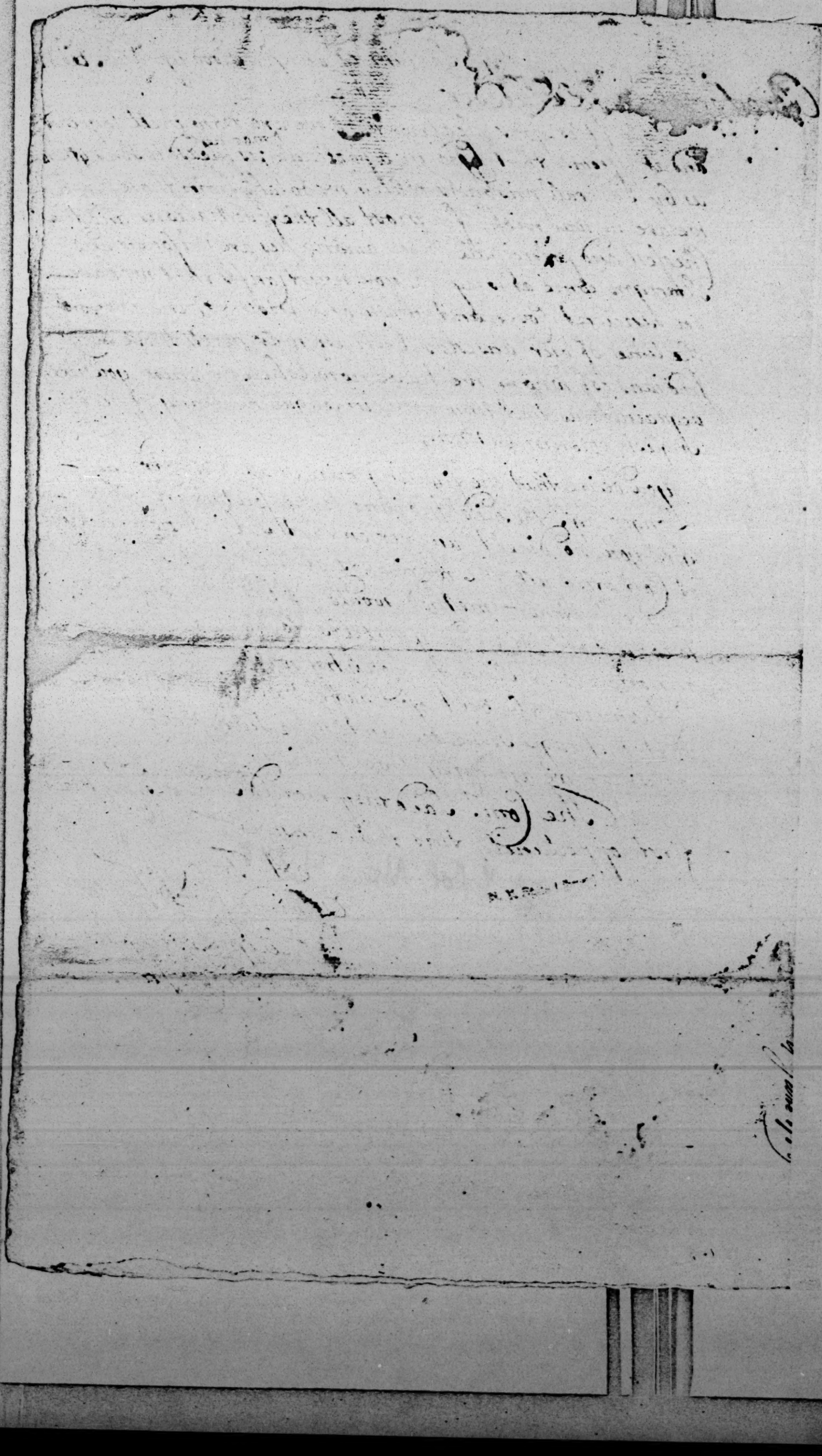
Brother Corlaer & Quidder

It is gods pleasure that we are now mett together and it seems that God in a particular manner is pleasd to Strengthen us by Severall prisoners which we do take from those people we are in war with, for most all the five nations and the Chiefest and principall men among us are prisoners and Strangers come among us. you must confs that we have an ancient Covenant with one another, and have from the time of our ansestors been in war with those very Indians of whom we have now taken prisoner, you never acquainted us that they were in league with any of his maj.ty English Colonies but now,

you desire that the fighting men Shall not war any longer agt the said Indians to the southward, we can give you no direct answer on that Subject now because it Concerns all the warriours of the five nations but the most proper method would be to Send for them to come here, or Send yourselfs to have a meeting in onnondage or Sinnekes Country with them and do Return you the belt you have now given us to form that message Since we cant take Such matter as this on us for we are only two nations

The Com.rs Said they would Send his Mj.ty by the first opperturnity this their answer

A True Copy
Examind per
Philip Livingston Sec.y
of y.e Ind.n affairs



Present
Lt. Gov. Colden
Lt. Gov. Schuyler
Ch. Clyler
Peter van Brugh

# Att a meeting of the Comrs. of the Indian affairs in Albany the 25th of September 1719

Several of the sachims and other Indians of the Sinnekes being come to this City who say by Chyengiarachka their Speaker

Brethren

We have an ancient Covenant with you (meaning with this Governmt.) and have also an alliance with the far Indians comeing to this place, who come also & visitt us on our hunting and Elsewhere who give often Presents to us and we in that manner to them and wampum being now Scarce we desire you therefore to furnish us with Blankets powder and amunition wherewith we may treat with them instead of wampum, give five bever skins

Brethren

We hear very often bad Reports from our Brethren who live to the Southward that you Design to distroy us Some of us give credit to it and some not. but that powder is Sold at soe Extravagent rate Induces us to believe these Reports but if you furnish us with a Sufficient quantity of powder and amunition will banish Such Reports. Not that this powder we want for our hunting but what we desird above is to be layd in Store to treat with the said far Indians.

Last year we desird to have a Smith & a man to go with him which was granted us for which we give thanks and now we desire again to have a Smith and a man who Can Speak our Language perfectly well. that he may Send you what Intelligence comes among us. what we desire is not a new thing and believe you thought we should desire to have a Smith and hope you'l not put us off and write to New York for you cant grant our Request

All

Present
John Rigot
Hend.k Hansen
Joh.s Schuyler
Rob.t Livingston jun.r
Myndt Schuyler
John Cuyler

Att a meeting of the Comrs of the Indian affairs in Albany the 29th of September 1719

The Commissionrs answer to the Sinnekes

Brethren

You have desired us to furnish you with Powder & amunition for the use of your hunting which we now give you to banish the false Reports brought to you by the Indians who live to the southn we wonder how you can give any credit to such Reports for we are in a firm Covenant with you and should we break that, dont give credit to it, before we our selves send you word of it, we Expect from you like manner to acquaint us with any Evil you shall know may threathen us.

The Smith you desire to have to work for you we grant, that he may now go up with you, with the young men one whereof Shaker your Language well so he may send us a true account of what news may come among you, we desire you to be kind to him & assist in his Employ and be helping to them to gett up the Smiths Tools & Stones,

The said Indians Says

Brethren

We have told you formerly that Severall times there comes news to us from the southward with cry of alarm that the English with an army are Comeing to cut off the five Nations, the same the French Indians who come to visitt us, which makes a great uneasyness among us many of our people give credit to it because the Govern. is departed without telling us how it is going, and we understand that Coll. Schuyler is in his

Com-

Roon but is also gone from hence without Sending us word, wee desire if it be possible that Coll. Schuyler may come up here this fall and that in the mean time you might Send for the uppermost Indians to come down and that we may Speak together in this place and that Enquiry may bemade in their Reports to quiet the minds of the five Nations

We Return you thanks for granting us a Smith and a present of ammunition

Answer of the Comissioners

Brethren

We doubt whether Coll. Schuyler will meet you this fall however we Shall Send him forthwith your proposalls, and acquaint you with what answer he Shall Send us.

Tis to your telling us that his Ex.cy was gone without telling you a word of his going, is what we wonder at for his Ex.cy has order'd us to Send you word of his going, and we have Sent you notice of it by Peeniperaderat and Several other Sachems of Canage with Seaven hands of wampum ——. who Since told us that they have performd that message

A True Copy taken out of the minutes & Examined by

Philip Livingston Dep.y
to the Ind. Affairs

*M. de Vaudreuil to the Council of Marine.*

I am in receipt of the letter the Council did me the honor to write me on the 24th of May last.

I continue to give all my attention to maintain peace among the Nations of the Upper Country.

I dispatched Captain de St Pierre and Ensign de Linctot with some soldiers in the month of September of last year, to establish a post at Point Chagouamigon on Lake Superior, because the Indians of the Sauteux Nation who reside there, and those of the same tribe at Kioueouenau, having publicly threatened the Bay tribes to revenge on them the death of their Chiefs killed in the Fox war, it became necessary that there should be among them people capable of diverting them from this design, the execution of which might have caused war among all the Nations. Sieur de St Pierre, who has great influence among those of the Sault, has succeeded so effectually in tranquillizing them, that they no longer think of any thing but peace.

Three deputies from the Fox tribe, who arrived this year at Montreal in company with a Kikapss Chief who was sent by his people and the Mascoutins, came to assure me that they were all disposed to preserve peace with all the Nations, and had surrendered all the prisoners they had taken during the last war. In fact, all the tribes who happened to be at Montreal when these Chiefs spoke to me, admitted that they had no more to ask of them. All would, therefore, be peace in this Continent had it not been for the war which always continues between the Ilinois, the Kikapss and the Mascoutins, in which the Foxes are now involved, because the Ilinois have attacked them on divers occasions since the last year, and killed and made prisoners of several of that Nation, regardless of what those have done for them in sending back to them, on eight different occasions, the prisoners whom the Kikapss had taken from them, and whom they presented to the Foxes, who, in restoring these prisoners to liberty, had always instructed them to say, on the part of their Chiefs, that if they were disposed for peace they had only to come to their village, where they would be safe. As these excuses on the part of this Nation have appeared to me reasonable, and as the Kikaps also represented that he did not commence hostilities, but that the Illinois had attacked him at the time he entertained no idea except to live in peace with all the Nations, and being, moreover, informed of the truth of all these facts, I thought proper to treat them favorably; But I gave them to understand that this peace must be made, and in order to conclude it, they must prevail on their Allies, the Sacs, to labor to that end; I have recommended them not to make any movement against the Illinois Nation pending this negotiation; they promise to inform those that sent them of my pleasure, and to do all in their power to prevail on them to conform themselves thereunto. But it is to be feared that these good dispositions will change, when on returning home they will have learned that a party of forty Illinois, who had just struck a blow, having fallen in on their way with the Foxes, Kikapss and Mascoutins, where they were summer-hunting together, had been so completely surrounded that not one of them escaped, twenty of them having been killed on the spot, and as many taken prisoners.

As this affair will have engaged these three Tribes to organize a large force for the purpose of attacking their enemy in his own country, it will be impossible to conclude this peace unless the officer commanding at the Illinois find means to prevail on that nation to take steps to

secure it. I have much less trouble in keeping the Five Iroquois Nations in their present favorable dispositions towards the French, than in managing all the other Nations of the Upper Country, and in having peace maintained among them.

I should not have thought of sending the Council the Belt the Five Iroquois Nations gave in 1717 for his Majesty, had it not been presented on the occasion of his happy accession to the Throne. I therefore conform to the order of the Council not to send any more such Belts.

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I learn from the last letters that have arrived from the Miamis, that Sieur de Vincennes having died in their village, these Indians had resolved not to move to the River S$^{t}$ Joseph and to remain where they are.

As this resolution is very dangerous, on account of the facility they will have of communicating with the English who are incessantly distributing Belts in secret among all the Nations, to attract them to themselves by means of certain Iroquois runners and others in their pay, I had designed Sieur Dubuison for the command of the post of the Ouyatanons, and that he should, on going thither, employ his credit among the Miamis so as to determine that Nation to proceed to the River S$^{t}$ Joseph, or, if not willing to leave, that it should remain at its place of residence in order to counteract the effect of all those Belts it was but too frequently receiving, and which, as they caused eight or ten Miami canoes to go this year to trade at Orange, might finally induce all that Nation to follow their example.

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VAUDREUIL.

October 28$^{th}$, 1719.

## *Reverend Father Aubery on the Boundary of New France and New England.*

Memoir of the Reverend Father Aubry, Jesuit Missionary of Canada, on the Boundary of New France and of New England. January, 1720.

It having been provided, by some articles of the Peace, that Acadia in its entirety, up to its limits and its dependencies, should be conceded to the English, and, moreover, that the limits of that territory and of all the others of that country should be determined as soon as possible, in order that it may be known what is the property of the English and of the French, and what Indians are deemed to belong to each, it became necessary to cause the said limits to be settled so as not to expose the English or the French to encroach on, or retain contrary to the articles of the peace, a territory not belonging to them. We, therefore, sent to the Court a map, the most exact that could be seen, of the Country of Acadia, with a Memoir indicative of the disposition of that Acadian territory, and of the other lands lying on the opposite sea-coast, corresponding with those of the River S$^{t}$ Lawrence. We explained therein that through ignorance of the situation of these lands the English might deprive us of, and the Court cede to them, what does in no wise belong to Acadia.

At a Council held at Philadelphia November the 9th 1719.

Present

The Honorable William Keith Esqr Governour

Jasper Yeates
Richard Hill
Isaac Norris
Samuel Preston
Anthony Palmer
Jonathan Dickinson
Colonel John French

James Logan Secretary

Present also David Lloyd Esqr Chief Justice at the Governours Desire.

The Proclamation ordered to be prepared at last Council was read, and with some Amendmts ordered to be engrossed, sealed, published, and printed.

The Governour laid before the Board an Order of the Privy Council of Great Britain for repealing divers Laws of this Province, which is as follows

At the Council Chamber Whitehall the 21st of July 1719.

Present

Their Excellencys the Lords Justices

Abp of Canterbury — Lord Privy Seal — Duke of Roxburgh
Lord Chancellor — Lord Steward
Lord President — Mr Secretary Craggs
Earl of Sunderland — Mr Chancellor of the Dutchy
Earl of Stair — General Wills

Upon reading this Day at the Board a Representation from the Lords Commissioners of Trade & Plantations dated the 8th of this instant setting forth their having had under Consideration several Acts past in Pensilvania, entituled as follows viz.

passed betwen 14th Oct. 1712 & 29th Jan. 1713 — An Act for amending divers Laws therein mentioned

passed betweem 14th Oct. 1714 & 28th May 1716. — An Act of Privileges to a Freeman
An Act for improvering religious Societys to buy, hold, and enjoy Lands Tenements &c.
An Act for establishing the Courts of Quarter Sessions in this Province
An Act for establishing the several Courts of Common Pleas in this Province
An Act for erecting a Supreme or Provincial Court of Law and Equity in this Province
An Act for corroborating the circular Line betwen the Counties of Chester & New Castle.
An Act for the Ease of such as Conscientiously scruple to take the solemn Affirmation formerly allowed in Great Britain
An Act for the better ascertaining the Practice of the Courts of Judicature in this Province
An Act for laying a Duty on Wines Rum & Brandy & Spirits, Cyder and Hopps imported.

An Act for laying a Duty on Negroes imported into this Province

And the said Lords Commissioners having the Opinion of Mr. West one of his Majesties Council learned in the Law upon the same, do humbly present the said Acts as proper to be repealed: Their Excellencys the Lords Justices in Council taking the same into Consideration, are pleased, pursuant to the Powers reserved to his Majesty in the Charter of Propriety granted to William Penn Esqr. to declare their Disallowance of the said Acts; And according to their Excellencys Pleasure thereupon expressed, the said Acts are hereby repealed and declared void and of none Effect; Whereof the Deputy Governour, Council and Assembly of the said Province, and all others whom it may concern, are to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly

James Vernon

And Whereas the several Acts for constituting the Courts of Quarter Sessions, Courts of Common Pleas, and Supreme or Provincial Courts, are by the aforesaid Order repealed by which means all the said Courts do fall; the Governour therefore proposes to the Board to consider of the best method to prevent the Inconveniencies that by a discontinuance of the Courts and depending Process may ensue to the Country. Which being fully considered and debated, it was the Opinion of the Board, That the Governour should issue new Commissions to the Justices of the several Counties of the Province, authorizing & requiring them to hold Courts of Common Pleas on the same Days on which they should have held them by the Law lately repealed, and to take Cognizance of all the Causes depending in the last Courts; As also Commissions to the said Justices to hold Courts of Quarter Sessions on the Days upon which they should respectively have been held by the repealed Law, proceeding therein according to the Course of the Common Law and the Laws of this Province.

The Governour laid before the Board a Petition from one John Fraser in the following words

To the Honorable Wm Keith Esqr Governour of the Provinces of Pensilvania and the Counties of Newcastle Kent & Sussex on Delaware the Petition of John Fraser late of London Merchant Humbly sheweth, That in the Month of January in the year of our Lord 1716 being then in London in Great Britain Nathl Allard late of London Merchant and Charles Pinkethman late of London Mariner being Owners of a certain Sloop called the Nathaniel & Charles did constitute and appoint the said John Fraser Super Cargo of the said Sloop in a Voyage intended to be made to several places in America, and accordingly your Petitioner came on Board the said Sloop and in her Voyage expended divers Summs of Money of his own for the fitting & equipping the said Sloop with Provisions & Arms & Ammunition necessary for her said Voyage. And your Petr further sheweth that after the Departure of the said Sloop from the Island of Jamaica the aforesaid Charles Pinkethman Commander of the said Sloop died, and some of the Sloop's Company laying hold on that Occasion mutinied against Wm Tempest who succeeded in the Command of the said Sloop, and put him on Shore, and afterwards went a Pyrating in the said Sloop, and the said Pyrats differing amongst themselves some of the Mariners in the absence of their Companions (who were gone on Board a Vessel which they had then taken belonging to the Subjects of the King of (Great Britain) set Sail and arrived in this Port of Philadelphia in the Month of July where

They

They delivered themselves in the year of our Lord 1718 with the said Sloop her Tackle Ammunition Arms & furniture to your Hon.r And your Pet.r in the Month of November in the year aforesaid being then in the Island of Jamaica aforesaid and having Notice of the said Sloop's being in this Port of Philadelphia did forthwith putin his Claim to the said Sloop with her Appurtenances And your Pet.r being now arrived in this Province and having viewed the said Sloop with what belongs to her and finding the same but of very small Value Do humbly pray your Hon.r will be pleased, as soon as with Convenience it may be done, to order the same to be delivered to him as Supercargo &c.a for the Use of the said Walter Wallcott as surviving Owner of the said Sloop, And your Pet.r shall always pray for your Health and Prosperity

John Fraser

And it appearing that the said John Frasers Claim was made in due time by his Letter to the Governour Dated from Jamaica as well as by his Order to his Correspond.t George Fitzwater Merch.t of this City who had writed upon the Governour in that behalf, the Board were of Opinion, that the Governour might order the said Sloop and furniture to be delivered according to the Prayer of the said Petition.——

The Governour further acquainted the Board that he had just now received a Paper signed by Robt. Ashton which he supposed the said Ashton intended as an Answer to the particulars wherein the Govr. had charged him at the last Council, And the same being read, it did not give that Satisfaction which in this case might reasonably have been expected: Wherefore it was moved that if the said Robert Ashton thought fit to insist further upon his Justification before this Board, some time must be given to summon and bring in the Evidences, and then a Day might be appointed in Order to give the said Robert Ashton a further Hearing; unto which the Governour readily condescended.——

Colonel French having been sent, by Advice of this Board, to Conestogoe, in the Month of June last, to treat with the Indians, and having at his Return reported the Effect of his Journey and Treaty to the Governour, but not to the Council, at which he has not been present since that time, till the 7th instant, it is judged convenient that the said Report should be now made to the Board, which is made accordingly in these words

On the 28th Day of June 1719 Colonel French spoke to the Indians at Conestogoe as follows,

Friends & Brethren

By the Seal to this Paper affixed, and by my old Acquaintance & Friendship with you, you will believe that I am a true Man, and sent from your good Friend and Brother the Governour of Pensilvania; to let you know that he is well pleased and satisfied with the Letter he received by the Care of your good Friend John Cartlidge in the Beginning of this Month, signed in behalf of your four Nations here met, in which Letter you declare severally your Intentions of keeping his Words, and if any amongst you have done amiss, and departed from what was right and good in keeping your Promises to observe strictly Peace with all the Indians in Friendship and League with the English, you have therein acknowledged your Errors and Mistakes, and engaged to offend no more in that Nature or Case.

The Governour takes these Assurances of your good Behaviour very kindly, and now he & his Council have sent me on Purpose to visit you, that I might further treat with you and receive from you in the same manner, and as fully as if he and his Council (of which

which I am one) were all here and present with you, a Renewal of those good Promises and Engagements which you so well begun with my good friend John Catlidge, and that I might more fully and largely give him an Account of your Affairs, and how Matters go with you. I must therefore acquaint you from my Governour that as you in your Treaty call your selves his Children, & he will always treat you as his Sons; and that he has ever since your good friend Wm Penn, (who is now dead) sent him amongst you, endeavoured by all means to keep you in Peace and given you these Tokens of his Friendship, that you might flourish and increase; that your Old Men might see their Children grow up to their Comfort and Pleasure, and that the young Men might bury their old Parents when they die, which is much better than to see your old People mourn for their young Sons who rashly and without Cause go to War and are killed in the prime of their years; & that he now hopes that you are all fully convinced that Peace is better than War, which destroys you and will bring you to nothing. Your strong young People being first killed the old Women and Children are left defenceless who soon will become a Prey, & thus all the Nation perishes without leaving a Name to Posterity.

This is a plain Mark that he and We are your true Friends; for if we were not, then We should encourage you to destroy one another: for Friends save People from Ruin and Destruction, but Enemies destroy them. And this will serve as a Mark to know all People by who are your Enemys either amongst you or elsewhere, if they want or study to throw Strife and Dissention amongst you. There are a base and bad People and ought to be rooted out from among them; for Love and Friendship makes People multiply, but Malice & Strife ruins and destroys. Such should therefore be shut out both from you and us as Disturbers of our Peace and Friendship which hath always continued.

I am also to acquaint you, that when you have in a grave and solemn manner renewed your Treaty with me on which Message I now come, that our Governour will write to all the Governours of the English that the Indians within his Government are resolved to live peaceably and quietly, and for that Reason, that they should give Notice to all their Indians thereof, and that all the Friends to the English should be accounted as one People: And the Governour desires you will let him know of what Nation these Indians were who gave you the late Disturbance, that they may especially be ordered to do so no more.

I am also to acquaint you that it is the Governours Pleasure that if any of the five Nations come amongst you to trade or hunt, that you receive them as Friends and Brothers; but if they come amongst you, either to perswade you to go to War, or to go themselves, or stop their Return from it, that then you have nothing to do with them nor entertain them; for he expects that none of his Friends will know any People but such as are peaceable, lest they bring you into a Snare, and you suffer Hurt for their Faults.

The Governour expects and requires that if any Prisoners by any means whatever fall into any of your hands that he be quickly acquainted with it: and that no person offer or take upon him to kill any Stranger Prisoner; for it will not be suffered here. He has been much displeased at what happened did was done by some amongst you last year in these parts, but is now again a Friend, upon their Promise and Engagement to do so no more, and will take no more Notice of it if they observe and fulfill their Words. It is indeed a shameful and a base thing to treat a Creature of their own Shape and kind worse and more barbarously than they would a Bear or a Wolf, or the most wicked Creature upon Earth. It is not than like to see a hundred or

more

more People singing Songs of Joy for the taking of a Prisoner; but it is much worse to see them use all their Contrivance of Tortures and Pains to put that unfortunate Creature to Death after such a manner and was as other Nations, especially the English, never heard of; for if they in a just War kill their Enemies it is like Men, in the Battle; and if they take them Prisoners they use them well and kindly until their King gives Orders to return them to their own Country. They take no Pleasure to inhumanly burn, pinch, or slash a poor Man who cannot defend himself; it shews mean Spirits and Want of true Courage so to do: For Men of true Courage are always full of Mercy.

I am commanded to tell you, and I would have you remember it well, that no Person whatever after this time put any Man to Death by Torture here, for whoever does it must answer it to the Governor and Government at their peril. It is inconsistent with the ways of Nations; it is a violent Affront to our Government, and it is contrary to the Laws of the Great King, who will not suffer it.

The old mutual and good Friendship has long continued, so the Governor hopes and the Govmt also, that it will last from one Generation to another as long as the Sun endures, and that We shall all be of one Minds, one Hearts, one Inclination, ready to help one another in all just and good ways, by Charity, Compassion and Mercy, sticking close and inviolably to all Treaties heretofore made, and more exactly to this now concluded, which He hopes will for ever last and remain to your Good and Prosperity, — which He and this Government heartily wish. And as it is expected that every Article of this Treaty be from the whole Hearts of all of you, So if among st your selves you know of any who have from your last Treaty or will dissent from this, let them be known, either by their own words or your Knowledge of them; For what I do it is done with the whole Consent of our Governor, Council & People.

The Indians Answer delivered in Council at Conestoge June 29th 1719

Present

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| Colonel John French | Canatowa Queen of the Mingoes |
| Capt James Gould | Opessa King of the Shawanese |
| Joseph Pidgeon | Wighcomina King of the Delawares |
| John Cartlidge | Winnehacka King of the Canawayes |
| James Hendrickson | Capt Civility of Conestoge |

Civility Interpreter in behalf of the four Nations who all agreed to return one Answer acquainted John Cartlidge Interpreter for the Engl[illegible] that this Day the Indians were met to return an Answer to the Governors Speech by Colonel French, and on no other Account. Looking upon every thing said to Colonel French to be said as if the Governour and his Council were then present, and well knowing Colonel French to be a true Man to the Gov[r] and to the Indians. They return with one Heart and Mind their Thanks to the Governour for his kind Message; They greet him and take him by the Hand, and are for ever determined that his Will shall be theirs, and that on all Occasions they will be ruled by the same.

They desire that the Governour may be acquainted that they are much pleased that his Message came whilst their young People were at home; for when they had lately been in Pain & Trouble

as

as being absent and abroad, that they might hear his good Words and Counsel which both old and young of the Mingoes, Shawanese, Delawares and Senawayes are resolved to hearken to; for though hitherto they have taken a Slight for Day, yet now by his good Counsel they can see the Light and what is good for them. They are glad that none of their young People miscarried in their late Journey, and that being now present they have an Opportunity of hearing the Governours Message by Colonel French, for most of them were absent when he first Letters from the Gov.r came; as also that they have the Opportunity to ask their Opinions and Designs. Their young People all agree to obey the Governours Words and Message, and as Colonel French yesterday told them that what he said was with the whole Heart of Governour and Council, & they declare that what they say is not from their Mouths only, but from their whole Hearts and the Hearts of every one. They desire the Governour to believe and be assured that they will be obedient to his Words, and that they ever have and ever will advise their young People to be mindful of his good Advice. They acknowledge themselves so much obliged to the Governour for his Care and Concern for them that they intend in two months time to wait upon the Governour personally to return their hearty Thanks for such Love from him and his Government.

Colonel French also produces an Acco.t of his Expences viz.t eight Pounds five Shillings expended in Money; and for his Trouble of his Journey and Negotiating he refers it to the Board, who allow him ten Pounds.

John Cartlidge's Acco.t of his several Disbursements and Payments to the Indians, and his Charges in entertaining and treating them on several Occasions, by Order of the Government, was also laid before the Board viz.t nine Pounds ten Shillings supplied in Goods for a Present to the Indians at Colonel French's aforementioned Treaty, and three Pounds for their Presents, and ten Pounds sixteen Shillings and four pence for his several other Expences & Trouble amounting in all to twenty three pounds six Shillings and four pence Mony to John Cartlidge, Which Acco.t being duly examined is allowed and ordered to be recommended to the Assembly to order the Payment thereof together with Colonel French's Acco.t the whole being forty two pounds eleven Shillings and four pence, and is the whole Charge of Indian Affairs for this present year.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia November the 17th 1719.

Present

The Honourable William Keith Esq.r Governour

Richard Hill — Samuel Preston

William Trent — Jonathan Dickinson

Isaac Norris

James Logan Secretary

The Governour acquainted the Board that Whereas One Abiah Burrows who had been convicted before the Court of Quarter Sessions held for the County of Bucks of certain Crimes, for which he was by the said Court fined in the Summ of two hundred Pounds, after having lain many Months in the Common Gaol at Bristol did now make Application by his Wife unto

lencys, that We have been informed there was formerly an Agreement made between her late Majesty and Mr. Penn for this Province, and that Mr. Penn did receive part of the money in pursuance of the said agreement. We are not able to Judge how far it may suit with the present Condition of his majestys Affairs to complete this agreement, but we cannot help thinking, that all Occasions should be laid Hold on to recover at least the Dominion of all the Proprietary Colonies into the hands of the Crown; And in the mean time, As Mr. Keith has behaved himself very well there, He may be continued under his former Commission, till the present Proprietor and the Trustees shall have settled the Differences that are between them.

Which is most humbly submitted.

J. CHETWYND,
CHARLES COOK,
T. PELHAM,
MARTIN BLADEN.

Whitehall,
July 21, 1719.

Hereupon every member of the Board Spoke, and did with great Deference and Regard express their obedience to, and entire satisfaction with the orders and directions which their Excys. the Lords Justices had in their great Wisdom been pleased to signify to the Governour in the above Letter; Whereby They humbly conceived that all the Powers of Government which had been formerly at any time granted unto, or held by the Governour were unquestionably confirmed unto him, and that without the least Incroachment upon or Prejudice under the Proprietary Rights granted by the royal Charter.

And whereas it may very much conduce to the satisfaction of his Majestys subjects in this Colony, and the general Peace and Tranquility of the Government, that a Proclamation be forthwith issued, publishing the aforesaid orders of their Excellencys the Lords Justices, wherein it may also be proper to take notice of the Provision made by one Act of Assembly of this Province, made at Philadelphia in the 11th & 12th year of her late Majestys Reign, entituled An Act for the further securing the Administration of the Government, and by one other Act of the Assembly for the Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware, passed at New Castle in the 4th year of his present Majestys Reign, entituled An Act for the better Security of the People and Government of the Counties of New Castle, Kent & Sussex, in case of the Demise of the Proprietor for the time being, by which two several Acts, it is among other things enacted and provided; That in case the Governour in Chief of the said Province and Counties respectively shall happen to be removed by Death or otherwise, Then it shall and may be lawful for his Deputy or Lieutenant for the time being, to exercise all the Powers of Government as fully and amply as before, till further orders from the Crown or the Heirs of the Proprietary and Governour in Chief, which shall first happen; It is therefore ordered, that Proclamation

of this kind be prepared by the Secretary, to be laid before the Board at next meeting of Council. And then the Council adjourned.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia, November the 9th, 1719.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM KEITH, Esqr., Governour.

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| Jasper Yeates, | Anthony Palmer, |
| Richard Hill, | Jonathan Dickinson, |
| Isaac Norris, | Colonel John ffrench, |
| Samuel Preston, | James Logan, Secretary. |

Present also, David Lloyd, Esqr., Chief Justice, at the Governours Desire.

The Proclamacon ordered to be prepared at last Council was read, and with some amendmts. ordered to be engrossed, sealed, published and printed.

The Governour laid before the Board an order of the Privy Council of Great Britain, for repealing divers laws of this Province, which is as follows.

Locus Sigill privat Concil.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 21st of July, 1719.

PRESENT:

Their Excellencys the Lord Justices.

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| Arch Bp. of Canterbury, | Lord Steward, |
| Lord Chancellor, | Duke of Roxburg, |
| Lord President, | Mr. Secretary Craggs, |
| Earl of Sunderland, | Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy, |
| Earl of Ilay, | General Wills. |
| Lord Privy Seal, | |

Upon reading this day at the Board a Representation from the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, dated the 8th of this instant, setting forth, their having had under Consideration several Acts passed in Pensilvania, entituled as follows, Viz:

Passed between 14th Octr. 1712, & 27 Mar. 1713. } An Act for amending divers Laws herein mentioned.

Passed between 14th Octr. 1714, & 28th May, 1715. } An Act of Privileges to a ffreeman. An Act for impowering religious Societys to buy, hold and enjoy lands, tenements, &c.

"An Act for establishing the Courts of Quarter Sessions in the Province.

"An Act for establishing the Several Courts of Common Pleas in this Province.

"An Act for erecting a Supreme or Provincial Court of Law and "Equity in this province.

"An Act for coroborating the circular Line between the Coun- "ties of Chester & New Castle.

"An Act for the Ease of such as Consoientiously scruple to take "the Solemn Affirmation formerly allowed in Great Brittain.

"An Act for the better ascertaining the Practice of the Courts of "Judicature in this Province.

"An Act for laying a Duty on Wine, Rum, Brandy & Spirits, Cyder and Hopps, imported.

An Act for laying a Duty on Negroes imported into this province.

And the said Lords Commissioners having the Opinion of Mr. West, one of his majestys Council learned in the Law upon the same, do humbly present to said Acts as proper to be repealed. Their Excellencys the Lords Justices in Council taking the same into Consideration, are pleased, pursuant to the Powers reserved to his majesty in the Charter Propriety granted to William Penn, Esqr., to declare their Disallowance of the said Acts; And according to their Excellencys Pleasure thereupon expressed, the said acts are hereby repealed and declared Void and of non effect. Whereof, the Deputy Governour, Council and Assembly of the said Province, and all others whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JAMES VERNON.

And Whereas the several Acts for constituting the Courts of Quarter Sessions, Courts of Common Pleas and Supreme or Provincial Courts, are by the aforesaid Order repealed, by which means, all the said Courts do fall; the Governour therefore proposes to the Board, to consider of the best method to prevent the Inconveniencies, that by a Discontinuance of the Courts and depending Process may ensue to the Country, Which being fully Considered and debated, it was the opinion of the Board, That the Governour should issue new Commissions to the Justices of the several Counties of the Province, authorizing & requiring them to hold Courts of Common Pleas on the same Days on which they should have held them by the Law lately repealed, and to take Cognizance of all the Causes depending in the last Courts; as also Commissions to the said Justices to hold Courts of Quarter Sessions, on the Days upon which they should respectively have been held by the repealed Law, proceeding therein according to the Course of the Common Law and the Law of this Province.

The Governour laid before the Board a Petition from one John Fraser, in the following words:

To the Honourable Wm. Keith, Esqr., Governour of the Province of Pensilvania, and the Counties of New Castle, Kent & Sussex, on Delaware, the Petition of John Fraser, late of London, mercht., humbly sheweth: That in the month of January, in the year of our Lord, 1716, being then in London, in Great Brittain, Nathl. Stallard, late of London, mercht., and Charles Pinkethman, late of London, mariner, being owner of a certain Sloop called the Nathaniel & Charles, did constitute and appoint the said John Fraser, Super Cargo of the said Sloop, in a Voyage, intended to be made to several places in America, and accordingly your Petitioner came on Board the said Sloop, and in her voyage expended divers Sums of money of his own for the fitting & equiping the said Sloop, with Provisions,

Arms & Ammunitions necessary for her said Voyage; and your Petr. further Sheweth, that after the Departure of the said Sloop from the Island of Jamaica, the aforesaid Charles Pinkethman, Gomander of the said Sloop died, and some of the Sloops company laying hold on that occasion mutinied against Wm. Tempest, who succeeded in the Command of the said Sloop and put him on shore, and afterwards went a pyrating in the said Sloop, and the said Pyrats differing amongst themselves, some of the mariners, in the absence of their Companions, who were gone on Board a vessel which they had then taken belonging to the Subjects of the King of Great Britain, set sail and arrived in this port of Philadelphia, in the month of July, where they delivered themselves in the year of our Lord, 1718, with the said Sloop, her Tackle, Ammunition, Arms & ffurniture, to your Honr. And your Petr., in the month of November, in the year aforesaid, being then in the Island of Jamaica aforesaid, and having Notice of the said Sloops being in this port of Philadelphia, did forthwith put in his claim to the said Sloop, with her appurtenances. And your Petr., being now arrived in this Province, & having viewed the said Sloop with what belongs to her, and finding the same of but very small value, He Humbly prays your Hour. will be pleased as soon as with Conveniency it may be done, to order the same to be delivered to him as Super Cargo afsd., for the use of the said Nathl. Stallard, as surviving owner of the said Sloop. And your Petr. shall always pray for your Health and prosperity.

JOHN FRASER.

And it appearing that the said John Frasers claim was made in due time by his letter to the Governour, dated from Jamaica——as well as by his orders to his Correspondt., George ffitzwater, mercht. of this City, who had waited upon the Governour in that behalf; the Board were of opinion, that the Governour might order the said Sloop and ffurniture to be delivered according to the prayer of the said Petition.

The Governour further acquainted the Board, that he had just now received a paper signed by Robt. Assheton, which he supposed the said Assheton intended as an Answer the particulars wherewt. the Govr. had charged him at the last Council; and the same being read, it did not give that satisfaction which in this Case might reasonably have been expected; Wherefore, it was moved, that if the said Robert Assheton thought fit to insist further upon his Justification before this Board, sometime must be given to summon and bring in the Evidences, and then a Day might be appointed in order to give the said Robert Assheton a ffurther Hearing, unto which the Governour readily Condescended.

Colonel French having been sent, by advice of this Board to Gonestogoe, in the month of June last, to treat with the Indians, and having at his Return reported the Effect of his Journey and Treaty to the Governour, but not to the Council, at which he has not been present since that time till the 7th instant, it is Judged convenient that the said Report should be now made to the Board, which is made accordingly in these words.

On the 28th Day of June, 1719, Colonel ffrench Spoke to the Indians, at Conestogoe, as follows.

Friends & Brethren:

By the Seal to this Paper affixed, and by my old acqueintance & ffriendship with you, you will believe that I am a true man, and sent from your good ffriend and Brother, the Governour of Pensilvania, to let you know that he is well pleased and satisfied with the Letter He recv'd, by the care of our good ffriend John Cartledge, in the Beginning of this month, signed in behalf of you four Nations here met, in which Letter you declare severally your Intentions of Keeping his Words, and if any amongst you have done amiss, and departed from what was right and Good in keeping your Promises, to observe strictly Peace with all the Indians in ffriendship and League with the English, you have therein acknowledged your Errors and mistakes, and engaged to offend no more in that Nature or Case.

The Governor takes these assurances of your Good Behaviour very kindly, and now He & his Council have sent me on purpose to visit you that I might further treat with you, and receive from you in the same manner, and as fully as if He and his Council (of which I am one) were all here, and present with you a renewal of these good Promises and Engagements which you, so well begun with our good friend John Cartledge, and that I might more fully and largely give him an account of your affairs and how matters go with you. I must therefore acquaint you from my Governour, that as you in your Treaty call yourselves his Children, He will always treat you as his sons, and that He has, ever since your Good friend Wm. Penn, (who is now dead) sent him amongst you endeavored by all means to keep you in Peace, and given you other Tokens of his Friendship that you might flourish and increase, that your old men might see their Children Grow up to their Comfort and Pleasure, and that the young men might bury their old Parents when they die, which is much better than to see your old People mourn for their young sons, who rashly and without Cause go to War and are killed in the prime of their years; And He now hopes that you are all fully convinced that Peace is better than War, which destroys you and will bring you to nothing; Your strong young People being first killed, the old Women and Children are left defenceless, who soon will become a Prey. And so all the nation perishes without leaving a name to Posterity.

This is a plain mark that He and We are your true Friends, for if we were not then We should encourage you to destroy one another. For Friends save People from Ruin and Destruction, but Enemies destroy them, And this will serve as a mark to know all People by who are your Enemies, either amongst you or elsewhere, if the want, or study to throw Strife and Dissention amongst you. These are a base and bad People, and ought to be rooted out from amongst you; for Love and Friendship makes People multiply, but malice and strife ruins and destroys. Such should therefore be shut out, both from you and us, as disturbers of our Peace and Friendship which hath always continued.

I am also to acquaint you, that when you have in a grave and Solemn manner renewed your last Treaty with me, on which message I now come, that our Governour will write to all the Governours of the English, that the Indians within his Goverment are resolved to live peaceable and quietly, and for that Reason that they should give notice to all their Indians thereof, and that all the Friends to the English should be accounted as one People, and the Governour desires you will let him know of what Nation these Indians were who gave you the late Disturbance, that they may especially be ordered to do so no more.

I am also to acquaint you that 'tis the Governours Pleasure, that if any of the five Nations come amongst you to trade or hunt, that you receive them as Friends and Brothers; but if they come amongst you either to perswade you to go to War or to go themselves, or in their return from it, that then you have nothing to do with them nor entertain them; for he expects that none of his Friends will know any People but such as are peaceable, lest they bring you into a snare and you suffer hurt for their Faults.

The Governour expects and requires, that if any Prisoners by any means whatever fall into any of your hands that He be quickly acquainted with it, and that no person offer or take upon him to kill any Stranger Prisoner for it will not be suffered here. He has been much displeased at what happened, and was done by some amongst you last year in these parts, but it is now again a Friend upon their Promise and Engagement to do so no more, and will take no more Notice of it if they observe and fulfill their Words. It is indeed a shameful and a base thing to treat a Creature of their own Shape and kind worse and more barbarously than they would a Bear or Wolf, or the most wicked Creature upon Earth. It is not man-like to see a hundred or more People singing songs of Joy for the taking of a prisoner, but it is much worse to see them use all their Contrivance of Torture and Pain to put that unfortunate Creature to Death after such a manner and was as other Nations, especially the English, never heard of; For if they in a Just war kill their Enemies it is like men in the Battle, and if they take them Prisoners they use them well and kindly, untill their King gives orders to return them to their own Country. They take no pleasure to meanly burn, pinch or slash a poor man who cannot defend himself, it shows mean Spirits and want of true Courage so to do. For men of true Courage are always full of mercy. I am commanded to tell you, and I would have you remember it well, that no person whatever offer after this time to put any man to Death by Torture here, for whoever does it must answer it to the Governour and Government at their peril. It is inconsistent with the ways of Nations; it is a violent affront to our Government, and is Contrary to the Laws of the Great King who will not suffer it.

As our mutual and good Friendship has long Continued, So the Governour hopes, and the Govermt. also, that it will last from one Generation to another, as long as the Sun endures, and that we shall all be of one mind, one Heart, one Inclination, ready to help one

another in all Just and good ways, by Charity, Compassion and mercy, Sticking Close and inviolably to all Treaties heretofore made, and most exactly to this now concluded, which he hopes will for ever last and remain to your good and Prosperity, which he and this Government heartily wish. And as it is expected that every Article of this Treaty be from the whole Hearts of all of you, So if amongst yourselves you know of any who have from your last Treaty or will dissent from this, Let them be known either by their own words or your Knowledge of them, For what I do is done with the whole Consent of our Governour, Council & People.

The Indians Answer delivered in Council, at Conestogoe, June 29th 1719.

PRESENT:

| | |
|---|---|
| Colonel John ffrench, | Canatowa, Queen of the Mingoes, |
| Capt. James Gould, | Sevana, King of the Shawenese, |
| Joseph Pigeon, | Wightomina, King of the Delawares, |
| John Cartledge, | Winifichack, King of the Canawages, |
| James Hendrickson, | Capt. Civility, of Conestogoe. |

Civility, interpreter in behalf of the four Nations, who all agreed to return one answer, acquainted John Cartledge, Interpreter for the English, that this Day the Indians were mett to return an answer to the Governours speech by Colonel French, and on no other Account. Looking upon everything said to Colonel French to be said as if the Governour and his Council were there present, and well knowing Colonel French to be a true man to the Govmt. and to the Indians. They return with one heart and mind their Thanks to the Governour for his kind Message. They meet him and take him by the Hand, and are forever determined that his will shall be theirs, and that on all occasions they will be ruled by the same.

They desire that the Governour may be acquainted that they are much pleased that his message came whilst their young People were at home, for whom they had lately been in Pain & Trouble as being absent and abroad, that they might hear his good words and Counsel which both old and young of the Mingoes, Shawanese, Delawares and Conawages are resolved to hearken to; For though hitherto they have taken Night for Day, yet now by his good Counsel They can see the Light and what is good for them. They are glad that none of their young people miscarried in their late Journey, and that being now present, they have an opportunity of hearing the Governour's Message by Colonel French, for most of them were absent when the other Letters from the Govr. came, as also that they have an Opportunity to ask their Opinions and Designs. Their young People all agree to Obey the Governours Words and Message, And as Colonel ffrench yesterday told them that what he said was with the whole Heart of Governour and Council; So they declare that what they say is not from their Mouths only but from their whole Hearts, and the Heart of every one. They desire the Governour to believe, and be assured that they will be obedient to his Words, and

that they ever have and ever will advise their young people to be mindful of his good advice. They acknowledge themselves so much obliged to the Governour for his care and concern for them, that they intend in two months time to wait upon the Governour personally, to return their hearty thanks for such Love from him and his Government.

Colonel ffrench also produces an Accot. of his Expenses, viz: eight Pounds five Shillings Expended in money, and for the Trouble of his Journey and Negotiation He refers it to the Board, who allow him ten pounds.

John Cartlidges Accott. of his several Disbursements and Payments to the Indians, and his charges in entertaining and treating them on several occasions, by Order of the Government, was also laid before the board, vizt.: nine Pounds ten Shillings supplied in Goods for a present to the Indians at Colonel French's aforementioned Treaty, and three pounds for other presents, and ten pounds sixteen Shillings and four pence for his several other Expenses and Trouble, amounting in all to twenty three pounds six Shillings and four pence due to John Cartledge; Which Accott. being duly examined is allowed, and ordered to be recommended to the Assembly to order the payment thereof, together with Colonel French's Accott., the whole being forty one pounds eleven Shillings and four pence, and is the whole Charge of Indian Treaties for this present year.

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At a Council held at Philadia., November the 17th, 1719.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM KEITH, Esqr., Governour.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Hill, | Samuel Preston, |
| William Trent, | Jonathan Dickinson, |
| Isaac Norris, | James Logan, Secretary. |

The Governour acquainted the Board, That whereas one John Burrows, who had been convicted before the Court of Quarter Sessions held for the County of Bucks, of a Certain Crime, For which He was by the said Court ffined in the Sum of two hundred pounds, after having lain many months in the Common Gaol at Bristol, did now make application by his wife unto the Governour, that in regard of the approaching Extremity of the Winter Season, and his other Circumstances, the Governour would please to extend his Compassion towards the Prisoner, by remitting the whole or such part of the said ffine as should seem meet; And for the better Satisfaction of the Country, the Governour desires the opinion of this board what may be proper for him to do therein. The Board were of Opinion, that if the said John Burrows was recommended to the Governour's Compassion by the magistrates before whom he was convicted, Or that it was otherways certified to the Governour, that the releasing the said Prisoner would be acceptable to the magistracy of that County, then the Governour might without any apparent Inconve-

To the Hon.ble Peter Schuyler
Esq.r President and the rest of his Majestys
Hon.ble Council for the Province of New York

# The Humble Petition of

Several the Inhabitants of the Province of New York for themselves and others Owners and Proprietors of Lands Bordering upon the Partition Line Betwixt the Provinces of New York and New Jersey

## Sheweth.

That the Assembly of this Province having Appropriated the Sum of £300 for Defraying their part of the Charges and Expences in Ascertaining and Running the Partition Line Limit and Boundry betwixt this Province and the Province of New Jersey, the Petitioners had Reason to hope so Great a Work would have been Carryed on and Accomplisht with such Reciprocall Justice and Equality that Authorized would have Reason to Complain; But having Grounds to Apprehend that a Just and Equal Regard has not been had either for the Benefit of his Majestys Province in General, or for us and others his Majestys Subjects that have an Immediate Interest on the Borders of that Line They Beg Leave to Lay before Yo.r Hon.rs Sta.ts of that Case and the Reasons of their just

Apprehentions

Apprehensions Reserving to themselves the Liberty of Adding what shall further Occur to their Knowledge, And of Amending and Explaining what is herein Set forth, Which they most Humbly Offer in the following Manner (Viz.)

That by the Duke of Yorks Grant to the Proprietors of the Jerseys, They were Bounded in the Latitude of 41 D. 40 Minutes on the Northermost Branch of Delawars River and on Hudsons River in the Latitude of 41 Degrees And as this Grant was made in the Year 1680 They Conceive the Tables then in use Ought Still to be the Rule in Setling those Latitudes, By which Tables (As they are Credibly Informed) The Obliquity of the Ecliptick was Universally Allowed to be 23 Degrees and 30 Minutes, That Coppy Drawn of Your: North then Survey of the Jerseys (Ready to be Produced) Do Lays Down the aforementioned Northermost Branch of Delawars River about 25 Miles to the Eastward of the Fish Kill; That in the Year 1686 the Survey. of New York and the Jerseys by Consent of the Respective Gov.rs Ascertained the Latitude of 41 Degrees on Hudsons River to be Six West from Fredrick Philipse Lower Mills, That Coll Andrew Hamilton Gov.r of the Jerseys Afterwards did own the said Latitude of 41 Degrees on Hudsons River Conformable to a Mapp made by the Survey.rs to be Six West from the said Mills, As by a Writing Under his Hand Dated the 13.th of February 1693/4 Ready to be Produced may Appear at Large.

That

That those Persons those Petitioners who Hold Lands to the Northward of that Line by Vertus of Grants or Patents from the Jersys, had by the Justice and Indulgence of this Gov. Now Grants for the Same, And at Easier Quitt Rents than what they were to have Paid to the Proprietors and others having by Leases of the Jersys Purchased Lands from the Indians and Suing for Patents Conformable to those Purchases were Directed to take Patents from New York Those Lands Lying to the Northward of the Station then first That after the Before Mentioned Act of Assembly was Past there, An Act of the like Nature was made in the Jersys and John Johnston and Borgs Bollocks Esq.rs were Appointed to be Comm.rs who are Known to be Proprietors, And to have taken up Large Tracts on the Borders whilst this Affair was in Agitation.

That when it was Proposed to Have Comm.rs for this Province, The Gentlemen of the Council (As they are Informed) were Generally of Opinion (Except those Gentlemen who are Proprietors of the Jersy) That We ought to Follow the Same Rule (to Wit) In likewise Appointing such Persons as had an Immediate Interest in Lands Bordering on this Line, That Notwithstanding as they are further Informed The Gov. Commissionated Robert Walton and Isaac Hicks Esq and tho' We have a Due Difference to the Character & Reputation of those Gentlemen, Yet We Conceive they were not Duely Elected Because our Act of Assembly Directs that they should be Appointed by the Gov.r and Council.

That

That the Survey for this Province Alexander Garratt (Being Approved of by the Council) was Obliged to Execute a Bond for £100 Conditioned to Settle the Stations and Run the Lins, And Since this was (as they are Informed) Demanded at the Motion of the Jersey Gentlemen and their Not their own Survey. nor any of the Comm. had the Like Reguard of them, It may Reasonably be Concluded, This was Excused with a View of Laying him Under a Necessity to fix the Latitude Rather to the Disadvantage of this Province than Subject himself to the Penalty of said Bond, That the Comm. and Survey. of both Provinces Setting out from this City went Directly to Mahaganack and Mannpinks Where they Met Some other Gentlemen of the Jerseys and without Seeking for the Right Branch or Tracing of them (as Indeed almost every Body look't upon this Season Improper for Doing) They Immediately took Observation there, Just as if they were Resolved to Fix the Latitude on the Fish Kill Chaps with a View to Secure for the Jerseys the Low Lands at the Two Places above Mentioned which Scarcely Can be Drawn in if the Proper Branch had Gone so far Eastward as Keith's Draught Lays it Downe, That Altho' such Foggy Cloudy and Rainy Weather Happened at that time for about 25 Days Successively as this Like at that Season was not Known in the Memory of Man / Just as if Heaven Frowned on this Design / They Fixt the Latitude upon the Fish Kill near a Small Brook which they Termed Nation Brook Notwithstanding they Seemed Satisfied that the said Fish Kill is the Mains River of Delaware it self Which Latitude was taken at the Ends of the Small Instrument they made use of, And tho' an

Indeed

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Indentum was Executed of their Proceedings
Thos, They have Come so Just therein / as was as Informed / As
to say that their Discovery was by Information.

Tho Indeed this Comm^rs Sent Capt John Harrison
a Jersey Gentleman to Look what Branches they might be
Collected the Rivers of Delaware and Susquehanna, & who upon
his Return Reported there was Noe Tho' he was hard to own
that he Met with One so Wide and Deep that he was Obliged
to make a Float before he Could get over it, And Was as Credibly
Informed that Several Christians are Ready to Dispose there is
One or more Considerable Branches to the Eastward of the Fish
Kill Which tis Possible Capt Harrison Mist by Reason he Set
out about 24 Miles to the Southward of the Latitude, That
after the said Latitude was Fixt on the Fish Kill in the Manner
before Mentioned, The Survey'r and only the Jersey Commis-
sioner to Madam Cobbs, Did make Report of Observations
there, But in so Doing a Discovery was made that the said
Instrument was Erroneous, For that the Latitude taken at the
Middle Differed about Four Miles from those taken at the Ends
thereof, And Since at the Fish Kill was was made of the Ends it
Evident Beyond Contradiction that the Station Pretended to be
Just there, is Just so much to the Northward of the true and Reale
Latitude as the above Mentioned Difference Amounts to,

The Complaints and Remonstrances of such Right
have been Offered at Home against the Act of Assembly before
Mentioned, That it is Uncertain whether the Same will be Approved
or Disapproved of by his Majesty tho' the Same was Past here in
the Year 1717 And it Certain that in Case of a Disallowance every
thing done by Vertue of that Act will be Void, But tis Impossible

To

To Confess what Confusion and Mischiefs might Insue if this Affair should be Compleated and the said Act Rejected at this Juncture

Tho the Fixing the Stations and Running the Lines in the Maner it has hitherto been Carryed on not only the Crown, but likewise many of Yo. Petitioners will be in Danger of being Encroached upon and tho many of us have Spent their Labour and Substance upon their Several Improvements for 30 or 40 Years Past, Yet Seems but Little Reason to Expect (in Such Case) the like Justice and Indulgence would be Shewn by the other Side, As was Notoriously Exhibited on the Part of this Province (as is Hinted above)

For These and Several Reasons more Especially for the Minuteness of the Instrument (being but 22 Inches Diameter) and its Carrying so Considerably in its Scale of Yo. Petitioners Offer they will Readily be at half the Charge of an Instrument to be Sent for from London Proper and Large Enough for Settling and Fixing the true and Exact Station Points which Instrument being first Tryed and Proved by Able and Skillfull Artists at Home and Attested by them to be true and Correct, and the Obliquity of the Ecliptick Settled as it was Universally Received when the Grant was made to the Proprietors All Party must then be Concluded by such Determination

Yo Petitioners therefore most Humbly Pray that the Comm. and Survey. of this Province may Forthwith Insert in a Journall of their Proceedings hitherto, And that Yrs. may be favoured with Copys thereof and that all further Proceedings may be Stayed, Untill his Majestys Allowance or Disallowance of the above Mentioned Act of Assembly is first Signified and Untill such an Instrument Arrives here as is above Described.

# Andgo. Petitions

as in Duty Bound shall ever Pray &c

Lancast Symes
Cornelius Cuyler
Jacob Schaboom
Johannis Beekman
Dirck Stral
Lambert Suit
Ebenezer Wilson
Jacobus D. Bois
Rooloff Van Houten
Jacob Beekman
Stephen De Lancey
Matt. Marston
Jarvis Marshall

Cornelius Cuyp
Abraham Hasbrouck
Abram Beekman
Jan Hogenkamp
Cornelius Smith
Lucas Thomas
Baron Hagel
Roeloff Hagel
Pieter Bogert
Luna Hoogland
Jean Beekman
Willam De Graau
Jno Van Horne
Anthony Rutgers

New York Secretary's Office
November the 20th 1719

A true Copy Exd. p[er] Jno

I. Bobin Sc.



(the said Extract Nor no Clause but that

New York: November 21. 1719

My Lords.

1. On the 31st of last Month I gave myself the honour to write your Lordships by Capt. Downing and by Captain Burrey and to send by the former the Acts of Assembly past here the Last Sessions, the Minutes of Councill till that time and a List of the Stores and such other Publicque Papers as I conceived the Last which I have the honour to be in at present obliged me to transmit to your Lordships.

Soon after I was honoured with a Letter from Mr. Popple by order of your Lordships dated the 26th of August last, and therein a Packet for the Jerseys and an other for Conecticut which were immediately forwarded. I had also therewith a Printed Act of Parliament, wherein some Clauses relate to Pitch and Tarr from the Plantations, the form of a Certificate to be given upon its Importation, a method practiced in Russia to make Tarr, and Rules for raising Hemp. And since it was your Lordships Command to have them made Publicque in the best manner for the information of the Manufactors and Traders in those Comodity's the Councill was of Opinion with me that the most effectual way to answer that End would be by having those several Papers forthwith Printed which was Ordered accordingly, as your Lordships will perceive by the Minutes of Councill, which being Continued from the last to the 16th instant inclusive are herewith transmitted.

C. In those Minutes your Lordships will perceive by the Propositions made by some Sachims of the five Nations to the Commissioners of the Indian affairs at Albany that they look

upon

Upon themselves Lighted by his Majesties other Governm.ts to the Southward, And tho this Government do always use the utmost interest amongst them to prevent their going to Warr against the Indians which live that way, it is possible such Contempt may at one time or an other occasion Consequences which are much Easier prevented than Redressed, I therefore take leave to mention this as a Thing worthy your Lordships Consideration.

D. The I acquainted your Lordships in my Last the just motives I had to Direct a Commission to be made out for Captain Allane Jarratt to succeed Coll. Graham deceased in the Office of Surveyor Generall of Lands in this Province, I was willing to Respond with (because Several others made application for that Post) untill I had the Advice and opinion of the Council, who they Judged best qualified for it and they agreeing (as may Appear by the Inclosed) that the said Captain Jarratt was best qualified for that Station he accordingly had a Commission for the same under the Seal of this Province which I find meets with a generall Approbation. Upon all other occasions I shall follow the same Rule in preferring Persons of the best Substance and Parts which I believe most agreeable with his Majesties Instructions.

I forbore to trouble your Lordships with a Petition from the Owners of Land in this Province Bordering on the Line of the Jerseys, because I was in hopes the Gent. of the Councill to whome it was Committed, would have made a Report thereon, that I might have transmitted both together But since some of the Jersey Proprietors have presented a long Memorial to the President of this Province, which I presume they either have or will send home I conceive

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I my duty to Enclose a Copy of the Petition That your Lordships may be apprized of the weight and Validity of the Allegations Contained therein which the Petitioners offer to make out Except the mistake in the Date of the Duke's Grant When the Council have made a Report on that Petition and the Petitioners their Remarks on the said Memorials they Shall be transmitted in like manner.

I hope that in the Mean while no Solicitations of the other Side may obtain any order to the prejudice either of his Majesties Province or of its Inhabitants untile they are first fully heard thereon.

As I Conceive they are of Right Intitled hereto I should have Look't upon my self Remiss in my duty if I had not taken the Liberty to Recommend this to the Care of your Lordships, and I flatter my self it will have its due Effect. I am

My Lords.

Your Lordships
Most Obed. humble
Servant

Fa: Schuyler

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New York

Lr. from Coll. Schuyler,
President & Council of
New York, Dated 21st Nov. 1719.

Read 24th Decr. 1719
Read 18: Jany 1720/21

C.46.

this House & considered how prejudicial a French Settlement on their Land must be to them & their Posterity, they have (p. 119) sent him the said Claasse & these 3 Sachems to accquaint the French that it is much against the Inclination of the 5 Nations that any Building should be made in this Place & to desire the French will desist from any further Building & demolish what they have built.

To this One of the Frenchmen replyed
That they had leave from the young fighting Men of the Sennekas to build this House & that he would not demolish it until he had wrote to the Gov$^{r}$ of Canada who had posted him there. The Three Sachems said they never heard their young Men had given any such leave.

Laurence Claasse returned to the Sennekas & desired their Sachems to convene their Young Capts together w$^{ch}$ being done he in the presence of Jean Coeur the French Inter$^{r}$ reported what he had said to the French at Ochjagare & their answer. Upon w$^{ch}$ the Sachems & young Capts. declared that the French had built that House at Ochjagare without asking any of them leave & desired that the Gov$^{r}$ of New York would use his Endeavours to get that House demolished that they may without any fear of Molestation preserve their Land & Hunting.[1]

Albany 31 Aug$^{t}$ 1720. Co$^{l}$ Peter Schuyler Pres$^{t}$ at Albany where the Mohack, the Oneida, the Onondaga & Cayouge

[1] by this I judge that Fort Niagara & the other French Fort nearer to Lake Errie are Encroachments of the French upon the Lands belonging to the 5 Nations & by them annexed to [apart] to the Colony of New York & put under the Protection of the Crown of England by a Voluntary deed from the 5 Nations in the year 1701. & w$^{ch}$ I understand is in Possession of the Board of Trade. And the Treaty of Utrecht dos confirm to the Crown of Great Brittain [their] its Title, tho not expressly yet intentionally.

(Vide Treaty of Utrecht)

this Deed in my Opinion vests in the Crown a large Extent of Land to the Westward of Niagara Falls. —

(The deed is found in *New York Colonial Documents*, ix, p. 908. — Ed.)

Sachems met him, but none from the Sennekas; One Sachem out of each of those 4 Nations had a Conference with the President & told him, that Jean Coeur had taken his leave of the Senneka Sachems in order to return to Montreal but a Messenger met him in the Way with a Letter from the Gov$^{r}$ of Canada upon w$^{ch}$ he returned to the Sennekas & told them that the Gov$^{r}$ of Canada sent them word out of Compassion to them their Wifes & Children that Co$^{l}$ Nicloson was coming Gov$^{r}$ to New York with an Intention totally to destroy all the 5 Nations &$^{c}$ he therefore advised them to stay at home & keep on their Guard. And the above Sachems judge by the Sennekas not coming down to meet the Pres$^{t}$ that they have given (p. 120) Ear to this News from the Gov$^{r}$ of Canada. They add further that the Gov$^{r}$ of Canada sent the Sennekas word that he heard the Gov$^{r}$ of New York intended to demolish the Trading House built at Jagare, but that he would fortify it & if such an Attempt was made it should cost Blood.

The President told the 4 Sachems that he was surprized the Sennekas would listen to & be influenced by such Lyes from the French & that the frequent Experience they have had of their Falshood ought to arm them with such Distrust & disdain for the French as to prevent their Deciet taking Effect. Further he tells them. *The French have nothing to do to make Settlements on your Land at Jagare, w$^{ch}$ the Brethren have many years ago Surrendered to the Crown of Great Britain, to be kept for them & their Posterity, And it is against the Treaty of Peace concluded between our Great King George & the French King so that it cannot be suffered that they should make such Encroachments.*

The said Sachems made Answer. That they were very sensible that it was prejudicial to the 5 Nations as well as this Gov$^{t}$ for the French to make any Settlements at Jagare, and therefore if the President would send some of his People the 5 Nations would join them & go & pull

down all the French Buildings there. But say they we must tell you, that the Selling of Goods to the French & their Indians in Canada, is a great Inducement to the French to make that Settlement & therefore we desire you to Stop that Trade & then the French will not have Goods so cheap to serve the far Indians withal, for all the Indians are sensible Goods can be had Cheaper at Albany than at Canada & so are the French w^ch^ makes them come hither to buy [& supply] in order to supply the farr Indians who otherwise would come here themselves to purchase. —

I find no Answer from the President recorded to the above Proposals from the Sachems of the 4 Nations, but in a Public Speech he made to the 4 Nations assembled bearing date the 2^d^ Sep^r^ he tells them as to the French Settlement at Jagare, [he says] he would have the 5 Nations easy about it for the present since all possible means shall be used to redress their Grievances.

This cold Answer of the Presidents to the advantageous Proposals of the Sachems, & the Gov^r^ of New York suffering this Settlement of the French at Jagare to remain unmolested is very astonishing. Quere. whether the French Traders at Albany were not the cause of it? —

(P. 121.) Albany 10 Sep^r^ 1720 — Co^l^ Peter Schuyler having in vain waited for the Senneka Sachems took his departure for New York. This day the said Sachems who arrived the 9^th^ made their Speech to the Commiss^rs^ they having first accquainted them with what had passed between Co^l^ Schuyler & the Four Nations.

They say the affairs w^ch^ Co^l^ Schuyler treated of with the 4 Nations is to the entire Satisfaction of the whole 5.

They desire they may have a Smith posted in their Country & say they cannot well do without one, that last they had for want of Iron & Steel could not compleat the Work they wanted to be done.

They say that the French have surrounded them & made Settlements at the Five following Places.

Teoondoroquo
Jchagee
Ochswegee
Cahaquagee
&
Ochjagare

The names of these places being differently spelt in diff$^{t}$ parts of the Records I cannot exactly ascertain their Situations; there is no doubt of their all being on the south sides of Lake Ontario & Lake Erie.[1] — w$^{ch}$ being their principal Passages & hunting Places, we desire (say they) that our Great King may be accquainted that the French encroach on us by making Settlements & Trading Houses on our Land.

They say the reason they could not come down at the appointed Time to meet the President was, [on] a Jealousy & disturbance w$^{ch}$ has been in their Country upon Acc$^{t}$ of Two Principal Sachems of one of their Castles who with their Wives & Families are gone to live in Canada that several others of that Castle are to follow, w$^{ch}$ they fear will be of fatal Consequence to the Interest of the 5 Nations. That they used every kind of Persuasion with the above Two Sachems to prevail on them to go down to Albany to meet the President but in vain for they flatly refused to go. And further that the Indians of the above Castle had suffered the French to hoist their Colours there —

The Above Sachems said they would go down to New York & accquaint the Presid$^{t}$ with these Affairs themselves & talk to him Face to Face. w$^{ch}$ Proposal was approved of by the Commiss$^{rs}$ who wrote an acc$^{t}$ of this Conference with the Sennekas to the President & represented the fatal Consequences w$^{ch}$ might be bro$^{t}$ on this Colony in pticular & ye others in general by suffering the French thus to execute their Scheemes of building Settlements in the Country of the 5 Nations

[1] Teoorondoquo = Irondequat.
Jchagee probably = Cayuga.
Ochswegee = Oswego.
Cahaquee = Cayouhage east of Oswego, probably Salmon River, Oswego County, New York
Ochjagare = Niagara. — Ed.

(P. 122.) Albany 20 October 1720. Wm Burnet Esqr Govr writes to the Commissioners to post a Smith in the Sennekas Country, one is accordingly sent there & Three other Persons are dispatched with him to remain there in order to watch & oppose the Designs of the French & to secure the Fidelity of the French to this Govt.

Govr Burnet Issues a new Commission for Commissrs for Indian Affairs & sends Instructions to Philip Livingston Deputy Secretary for Indian Affairs in wch he writes as follows.

I have named you a Commissr of Indian Affairs with some other New Persons & displaced some of the former Commissrs finding that they had misrepresented the true Cause of the French Success with the Indians, tho your Father had prepared Clauses for that purpose in a Memorial delivered to them, these I find they have changed so as to Shelter the Profit some of them had & concealed the Mischief the Country received from their Pernicious Trade with the French [1] —

I am informed there are Three Young Men now amongst the Sennecas who have Twenty Pounds a Peice alowed them tho they are gone there on Acct of Trade & consequently will have no Interest with the Indians or be of any Service to the Public.

The Govr orders sd Salary to be withdrawn.

22d Decr 1720. The Commissrs write Govr Burnet that the money alotted by the Assembly to give the Indians in order to persuade them to demolish the French House at Niagara will not be suffl & tho it was, would not be of real Service to this Govt unless we took Possession of that Pass.

[1] This Accusation I am verily of Opinion & others equaly disgraceful may be laid to the Charge of most Commissrs that have ever been appointed at Albany. the public Interest is but a weak & Secondary Motive to their conduct, their public office is for the most part made subservient to their private Interest. The People of Albany are extremely Ignorant & Illiterate & so enslaved to the love of Money that they have no other Principle of Action. To their Scandalous & Unpatriot Conduct has in a great Measure been owing that Progress of the French on this Continent, wch I fear is now come to so formidable a heigth as not to be repeled. At least Albany Commissrs will (in my opinion) never contribute to it.

but they say before the Assembly can make the necessary disposition for such an Undertaking & Matters be ripened to put it in Execution they are of opinion the French (p. 123) will add Such Security to it, that it will cost a vast sume of Money to carry that Point.[1]

Albany 9 Febʳʸ 1720/21 By a Letter from the Commissʳˢ to Govʳ Burnet I find the Govʳ wanted to promote a Settlement near Niagara & Land to be taken up there for that purpose, but the Commissʳˢ say no Body will go to settle there the Land being not proper —

I find also that several People were going up that way in order to push a Trade with the far Indians & to build at Trading House at Niagara. Govʳ Burnet having forbid all Trade with the French or their Indians by way of Albany & Canada wᶜʰ by the Commissʳˢ manner of writing dos not seem pleasing to them.

20 March. The French by the Influence of their Settlement at Niagara & other Means prevail on the Sennekas to apply for a French Priest & a Smith to be settled amongst them. And the French Interpreter told the Sennekas that if they assisted the English to destroy the Fort Niagara they would make War upon the 5 Nations —

27 April 1721. The Commissʳˢ write the following Letter to Govʳ Burnet

We hope yʳ Excellᶜʸ has received our last of the 20 Inst. Inclosed we send yʳ Excellᶜʸ a Letter wᶜʰ Colˡ Schuyler has received from Monsʳ Vaudrieul Govʳ of Canada whereby your Excellᶜʸ will perceive what Claim the French make to Jugara (Fort

[1] The Opinion of the Commissʳˢ upon demolishing without taking Possession of this Important Pass seems to me just. This Govᵗ had already lost their Critical Time, and with a shameful Indolence suffered the French to fix themselves too secure tho timely forewarned by the Indians. but the Albany Traders found an Advantage in selling Goods to the French who at the above Pass & others near it by yᵗ means supplied the far Indians & established themselves. whether the Commissʳˢ Ignorance kept 'em from foreseeing the future Consequences, or their private advantage kept them from making it known, may be a Question. it is hard to decide wᶜʰ is greatest, their Ignorance or their Selfishness.

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15,052 tar, and 80 chests of deer skins *etc. as in* 1718. *To the Plantations :*—3,953 barrels of rice, 4,406 pitch, 6,273 tar *etc. as in* 1718. *The whole endorsed as covering letter.* 5 *large pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1265. *Nos.* 149, 149. i.,ii.]

Jan. 29. **532.** Mr. West to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I have no objections to the Acts of Mountserratt *for raising a levy upon trading men*, and *for prohibiting levying of executions from the last of August to the first of March. Signed*, Rd. West. *Endorsed*, Recd. 1st Feb., 17$\frac{1}{2}$. Read 28th July, 1721. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 152, 13. *ff.* 286, 287 *v.*]

Jan. 29. **533.** *Same* to *Same. Reply to* question stated 2nd Feb. I am of opinion that *such* Spanish ships are *so* prohibited. *Signed*, Richd. West. *Endorsed*, Recd. 1st, Read 5th Feb. 17$\frac{1}{20}$. 1$\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 28, 15. *No.* 69; *and* 29, 14. *pp.* 56, 57.]

Jan. 30th / Feb. 10. Paris. **534.** Mr. Pulteney to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Acknowledges* letter of Jan. 21st. The papers enclosed are only what I had before, and do not answer the queries I sent to Mr. Popple *etc.* (*v.* 15th and 26th Jan.) *Encloses* following. *Refers to* other matters concerning trade *etc. Signed*, D. Pulteney. *Endorsed*, Recd. 6th, Read 9th Feb. 17$\frac{1}{20}$. 2$\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Enclosed*,

534. i. Order of the Conseil de Marine to the Lt. General and Intendant of the Windward Islands, 6th Feb. (N.S.), 1720. The Commissaries of His Britannic Majesty have requested that the Island of Sta. Lucia or Sta. Alousie should be put back into the same condition it was in before the grant made of it to the Marechal d'Etrées, the King has agreed thereto until he shall have informed his Britannic Majesty of the incontestable claims he has to that Island which belongs to France, you will therefore give the necessary orders to the officers, soldiers and others settled there since this grant to leave the Island as soon as you shall have acquainted them with H.M. commands, only leaving there the families settled there before this grant *etc. Signed*, L. A. de Bourbon. *Copy. Signed*, Du Bois. *French.* 1$\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 28, 15. *Nos.* 70, 70. V.; *and* 253, 1. *Nos.* 23, 23. i.]

Feb. 1. Virginia. **535.** Lt. Governor Spotswood to the Council of Trade and Plantations. There can be no doubt, but that the French settlement at Missisippi may (without timely precautions) greatly affect both the trade and safety of these H.M. Plantations. Tobacco, rice *etc.* will be exported thence and thus that nation becomes our rivals in foreign markets *etc.* By the communication which the French may maintain between Canada and Missisippi, by the conveniency of the Lakes, they will in

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a manner surround all the British Plantations: They will have it in their power by these lakes and the many rivers runing into them and into the Missisippi, to engross all the trade of the Indian Nations which are now supplyed from hence: They may by possessing themselves of the passes of the Great Mountains which ly between us and the Lakes either by themselves or their Indians fall upon and overrun which of these Provinces they think fitt: And seing by their late seizure of Pensicola from the Spaniards, their design seems to be, to extend their dominions eastward, towards South Carolina, it is certainly the British interest to put a stop to their advancing further that way; and this in my opinion will be best effected by possessing ourselves of some places on the coast of Florida, and forming a settlement as near as may be to cramp theirs *etc.* St. Augustine is a small fort on the N.E. part of the coast of Florida with a village adjoining inhabited by about 2 or 300 Spaniards, and seems to be rather kept to preserve the Spanish title to the territory of Florida than for any profite that Crown receives thereby: The harbour admitts vessells of small burthen *etc.* The garrison usually kept is inconsiderable. But as the Bahama Islands on one side, and the Florida coast on the other, forme that streight which is called the Gulph of Florida (through which not only the Spaniards in their return from the West Indies, but the French from their new settlement must necessarily pass) this place may be of vast consequence to Great Britain whenever a war shall happen with either of these Crowns *etc.* In case of a rupture with France, men of war placed on that station might destroy the whole trade of the Missisippi Colony. *Proposes* that, besides the taking of St. Augustine, the small fort or rather battery of St. Mark may be attempted. It is a place of small strength in the Bay of Appallachea, on the western side of Florida. From hence it is that I would propose to forme a settlement to check that of Missisippi and to extend westward upon it, whereby we might share with them at least in their Indian trade, and keep a ballance of those Indian Nations in our interests, and in case of a war we may be able to annoy them from thence. Besides these two settlements it may not be improbable but that a good harbour may be found among the Islands at the Cape of Florida, which may be a proper station for men of war or privateers to intercept the Spanish or French trade from the Bay of Mexico" *etc.* This would also prove a security to our trade from Jamaica, which for want of places of retreat on that coast is often exposed to the danger of the enemy's privateers and storms *etc.* *Encloses* draughts of all these places, copied from the original of one Mr. Hughes an English gentleman, who had a particular humour of rambling among the Indians, and was killed by some French traders last war *etc.* The French have of late begun a traffique with the Coosatee Indians, and 'tis to be feared will soon get

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a footing among the Cherikees, South Carolina having already abandoned that trade, and the Virginia traders like to do the same, because of the low price of skins and furrs in England and the high duty thereon etc. As these are the nearest to and most considerable body of Indians on our S. frontiers and consist of upwards of 4000 fighting men, so they have been generally very friendly and affectionate to the English, and are the only Indians we ought to depend on to ballance the Northern Indians, if they should attempt to be troublesome to these Plantations. *Desires*, in case H.M. approve the project of reducing these places, to return home on leave, in order to explain the method he proposes *etc.* *Refers to* enclosed letter to Col. Schuyler. His countenancing the haughty demand of the Indians to treat nowhere with any of H.M. Governors except at Albany, is too low a condescension to the humors of those savages *etc.* All grants of land are constantly recorded in the Secretary's Office *etc.* *Abstract.* *Set out*, Spotswood Papers, II. 328. *Signed*, A. Spotswood. *Endorsed*, Recd. 11th April. Read 6th July, 1720. 7 *pp.* *Enclosed*,

535.i. Lt. Governor Spotswood to Col. Schuyler, President of the Council of New York. Williamsburgh, Jan. 25, 1720. On the 2nd I received an account of a conference held at Albany, 7th and 9th Nov., between your Commissioners for Indian Affairs and some Sachims of the Five Nations; and as the same came handed to me from Philadelphia, without any letter of your Government to explain it, I should scarce have taken it to have been transmitted to me from the President and Council of New York, had not Governor Keith communicated to me your letter to him, wherein you mention, that it is by advice of the Council that those copys are sent, as well to the Governors of Virginia, Maryland and South Carolina as to him, and wherein you are pleased to express yourself in these words *vizt., and their immediate answer is expected with yours.* The account too contained in the sd. paper might have well caused me to doubt whether it was genuine, because in Aug. last you promised to take notice of the memorial given in at New York by Col. Robinson in behalf of this Government, and gave me to expect that you would at the next meeting of the Indians with your Commissioners press them to discover who that chief man of Virginia was that had (as your Indians declared in the Conference at Albany on 19th June last) invited them to come to wage war upon our frontiers, and had promised to assist them in ye undertaking with ammunition *etc.* Not perceiving one word opened by your Commissioners to the Indians on that head, I could hardly imagine the sd. paper

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contained a just account of your negotiations *etc.* In your letter to Mr. Keith you observe that your Indians think themselves slighted by the Governments to the Southward, and sending a copy of their demands, say that our immediate answer is expected. By which I can infer nothing less than a justifying your savages, and threatning no longer to interpose your endeavours to restrain them from infesting these Southern Governmts. or falling upon our Indian allies, unless we will submit to their terms *etc.* I cannot but wonder to see fellow-subjects indulging even to a suspicion of encouragement, those savages in their haughty demands of having all the King's Governors of this Continent dance many hundreds of miles to Albany to treat there upon every caprice of theirs; And I with admiration observe that your Commissioners suffered the Sachims to go away with the notion of their being ill treated by these Southern Governments *etc.* I shall not trouble you with a long enumeration of their continual infractions of solemn treatys which they had made from time to time with this Governmt., having laid a full state thereof before your Governor when I was at New York *etc.* But during my own administration, in 1712 and 1713 they were actually in these parts assisting the Tuscarouroes who had massacred in cold blood some hundreds of the English and were then warring against us, and they have at this very day the chief murderers, with the greatest part of that Nation, seated under their protection near Susquehanna River whether they removed them when they found they could no longer support 'em against the force which the English brought upon them in these parts. During the Tuscorouro war about 200 of your Indians sett upon our Virginia Indian traders as they were going to the Southern Indians with a caravan at least 80 horses loaded, and after having killed one of our people, and shot most of their horses they made booty of all ye goods. Soon after they returned in several parties carrying themselves very rudely to our outward inhabitants, and in July last approacht Christanna, and ravaged our Indians' cornfields, close to the fort there, upon which our Indians sallied out and a skirmish ensued wherein were two of ours, and four of yours killed. In Sept. following they came in the night and lay in ambush before the gate of the fort, and at the opening thereof they shot the first person that came out and kept firing upon the fort untill the English got to the great guns, and so scared them away. At length I found

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means to perswade one of their war captains (who called himself Connaughtoorah) to come in with ten more to a Council at Williamsburgh, 9th Dec. last, where I with abundance of civil treatment endeavoured to engage him to carry a belt of peace to their five Nations in behalf of our Christanna Indians, but he haughtily refused, and answered that they would not be at peace with them upon any terms: However I prevailed upon him to carry it with this proposal, That the Five Nations should observe their antient treaty with this Government so far as not to come among the English Plantations, and particularly that none of their warriors should approach within 20 miles of our fort at Christanna, *etc.* *Argues as to the behaviour of the Indians and their replies at the Conference at Albany etc.* *Same endorsement.* *Copy.* $7\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

535. ii. Account of H.M. Revenue of 2*s.* per hhd., Virginia, 25th April—25th Oct., 1719. *Totals*, Receipts 3783*l.* 19*s.* $9\frac{1}{2}$*d.*, Expenditure, 1904*l.* 10*s.* $8\frac{1}{2}$*d.* *Signed*, J. Roscow, Rr. Genll., John Grymes, Depty. Audr., A. Spotswood. *Same endorsement.* 2 *pp.*

535. iii. Account of H.M. Quit Rents, 25th April 1718–1719. *Totals*, Receipts (including balance of £5529*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* brought forward) 8367*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* Expenditure, 1576*l.* 7*s.* $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.* *Signed and endorsed as preceding.* 4 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1318. *Nos.* 77, 77. i-iii.)

Feb. 1. **536.** Dudley Woodbridge to Mr. Popple. I never heard that any English or French were settled on Sta. Lucia at the time of the Treaty of Reswick, or during the last warr, *etc.* Had there been any settlement within those times, it would scarcely have escaped me. The first advancement towards the same that I remember to have heard of, on the part of the French, was in Feb. $17\frac{11}{12}$, and Capt. St. Lo, H.M.S. *Valeur* meeting with some French cutting wood at Sta. Lucia, interrupted their proceedure. *Quotes* letter of Marquis Du Quesne to Mr. Sharpe and his answer, to which the Marquis never made any reply *etc.* *Signed*, Dudley Woodbridge. *Endorsed*, Recd. 1st. Read 3rd Feb., $17\frac{18}{28}$. $3\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 28, 15. *No.* 65; and 29, 14. *pp.* 41, 42.]

Feb. 2. Whitehall. **537.** Mr. Popple to Mr. Attorney and Sollicitor Generall. *Asks for opinion*, whether Spanish ships coming from Spanish ports in America, and loaden with the products of those countrys, are prohibited by the Acts of Trade, and particularly those of the 12th and 15th of K. Charles II, and that of 7th and 8th K. William, to unloade and sell their cargoes in any of the British Plantations in America, and to load again there. [*C.O.* 29, 14. *p.* 40.]

unto the Governour, that in regard of the approaching Extremity of the Winter Season, and his other Circumstances, the Governour would please to extend his Compassion towards the Prisoner by remitting the whole or such part of the said Fines as should seem meet; And for the better Satisfaction of the Country the Governour desires the Opinion of this Board what may be proper for him to do therein. The Board were of Opinion That if the said John Burrows was recommended to the Governour's Compassion by the Magistrates before whom he was convicted; Or that it was otherways certified to the Governour, that the releasing the said Prisoner would be acceptable to the Magistracy of that County, then the Governour might without any apparent Inconveniency make Use of the Power granted by the royal Charter for remitting the whole or any part of the said Fines.

At a Council held at Philadelphia March the 8th 1719.

Present

The Honourable William Keith Esqr Governour

Richard Hill — Samuel Preston

William Trent — Jonathan Dickinson.

Isaac Norris — Colonel John French

James Logan Secretary

The Governour laid before the Board a Letter from the President of the Council of the Province of New York with certain Propositions made by the Commissioners for Indian Affairs at Albany to some Sachims of the Five Nations with their Answers which Letter and Propositions were read; and the said Letter ordered to be entered upon the Minutes, and the Propositions to be kept among the Council Papers in the Secretary's Office; the Letter is in these words,

Then the Governour acquainted the Board, that according to Mr Schuylers desire & He had transmitted the said Propositions with a Duplicate of the above Letter to the Governours of Virginia and Mary Land: And that by his Letter of the 14th of Decem! last He had signified to the President, that he was willing to know their Sentiments upon these Propositions before he communicated them to this Board; That the Governour of Virginia having returned an Answer or Remonstrance (which came to the Governours hands yesterday by the Mary Land Post under a flying Seal) to the President of New York upon the Subject matter of Indian affairs contained in the Letter & Propositions above mentioned—

above mentioned, the Governour proposes that the said Remonstrance which contains many things worthy of some Attention, may be read, which was done accordingly, and ordered to be entered on the Minutes at large, being as follows,

Williamsburgh January 28th 1719/20

Sir

On the 2d instant I received a certain Paper giving an Account of a Conference held at Albany on the 7th & 9th of November last between your Commrs for Indian Affairs and some Sachims of the five Nations, and as the same came handed to me from Philadelphia without any Letter on the part of your Govmt to introduce and explain the Meaning of sending such a Paper hither, I should scarce have taken it to have been transmitted to me from the President & Council of New York, had not Governour Keith communicated to me the Copy of your Letter to him upon that Subject wherein you mention that it is by Advice of the Council that those Copys are sent as well to the Governours of Virginia & Mary Land and South Carolina as to him, and wherein you are pleased to express your self in these words viz. And this immediate Answer is expected with yours. The Account be contained in the said Paper might have well caused me to doubt whether it was genuine, because when you vouchsafed to me the Honour to write to me in August last, you then promised to take Notice of the Memorial given in at New York by Colo Hutchinson in behalf of this Govmt and give me to expect that you would at the next Meeting of the Indians with your Commrs press them to discover who that Chief Man of Virginia was that had (as your Indians declared in the Conference at Albany on the 19th Day of June last) invited them to come to wage War upon our Frontiers, and had promised to assist them in the Undertaking with Ammunition. This must needs appear to you a very treasonable Practice against the Peace of this Colony, in that I could not but think it deserved the Attention of such of his Maty's Servants as had it most in their Power to detect the Conspirators, especially since your Govermt was formerly applied to upon the Occasion; but not receiving one Word opened by your Commrs to the Indians on that Head: I could hardly imagine that the said Paper contained a just Account of your Negotiations.

But to come to the Point, and to give you an Answer on the part of this Government. In your said Letter to Mr Keith you are pleased to observe that your Indians think themselves slighted by the Governments to the Southwards; that this may prove of ill Consequence; and therefore sending the Governours Copys of your Sachims Demands, you conclude with relying that your immediate Answer is expected; By which I can infer nothing less than a justifying your Savages, and threatning no longer to interpose your Endeavours to restrain them from infesting these Southern Governmts, or falling upon our Indian Allies unless we will submit to their Terms; but I should shew, only a Regard to his Maty's Subjects in these parts, to keep them from such Attempts till I have fairly stated the Case, and then leave you and all indifferent Persons to judge, whether your Indians have Cause to complain of this Govermt, or We of them.

In the first place I cannot but wonder to see fellow Subjects inducing, even to a Suspicion of Encouragement, those Savages in their haughty Demands of having all the King's Governours on this Continent dance many Hundred of Miles to Albany to treat them upon every Caprice of theirs, & that with Admiration observe that

your

your Commissioners (Some whereof, if I mistake not their Names, have been of long Standing for the Indian Affairs at Albany, and even you yourself for many years at the Head of them) suffer the Sachims of the five Nations to go away with the Notion of their being ill treated by these Southern Governmts. Certainly, if those Gentlemen would have consulted the Journals of their own Proceedings, they might have found somewhat to argue in behalf of Virginia. However, I hope it's not yet too late to remonstrate upon that Head; And therefore I shall take this Occasion to remind them of some Passages.

I shall not now run back to the Behaviour of your Indians on these Frontiers in former Governours times, nor hereby trouble you with a long Enumeration of their continual Infractions of solemn Treaties which they have made from time to time with this Government: having laid a full Stake thereof before your Governour when I was at New York. I will begin with their Actions in these parts only during my Administration, chusing not to dwell upon even the Robberies and single Murders which have been frequently committed by their little skulking Parties, but to instance only some flagrant Facts too notorious to be denyed.

In the year 1712 & 1713 They were actually in these parts assisting the Tuscaroroes who had massacred in cold Blood some hundreds of the English and were then waging against us: and they have, at this very day, the chief Murderers, with the greatest part of that Nation seated under their Protection near Susquehannah River to whither they removed them when they found they could no longer support them against the Force which the English brought upon them in these parts.

During the Tuscaroroes War about two hundred of your Indians set upon one Virginia Indian Trader as they were going to the Southern Indians with a Carravany of at least eighty Horses loaded, and after having killed one of our People and Got most of their Horses they made Booty of all the Goods, declaring their Reason for so doing was, because They did not carry their Ammunition to the Tuscaroroes. And this Murder was so publickly owned to the Northward, that it was no Secret to your People at Albany what a villainous part they had been acting here with the English; And whether such an Action be not at this day an incontestible Proofe I dare appeal to you your self, notwithstanding your Commrs may be willing, out of some politick Views, to conceal this piece of your Indians Treachery.

In April 1717 while I was treating in person upon our Frontiers with the Chiefs of the Catawbaes and other Southern Indians (who were certainly at that time under the immediate protection of this Government having then delivered into my Custody all their Fire Arms with some Hostages) a Party of your Indians well knowing that I was present, and learning from the Tuscaroroes the Business we were met upon, took the Opportunity of the disarmed Condition of those Catawbaes to surprize and murder several of them in the Night, and to run off with a Prisoner or two. Upon this Occasion the Governm[t] of Virginia sent Capt[n] Christopher Smith that Summer before York to expostulate with the five Nations upon several parts of their Behaviour towards this Colony, and to reclaim the Prisoners taken from hence; and in the Conference he held with them at Albany in the presence of your Governour on the 16th and 17th of June

of Mines, their Sachims readily owned, that their People had been concerned in the Action complained of: and had brought off one Woman Prisoner; but making a Slight Excuse of their not knowing that the Indians they fell upon were in Alliance with the English, and alledging that their Prisoner had made her Escape. We were forced to be contented with their bare Promise of not suffering their People for the future to come onto fighting this way to annoy any of the English or their Friends; but Coll. Smith was scarce returned to Virginia when a considerable Body of their Warriours were actually upon their March this wayward, and the Accounts I received of their Design made me hasten away to the Northward to consult with the neighbouring Governours upon the measures that might most effectually secure his Maty's Subjects and Allies from these Attempts of your Indians.

To judge whether I had Grounds to be alarmed at this March of your Indians I refer you to your Albany Journals of the 28th of August & 15th of September 1717. whereby it plainly appears that a Body of four or five hundred of their young Warriors were in that Month of August advanced as far as Susquehannah River, and that they openly declared their Design was to march directly to Virginia to make War upon our Indians; And it seems a second Promise was there made on the 2d of September to Lawrence Claessen your Interpreter that they would desist from molesting our Allies and bend their Course to the Westward against Indians above six hundred Miles from any English Settlements, but the Event has shewn that this Promise was no sooner than the former made to Coll. Smith, for they forthwith passing on this Side of the Mountains directed their Course into the Catawbra Country, and there fell upon a Company of about one hundred and forty Men Women and Children of those Indians. And a remarkable Concurrence will prove them to be of the same Nation with those who were assaulted a few Months before where I was present: For the above mentioned Woman Prisoner having made her Escape, after Abundance of cruel Usage from the Mohocks, came in to me almost famished with Cold and Hunger about the middle of December 1717, and I clothing her sent her home to her own Country, and this very Woman was of that Number of the one hundred & Forty and carried off again captive to the Northward, for she in 1718 made her Escape again, and came in a second time to me through Pensilvania and Mary Land with the Passports of Mr. Logan & Coll. Addison.

After their Exploits with the Catawbras, they were during the year 1718 continually hovering about our Christianna Indians Settlement, and tho' I sent out to invite them in to a Treaty with me, they would not come to hearken to any Terms, answering me very haughtily that I must go to Albany to treat, and insolently demanding that I should turn the Christianna Indians from under the Protection of our Fort. This was what I could not in Honour nor Conscience agree to, because I knew that where these Tributary Indians of ours yielded to the Proposal of this Government in the year 1713 for quitting the Lands and Fort they were then possessed of within the inhabited part of this Colony, and removing without all our Plantations in Order to awe the skulking Parties of foreign Indians which at that time infested our Frontiers. They expressly stipulated with me that the English should build and garrison a Fort at their new Settlement, to serve as a Place of Refuge for them in case they should be overpowered by their Enemies; So that finding them now by such like

such like Threats in imminent Danger; I was instead of turning them away obliged to receive them into the Fort.

After your Indians found themselves not strong enough to attempt any thing upon our Christian & Indians in their new Situation They marched home in May 1719. gently threatning to return again with a greater force to try the Strength of our Fort, and having taken their Route through our Inhabitants, They marched as through an Enemy's Country, living on free Quarters, and committing several Robberies and Outrages in their way, And that we might understand They intended to continue their Course. They in their way home stop on the 20th of May at the Town of Lewis under the Govmt of Pensilvania, there send for one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Chester and upon his [Mr Allen Cartledge's] Arrival they sit down before him in a grand Council of War, produce fifteen Prisoners, tell him discourse with two of them that spoke English, He finds them Virginians born, and intreads for their Lives and Liberties They refuse his Request, and in fine tell him, they had made a clear Path to pass and repass to & from the Southward having removed all Obstacles out of the way, and that they expected to have free Recourse for their People among the English Plantations — whilst they were making War

Some days after They returned in several parties carrying themselves very rudely to our outward Inhabitants, and in the Month of July last They approach Christianna and ravaged our Corn Fields close to the Fort there; Upon which our Indians rallied out and a Skirmish ensued, wherein were two of ours and four of yours killed. In September following they came in the Night and lay in Ambush before the Gate of the Fort: and at the Opening thereof they shot the first person that came out, and kept firing upon the Fort until the English got to the great Guns, and so scared them away without any further Mischief done at that time.

At length I found means to perswade one of their War Captains (who called himself Cannaughtarra) to come in with ten more to a Council held here at Williamsburgh in the ninth of December last: which I with abundance of civil Treatment endeavoured to engage him to carry a Belt of Peace to their five Nations in behalf of our Christianna Indians; but he haughtily refused the same, and answered that they would not be at Peace with them upon any Terms: however, I prevailed upon him to carry it with this Proposal, That the five Nations should observe their ancient Treaty with this Government so far as not to come among the English Plantations, and particularly that none of their Warriors should approach within twenty miles of our Fort at Christianna.

Now Sir, having laid before you a faithful Account of your Indians Behaviour in these parts during my Administration, give me Leave to reason with you a little thereupon.

Is their close Confederacy with the Tuscaroroes any ways agreeable to the five Nations Answer which Lawrence Clausen reports to your Commissioners in the 6th of July 1712, and to be taken for the Assistance promised to reduce those Murderers? Or is the Reason they gave for plundering our Traders a Testimony of their acting for the English? Can their Forbearance with the Cattawbas so long as these were making War upon South Carolina, and their continual Attacks upon them ever since they have been engaged for that Province be look'd upon as a faithful Observance of their Engagements to your Government on the

last of August 1715

last of August 1715 & Can it credible that they should not guess the Cattaubras took me for, when they saw me the Day before come out with five persons only to meet a hundred of them & do not their marching through our Settlements a manifest Breach of their Treaty with Virginia & and their continual Attacks upon our tributary Indians so many Violations of their repeated Promises & Can they charge this Colony with ever injuring or molesting one of them & And if so they will perpetually haunt us alarming and doing Mischief to our People, need they wonder that we often follow them with Complaints, tho' they in their Conference on the 19th of June last would make me Complaining a Crime, and your Commissioners are pleased to term it a troubling of your Patience?

But perhaps you may urge what I have already been told on the part of your Govern.t that the Indians are Strangers to our refined Notions of Honour and Justice, and of their Savage Values will not bear Reasoning upon their Conduct; & However, let me argue the Case with a Person that presides over a civilized People. Who by their Situation are the only proper Conservators of that Peace which the five Nations have covenanted to observe — towards all his Majestys Subjects and Allies on this Continent.

I have given Orders & Attention to your Conferences at Albany, and the Transactions of Indian Affairs there and cannot but take Notice how the five Nations have brought your Government to confer with them in a more submissive and soothing Stile than they were formerly treated with, even when they were much more numerous, and the English less powerful on this Continent; for I gather from attested Records about thirty or forty years ago sundry Instances of their being boldly taxed with Injuries done my Kings Subjects, and of their being sharply reproved and severely threatned for the same, to all which they then submitted with humble Promises of Amendment, and thanking the English for being so merciful as to forgive them; but now, your Comm.rs are either afraid or unwilling to urge upon those People their late Violences committed against the Southern Governments; to demonstrate to them their many Infractions of their Treaties and Promises, or to take the least Notice of the Plunder and Captives which they have returned with from this Colony May they representing Governors [in one of their Letters to Brigadier Hunter] as if they chose to clamour upon these Occasions, only to put your Province to Trouble and Expence, and to every Remonstrance of your Injuries, the concluding Answer we receive is, that We must forthwith repair to Albany, or by our Deputies to Albany, to compound and make up the Breach there; Nor will Preliminaries be admitted of, but it seems to be expected that without Conditions we first appear to pay our Homage and Tribute: for when I was last at New York, I offered but two preliminary Articles proposed as the Basis of a Treaty which the Government of Virginia should, for ever, send to conclude at Albany, nor did they contain any other Condition than what had been already stipulated in former Treatys, viz That they should not pass on this Side the high Ridge of Mountains to concern themselves with the English or their neighbouring Indians; but as We have experienced that the Agreements of the Sachems signified little without the Concurrence of the young Men, I judged it convenient to insist that these should previously give their Consent to those two Articles. Tho' I left those Preliminaries above two years ago at New York, in Writing, I have not yet understood that your Comm.rs ever treated upon them, — and I cannot but observe with Surprize, that you suffer without a Reply the Slighting

of the Orijides

of the Oneydes to tell you and the rest of the Commissioners by your Faces on the 19th of June last, that you never before that Day acquainted them that the Indians they had been warring against (which were those bordering upon us, far on this Side of the Mountains) were in Leagues with any of his Majesty's Colonies.

After this Government had been at the Charge of a hundred pounds in sending Capt Smith to Albany, to expostulate with your Indians, and I myself had been at greater Expence in going to New York to offer Proposals, surely if they had been communicated to them, 'tis not they that have Reason to complain of no Answer being yet returned, and I hope, upon better Consideration, you'll say, your Indians have not been slighted by Virginia, and will reflect that 'tis hardly to be expected that I should attend them at Albany upon a fruitless Negotiation, until I have an Answer to the Preliminaries which I delivered to your Governour.

As to the Burden of your Indians saying, that Albany must be the only Place for their treating with the English and their Allies, I must frankly tell you, that your allowing (not to say encouraging) them to insist upon that haughty Demands, however you may fancy it raises the Reputation of your Province, is far from strengthning its trading for the Honour of the British Nations in general. What! Are they not to stir one Foot to treat with any of his Majesty's Governments, and yet will run a thousand miles to treat with a paltry Nation of Indians? Believe me Sir, this Treatment lessens the English in the Eyes of both Pagan & Christian World, for not only our tributary and neighbouring Indians begin to grow more insolent since they perceive we bear with this Presumption of your Indians, but I also found in Discourse not long ago with some French Traders, that they conceived very mean Opinion of those Governments from hearing that We were so manadged by the five Nations.

Thus far I have thought fit to let you know my Sentiments on the Behaviour of your Indians, and what might have been expected from the Persons you employ to confer with them. It remains that I now tell you, what the Resolutions of this Government are. Notwithstanding I profess, as tho' I were a Stranger to all that I have now remonstrated to you, yet I could not prevail either upon our Council or Assembly to be at the Expence of sending again to Albany to renew the Covenant Chain with your Indians there; but on the contrary they have advised that the Militia of all our Frontier Counties should be more frequently disciplined, and kept in a Readiness to act and to oppose your Indians in case they attempt to march through and annoy our Settlements any more: So that if your Indians Warriours will continue their Insolence they may soon meet with a Rebuff, for I do assure them they will have to encounter 8 or 9000 Men of our Frontier Counties without bringing any of the Low Land Counties to the Action; and when once the Blow is struck, and We be involved in a War with the five Nations, I leave you to consider whether his Majesty will allow your Province to stand Neuter and carry on your Trade with them.

No Man needs put me in mind of the ill Consequences which a War is like to bring upon the Out-Settlements of all these Governments; I am dreadfully enough possessed with the Apprehensions thereof, and for that Reason have now taken the Pains to state my Case thus particularly to you, and do earnestly exhort and intreat you heartily to interpose your good Offices to put a Stop to the dangerous Courses of your Indians this way

this way; I for my part shall do my utmost to put off the evil Day. having given express Orders to the Officers of our Militia to endeavour by all fair means to persuade them to march clear of our inhabited Plantations. and to be very cautious that our People act no otherwise than upon the Defensive; But you are to understand that in an affair of this Nature a Governour of Virginia has to steer between Scylla and Charybdis. either an Indian or a Civil War. for the famous Insurrection in this Colony called Bacons Rebellion was occasioned purely by the Governour and Council refusing to let the People go out against the Indians who at that time ravaged the Frontiers; and it seems as if the same Humour was again arising in Virginia. for I have this year received divers Remonstrances signed by great Numbers of our Inhabitants, wherein they display a Multitude of Injuries they daily receive from the Northern Indians. and pray that Measures may be taken for repelling their Insolency.

I could add a great deal more Reasoning upon the general Interest of the English with respect to the Indians on the Back of all his Majestys Plantations on this Continent, and might argue how destructive this Conduct of the five Nations is to that Ballance of Power which we Christians ought to preserve among our neighbouring Heathens; but I hope I have said enough at this time to induce you to exert that Power which I am satisfied you must have over your Indians, and to restrain them from infesting these parts any more. So no longer to tire you with this Subject I conclude with much Respect,—

Sir Your most obd.t humble Servant
A Spotswood

Then the Governour presented to the Board the Draught of an Answer to the Presid.t of New Yorks Letter and Propositions above mentioned. in behalf of this Colony; which being read was with some Additions agreed to be a proper Answer on the part of this Province, and is as follows,

Cette porte à Monseigneur le Duc de Laure

12 Mars 1720

# Conseil de Marine. Mars 1720

## Canada

6. 8bre 1719

a cequi a fait entierement

M.rs de Vaudreüil et Begon, Marquent que M.r de Vaudreüil a fait partir le S.r Jonquaire pour porter aux cinq Nations Iroquoises la Reponse favorable que le Roy a fait a leurs Colliers, avec le present que Sa Majesté leur a envoyé qui leur sera remis de la part, ce present etant aussi considerable qu'il l'est leur inspirera sans doute les Sentimens de reconnoissance qu'ils en doivent avoir et les MARINE ET COLONIES ARCHIVES COLONIALES motifs pour les attacher de plus en plus aux françois.

Sur ce qui est revenu a M.r de Vaudreüil que quelques Anglois etoient dans le dessein d'aller faire la traitte a Niagara, ce qui seroit un commencement d'Etablissement qui pourroit

avoir des suites, il a chargé ledit S.r de
Jonquaire d'avertir les Iroquois que s'il
venoit des Anglois il les feroit piller,
porte étant hors de leur limitte, il en
convient avec M Begon qu'il y fera
hiverner le S.r de la Corne fils avec un engag
pour y faire la traitte le Printemps
prochain pour le compte du Roy, afin q
ce porte se trouvant établi il n'y vienn
point d'Anglois, ce sera aussi un avantag
pour la traitte et un fort frontiere.

Le Conseil croit qu'il faut approuver ce que
de Vaudreuil a fait.

My Lords

As affairs here are in a good posture I shall endeavor to the utmost of my power to keep them so my dayly study being to preserve the Peace & Tranquility of his Majesty's subjects in this Province & shall ever act with such caution as not to give Room for your Lordships to think me otherwise than as I am with all Due Regard

My Lords Your Lôrdps

New York
9 June 1720.

most humble & mo obedient S
P. SCHUIJLER

## *Journal of Messrs. Schuyler and Livingston's Visit to the Senecas.*

[New-York Council Minutes, XII., 124 *bis.*]

Journall of Myndert Schuyler and Rober Livingston Junr from Albany to the Sinnekies Country to treat with the Sachims their Relateing Government affairs being thereto instructed by the Commissioners of the Indian Affairs at Albany the 23d Aprill 1720

The twenty Seventh Aprill wee Left Albany and by water from Schionnectedy wee with our Attendents Arrived in the Sinnekies Castle the Twelfth of May following the 13th of May wee had a Conferrence with Sachims their at home the others being a broad it was Resolve'd to send for them and Also for the Sachims of the Neighbouring Castle Called onaghee.

The sixteenth the Sachims being come wee meet at one a Clock in the Afternoon and made the following Proposition.

Brethren

Your Brother Corlaer (who is daily Expected) not being Come from Great Brittain wee are sent from your Brother Quider who in Absence of your brother Corlaer Represents him to treat with you in Matter standing the weell fair of the whole house, wee Expected that some of the Brethern from Each of the other four Nations would have been hereto hear our Proposition but as they are not Yet Come our Message being Cheiffly to you wee hope wee here Meet much of our Brethern as will take to heart what wee propose and Shew themselves in the same Affection for the well fair of Your Country as Your Ancestours time out of mind have had so that by such Good Example your Postarety may follow your steps. Give a Belt of Wampum.

Brethren.

Your Brother Corlaer being Informed that you were Prepareing for warr against the farr Indians Severall of them being Lately Come in Alliance with him whose Yearly Correspondance in trade will undoubtedly Induce others if not all the rest of those Nations to follow their stepts if not stopt by warr against them or by the french Interest to hinder their Comeing if any of Your Men are still Resolved to fight them wee Expect That your Influence on them will stop their Design it being the Design of your Brother Corlaer that you bury the hatchet not only against all the farr Indians but also those to the South ward in Alliance with the English governments Whilst the King of Great Brittain &a by this is thought to be in

Peace with all men so that you are to make friends now in stead of Enemys Which will not Render You a Comfortable and Quiet Life but Increase Your Nations in time of peace and you will Observe that the Continuance of peace with them farr Nations with Your Earnest Endeavours to Draw them more stead fast in Alliance with us will prove profitable to you in Commerce with them in passing and Repassing through Your Nations. Give one Large Belt of Wampum.

Brethren.

It is with much Concern that your brother Corlaer understood that the french offer'd to Erect Buildings at Jerondoquitt but to their better end Leaveing them that are now buissey at Onjagerae which ought not to be Consented to or admitted by the Brethren Especially so near by you Cannot have forgott that the brethren of the five Nations about 22 years agoe to secure their Lands and hunting Places westward of them (Least others might Incroach on them) Assign'd Tonsagroende and those other places which the french now Endeavours to take Possession of) To the Crown of Great Brittain to be held for you and Your Posterity it must be that some of you not well Affected have granted Leave to the french to take Possession of Tonsagroende a vast Country an your main hunting place where now several french families are setted a fort Erected and a Garrison posted and they are now buissy at onjagera which in a Manner is the only gate you have to go through towards your hunteing places and the only way the farr Indians conveniently came through where Jean Coeurs with some men are now at work on building a block house and no Doubt of a Garrison by the next Year whereby you will be so Infenced that no Room will be Left for you to hunt in with out Liberty wee know that in warr time they could neer over come you but these proceedings in building so near may be their Invented Intrigues to hush you to sleep whilst they take possession of the Heart of your Country this is Plainly seen by us therefore desire you to Consider it rightly and sent out to spy what they are doing at onjagera and prohibite Jean Coeur building there for where they make Settlements they Endeouour to hold it so that if he takes no notice thereof after given in a Civill way further Complaints may be made to your brother Corlaer who will Endeavour to make you Easy therein. Give one belt of Wampum.

Brethren

If any Difference happens amongst You as that the Last winter when by the Influence of the french Interpreter Jean Coeur you referred to the Governour of Cannida whether you should go out Against the flattsheads or Not wee must tell you that your Brother Corlaer Desires and Expects that for the future you will Live unitedly and in good friendship with your Allies and not Resent small Differences that may happen between you and that You in such Cases must apply to your brother Corlaer who at all times has and will Derect you on the Right way to avoid Deference so that you may Live in peace and Quietness together. Give a Belt of Wampum.

Answer made by the Sachims of the Sinnekis being joyned with some of these from Onaghee the 15th of May 1720

Brother Corlaer

Wee have heard your proposition this forenoon and you have there after Desiered us to Considerit Rightly but as them four Sachims sent here from the others of Onaghee seen not free in their Opinions wee have thought fitt they should go back to Consult with the Rest of

the Sachims their on the subject of your Proposition so that You'l, be oblidged to tarry four nights Longer before wee Can Resolve you our Opinions wee are Loath to Presume to answer it a lone therefore to prevent Reflections chose rather To advise with the most wise men of the other Castle onaghee so that you may have an answer from both Castles

The 17th and 18th nothing of moment happen'd

The 19th in the Afternoon the Sachims of this Castle desired us in their meeting when came their they Informed us that by Intilligence from way anhal now here (his uncle being gone Round to trade in Albanie whose Return he waits for) they are told that the farr Nations are Numerous in men in Allience with severall other Nations their abouts have Resolved to fight the five Nations and Plunder all the other farr Indians in Allience with us if they over take them or meet them in their way hither and that they propose to be near these parts by that time the Indians Corn is about two foot hight growne and that the friend Indians their in Allience with us were Resolved before tho others move'd to Come and give their Assistance to ye five Nations. Whereupon without Advice the Sachims here have sent notice to the rest of ye five Nations Desireing the Young men now Ready to go out afighting to stay home and watch the motion of ye Enemy if any approaching.

Answer made by the Sachims of the Sinnekies Cayouges and Oneyde and in behalf of the Mohoggs & onnondage Sachims. In Sinnondowaene the 22d Day of May 1720

Brother Corlaer & Quider

You came unexpected though wee are now satisfyed you have taken the usuall Method by sending seven hands of wampum from the Mohoggs Castle to acquaint us of our Comeing that Lodgeing by the way you are in no Neglect, You have told us that our brother Corlaer was not Yet Return'd and that you ware sent from our Brother quider and that whilst the Sachims from the other four Castles where then not Cume to hear your proposition you ware in hopes to Meet such here as would heartily affect the welfair of the whole house We Joyntly do Assure you that wee behold the same affection as our predecessours have had and do promise to shew our selves heartily inclin'd for the Intrest of the whole house and Continue stead fast in the Covenant with our brother Corlear not Doubting but your prosterity will follow such an Example. Give a Belt of Wampum

Brother Corlaer & Quider

You have told us that you was Informed that wee ware prepareing to warr against the farr Indians and that severall of them were in Alliance with you by which means that friendship might breake of that therefore you Desired us to bury the hatchet not only against those Indians but the other Indians to the Southward in Alliance with the English Government Wee owne that some of our Young Men had a Designe that way but now wee will harken to your Advice And Do assure you that none of our men shall go afighting against Indians to the Southward in alliance with the English governments and they may Depend that wee nor none of ours shall no ways molest them till they trouble us first neither shall any of our men go out Against any of the Farr Indians whilst they remain in Peace with us and wee do further Assure you that wee will use all fair means to Keep peace with them and Endeavour to Encourage them this way to wards Albany so that wee may have the benifitt of their trade. Give a Belt of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer & Quider

You have told us that you were Informed the French were building a house at Onjagera which As you perceive will prove prejudiciall to us & You, Its true they are Either yett building or it is finished by this time wee do owne that some Years agoe the five Nations gave Trongsagroende Ierondoquet & onjagera and all other hunting Places westward to y^e^ Crowne to be held for us and our prosterity Least other might Incroach on us then wee also partition the hunting Places between us and the french Indians but since then they are gone farr within the Limits and the french got more by setling Trongsagroende and we must Joyne our Opinion with yours that if wee suffer the french to settle at onjagera being the only way to ward hunting wee will be altogether shut up and Debarred, of means for our lively hood then in deed our Posterity would have Reason to Reflect on us there fore to beguin in time wee will appoint some of our men to go thither to onjagera and Desire you to send one along so that in the Name of the five Nations Jean Coeur may be acquainted with the Resolive of this Meeting and for biden to proceed any further building but ordered to take down what's Erected Give one Belt of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer & Quider

You have Desired that what Ever any matters offered tending to the prejudice of us that wee ought not to Consult the hater meaning the Governour of Cannada in such affairs but advise with you wee Return you thanks for your Advise and promise that if any matter standing to our Prejudice happens we will only Consult and Advise with you there on but Desire you'l, not be slack in you Assistance as formerly whe wee Required it So much that wee were Oblidged to fly for it for want of help at that time when the french burned Down our Castles and Destroyed our Corn therefore Lett us always Lye in your thoughts and act the Brotherly part in giveing Assistance when Its needfull which wee promise shall not be wanted on our side to you. Give a Belt of Wampum.

After they had Done wee by a Belt of Wampum Desired that Kajnquiractiton Aliaes Blew beck ought to be Restored a Sachim again which they accepted and was Restored accordingly the 23 wee Left the Sinnekies Castle and the twenty fourth Lawrance Clase Interpreter was to set out with the Appointed Indians for Onjagera

MYNDER SCHUYLER
ROB^t^ LIVINGSTON Jun^r^

Albany the 3^th^ June 1720

## *Mr. Horace Walpole to the Lords of the Treasury.*

[New-York Papers, Cc., 18]

My Lords

In my Memorial of June last I gave your Lordships a general Acc^t^ of the arbitrary proceedings of the Assembly of New York in taking into their own Hands the sole management of the Revenues raised for the support of His Mat^y's^ Civil Govêrm^t^ & entirely excluding the officers of the Crown constituted by His Maty's Letters Patents for that purpose from any concern therein contrary to the ancient practice & natural dependance that Colony ought to have upon the Government there; And having since that time gott a fuller information of the

62:112

Present

John Rigr
Mynd.t Schuyler
Robt. Livingston jun.r
John.r Cuyler
Pet.r Conegh

} Esq.rs

Attending of the Com.rs of the affairs in albany the 8 day of July 1720

Three Sachims of onnondage came here this day who say that they are Sent by the Sachims of the five Nations with Seaven bands of wampum whereby they acquaint us that they have Resolved to come dowrn to this place to make answer to those belts of wampum which they did not make answer to last fall, unless the Gov.r now Expected or the President Send them word when they Shall Come down to make Such answer

Whereupon the Com.rs gave them Seaven bands of wampum and answerd them that the Gov.r now Expected not being come, they would acquaint the President with their message, and that they Should decay their Coming down hither until they Should have an answer from the President or the Gov.r Expected

A True Copy Examd
per. Philip Livingston Dep.y
for y.e Indian affairs

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1720

At a Council held at Philadelphia July the 12th 1720.

Present.

The Honourable William Keith Esqr. Governour

Richard Hill — Samuel Preston

Isaac Norris — Jonathan Dickinson

James Logan Secretary

James Logan Secretary reported to the Board, That having lately acquainted the Governour that he had Occasion to go up towards the further End of the great Valley on the Road to Conestoge: the Governour had desired him not to fail to proceed to Susquehannah and there discourse the Indians concerning their late Message to him, excusing their not coming to Town as had been proposed by reason of some Trouble they were under through the Loss of some of their Men Slain by the Southern Indians, and therupon desiring the Governour to come up to them; That accordingly he went, and finding the Indians desirous to speak with him, he appointed the 27th of last Month; That the Chiefs of the Mingoes or Conestoge Indians, the Sachims or Chief of the Shawanese, the Chiefs of the Gannawese, with several of their People, and some of the Delawares met him on the said Day at Peka Cartlidges, and being all gate, Peter Bizallion and John Cartlidge Interpreters, James Logan first spoke to the Indians, telling them; That as they had been long expected at Philadelphia in performance of their own Messages for that purpose; but instead of coming, had lately sent to the Governour desiring for some Reasons that he would come up to them, &c. their old Friends, with whom they had been acquainted in their Trades for twenty years past, being now come upon Business into these parts was willing to hear from themselves not only how it was with them, but the Occasion also of their delaying their Journey to Philadelphia so long, and at Length sending the said Message to the Governour. They however sate silent for some time without appearing ready to speak to any thing, and making no Return the Secretary pressed them to answer him, telling them that he asked these Questions in behalf of the Governour and Government: That they themselves had appeared desirous to speak to him, and that as they now had an Opportunity they ought to proceed and speak their Minds freely. To which at Length they answered, That there had been lately killed by the Southern Indians twelve Men, ten of the Mingoes or five Nations & two Shawanese, about one hundred and sixty miles from that place, which was the Occasion of their sending that Message. James Logan asked them whether these two Shawanese had been abroad a hunting; They answered no, They had gone out to War. He then demanded the Reason why they would offer to go to War, safety their solemn Promise to our Government to the contrary. The Chief of the Shawanese replied, That a Dispute arising among some of their young Men, Who was the best Man, to end it, they resolved to make the Tryal by going out to War; That they could not be restrained, but took the Opportunity of accompanying some of the five Nations that were going out and took their Road that way.

The Secretary told them he should have a great deal to say to them on these Heads, and that the Day being now far advanced he must desire them to meet him in the same place in the Morning; and then treating them with some Drink they withdrew.

Next Morning the same Persons attended bringing some Bundles of Skins with them

From whence &c.

# Pensilvania 1720.

From whence it being conjectured that the Indians designed to begin a Discourse, All being seated, after some time spent in Silence, the Mingoes or Conestogoe Indians began. A Ganawese Indian who calls himself Capt.n Smith and is said to speak all the several Languages viz. his own or the Ganawese, the Mingoes, the Shawanese & Delaware, to perfection, being appointed Interpreter into the Delaware Tongue, and Peter Bizaillon & John Cartlidge interpreting that into English. They spoke as follows viz.

That last year Colonel French came to them on the Message from the Governour to inquire into their Health, and how it was with them, their Children and Grand Children.

That they were not then ready to give an Answer to all that He said to them, but that now they would speak freely from the bottom of their Hearts, and their Friend might depend on not having words only, but their truest inward Sentiments without Reserve, & that then they laid down a Bundle of undrest Deer Skins.

That Colonel French and those with him told them from the Governour that the Message the Governour sent them and the Advice he gave them was from his Heart and for their good, and they would as freely speak from their Hearts. The Governour advised them to go entire into the Path to Joyn with any of the five Nations or others that would unite for that purpose, but to live at Peace with all People, and if any Prisoners were brought to their Towns, they should not suffer them to be burnt or tortured, that tho' some of their People were killed once or again, yet they should not go out but bear it, but the third time they might all go out as one Man together, That this they thought was somewhat too hard upon them, if they must be confined as Prisoners at home and could not go to meet their Enemies that came against them.

That when Governour Penn first held Councils with them he promised them so much Love and Friendship that he would not call them Brothers, because Brothers might differ, nor Children, because these might offend and require Correction, but he would reckon them as one Body, one Blood, one Heart and one Head; That they always remembred this and stood on their parts and acted accordingly; That few of the old People who were at those Councils were living, these were removed, and those who were then very young are now grown up to succeed, but they transmitted it to their Children, and they and all theirs should remember it for ever; That they regarded not Reports of what was said abroad, their Head was at Philadelphia, and they were easy with him, on him they depended that they should know every thing that concerned them.

The Ganawese in behalf of their People say, They are glad that they never heard any thing from the Govr at Philadelphia but good Advice and what is for their Advantage; That their present Chief was also at Council with William Penn before they removed into this Province, and that since they came into it they have always lived quiet and in Peace, which they acknowledge, and are thankful for it.

That the Advice that is sent them is always so much for their good that they cannot but gladly receive it. Where the Sun sets they sleep in Peace, and in Peace they are with him, and so continue while he continues his Course, and think themselves happy in their Friendship, which they shall take Care to have continued from Generation to Generation. And that as it shall then for ever continue on their side, so they desire the same may continue on the Governours part; and that if any Reports should be heard concerning them

They

They desire it may not be believed to their Disadvantage, for they will still be true and the same they at first professed themselves, and then they lay down a Bundle of Deer skins.

The Conestogoes say. That William Penn made a League with them to Last for three or four Generations, That he is now dead, and most of their ancients are also dead. but the League still remains, and they now take this opportunity to renew and strengthen it with their friend who has always represented William Penn to them since he left them. One Generations may die, and another may die, but the League of Friendship continues strong and shall for ever continue so on their part. And this is not said in behalf of themselves the Mingoes only, but of all the Indians on the River. And then they give another Bundle of Deer skins.

Captain Civility throws down a small Bundle of Furrs and says, that they all joyn and send that as a present to the Governour to make him a Beaver Hatt.

They say in behalf of the Canawese, that they have no Writing to shew their League of Friendship as the others have, and therefore desire they may be sacured with one Belt if they should transgress by reason of Rum, which is brought to them in too large Quantities, they may be cast off and forgotten that ever they were in Friendship with us.

The Indians being retaguin after some Refreshment the Secretary spoke to them as follows.

It must be a great Satisfaction to all honest and good Men to find that the Measures that great Man Wm Penn took to establish a firm Friendship with you has had such excellent Success. Your Predecessors and You always found him sincere in what he professed. He always ordered all those in power during his Absence to shew you all the like Friendship and Affection. Every Governour that came has been the same to you, and the present Governour Colonel Keith shewed the same Disposition immediately upon his Arrival, by hasting up to you with his Council and many of his Friends as soon as he heard you were in trouble.

You on your parts have been faithful and true to us. whatever Reports might be spread, yet the Chain was still preserved strong and bright. You never violated it. We have lived in perfect Peace and Unity above any other Government in America. And now you renewing the Chain at this time upon the Decease of your great Friend with us who remains alive, is so affectionate and kind that I shall not fail to represent it duly to the Governour and your good Friends in Philadelphia. This Chain has been made near forty years ago. It is at this time strong and bright as ever, and I hope will continue to between our Children and your Children and their Children Children to all Generations while the Waters flows or the Sun shines in the Heaven and that may the great Spirit who rules the Heavens and the Earth, and who made and supports us all, Who is a friend to all good Men who loves Justice and Peace continue the same Blessing upon it for ever.

But My Friends & Brethren, As We are obliged to take Care of each other, and as the English have Opportunities of seeing further than you. I finde my self obliged in behalf of our Governour and Government to offer you some Advice that may be of great Importance

great Importance to you, and which at this time is absolutely necessary.

You acquainted me yesterday with a Loss that you had sustained viz. that twelve Men, ten of the five Nations, and two Shawonneses had been lately cut off by the Southern Indians not two hundred miles from this place, which grieves me exceedingly.

I am verry willing to mention the Cause of it lest I should trouble you, but I must, to do it for your Good, I should not be your true Friend should I forbear it.

You know there, my Brothers, that the Cause is, that some of your young Men have indiscreetly gone South to War in Company with others of the five Nations against these Southern Indians. Young Men look to go sometimes to War to shew their Manhood, but they have unhappily gone against Indians that are in Friendship with the English.

You know, that as of the five Nations some are called Sinnondowaes, some Cayoogoes, some Onondagoes, some Oneyoutes, and some Connyingoes, yet they are all one People. So the English tho' they have different Governments and are divided into New England, New York, Jersey, Pensilvania, Maryland, Virginia and Carolina, yet they are all Mundey one Great King who has twenty times as many Subjects as all these, and has in one City as many Subjects as all the Indians that are known in North America. So him. We are all Subjects, and are all governed by the same Laws: Therefore those Indians who are in League with one Government are in League with all. Your Friendship with us recommends you to all Friendship of all other English Governments, and their Friends are our Friends; You must not therefore hurt or annoy any of the English or any of their Friends whatsoever.

Those Southern Indians, especially the Tooteloes, formerly made Friendship with you, and I believe those They who lately sent you nine Belts of Wampum to continue the League, They desired Peace, yet the five Nations and some of your rash young Men have served them, pray remember they are Men as well as you, consider therefore I request you what you would think of yourselves should you suffer these or any other People to come year after year and cut off your Towns your Wives & Children, and those that escaped should sit still and not go out against them. You would not then deserve to be accounted Men. And as they, you finds, are Men, it is no Wonder if they come out to meet these young Fellows, and endeavour to destroy those whose Business it is to destroy them and their Families.

I must further, as your Friend, lay before you the Consequence of your suffering any of your young Men to joyn with those of the five Nations, they come through your Towns and bring back their Prisoners through your Settlements, Then they open a clear Path from these Southern Indians to your Towns, and they who have been revenged may follow that open Path and first come directly as the Path leads to you: Then you who have done but little, and by the Instigation and Advice of others may be the first that are fallen upon, while those of the five Nations are safe at home at a great Distance with their Wives and Children, and you may be the only Sufferers.

They have hitherto come out to meet their Enemies who were going to attack them, and like Men they fought them, but as I am your Friend I must further inform you that these People would become quick up to your Towns to do the same to you that they have suffered, but you being settled among the English has hitherto preserved you, for the Governments of Virginia and Carolina can no longer hinder them from defending themselves, They desired Peace and would live in Peace if it might be granted them.

I must further

I must further inform you as your Friends, that this whole Business of making War in the manner you do is now owing to those who desire nothing more than to see all the Indians cut off as well to the Northward as the Southward, that is the French of Canada, for they would have the five Nations destroy the Southern Indians, and the Southern Indians destroy you and the five Nations, the Destruction of all being their Desire. The Governour told you by Coll. French that they were your Enemies who put you upon War, and they are your truest Friends who would preserve you in Peace. Hearken to their Advice of your Friends and you will be preserved, You see how your Numbers yearly decrey. I have known above three score Men belong to this Town, and now I see not five of the old Men remaining.

What the Governour has said to you by himself and by Colonel French and what I now say to you is for your more Advantage, and if you are your own Friends you will pursue the Advice that is given you. If any of the five Nations come this way in their going out to War, and call on any of you to accompany them, You must inform them that as you are in League with us, and are as one People, you cannot break your Promises, and it cannot but be pleasing to them to see you live in such Friendship with us. I have said enough on these Heads, and you I hope will lay it up in your Hearts and duly observe it. Let it sink into your Minds, for it is of great Weight.

The Canawese have behaved themselves well since they came amongst us, and they shall have what they desire. Your People of Conestogoe about twenty years ago brought the Shawanese with them to Philadelphia to see and treat with Governour Penn, and then promised the Governour that they would answer for the Shawanese that they should live peaceably and in Friendship with us; but the Stole their Ears are thick, they do not hear what we say to them, nor regard our Advice.

The Chiefs of the Shawanese answered to this with a deep Concern, that this was occasioned by the young Men who lived under no Government; That when their King who was then living, Opessah, took the Government upon him, but the People differing with him he left them, they had then no Chief, therefore some of them applied to him to take that Charge upon him, but that he had only the Name without any Authority, and could do nothing. He counselled them but they would not obey; therefore he cannot answer for them. And divers that were present both English & Indians confirmed the Truth of this.

The Secretary thereupon admonished him and the rest to take a further Care that what had been said should be pressed upon the young People and duly observed, & that then calling for Liquor and drinking with them dismissed them.

But the Indians before they would depart earnestly pressed that an Account of this Treaty should with all possible Speed be dispatched to the Governour to the Southward and to their Indians, that further Mischief might be prevented; for they were apprehensive the Southern Indians might come out to meet the five Nations, and there they, as had been said to them, lying in the Road might be the first Sufferers, but they truly desired Peace and were always against molesting any Indians that were under the Protection or lived in Friendship with the English.

The Secretary then proposed to them that they should send some of their People with Belts of Wampum to the Governour of Virginia to assure him of their Resolution to live in Peace and to desire him to acquaint all his Indians with the same. They readily agreed to send the Belts without Delay, and promised the following week to bring them to Philadelphia

to Philadelphia. but they seemed apprehensive of Danger to their People in going to Virginia where they were all Strangers unless the Governour would send some English in Company with them to protect them.

After this Conference was ended Civility desired to speak with the Secretary in private, and an Opportunity being given He acquainted the Secretary that some of the five Nations, especially the Cayugas, had divers times expressed a Dissatisfaction at the large Settlements made by the English on Shequehannah, and that they seemed to claim a Property or Right to those Lands. The Secretary answered that He (viz Civility) and all the Indians were sensible of the contrary, and that the five Nations had long since made over all their Right to Shequehanna, to the Govr of New York, and that Govr Penn had purchased that Right, which they had been fully acquainted. Civility acknowledged the Truth of this, but proceeded to say, He thought it his Duty to inform us of it, that We might the better prevent all Misunderstandings.

The Secretary having made an End of his Report, the Govr observed, that from the last particulars of this was Ground to apprehend that the five Nations, especially the Cayugas, did entertain some secret Grudges against the advancing of our Settlements upon Susquehanna River, and that it was very much to be suspected that the five Nations were spirited up by the French Agents from Canada or Mesisippi to make these new and groundless Claims upon us whom they believed to be a mild defenceless People, and therefore liable to be with less Hazard and more easily insulted than any of the neighbouring Colonies. That though the Govr was not under any immediate Apprehension of Danger from the Indians of the five Nations, yet true prudent Security seemed wholly to depend upon the Strength and Solidity of their Works and not upon the peaceable Disposition or Faith of these Barbarians. That if the Treaty (which was like to be publick at this Juncture) should put on their usual Policy in not only debauching the Indians every where from the English Interest, but also to provoke and encourage them to make War upon one another, and thereby to embroil all the English Settlements upon the Continent, every Colony would in the next case find themselves sufficiently employed in their own proper Defence, and that these things had made a deep Impression upon the Governours Mind, that He could not but think his Publick Safety as well as his Honour and Character to be particularly concerned in making such timely Provision for the Defence of this Colony as the Nature of the Circumstances, and the good Inclinations of the People would admit. That for his Part the Govr believed that a voluntary Militia might be raised, and put under such Regulations by Law Ordinance as could give no Offence to any, but be of a general Advantage and Security to the Trade and People of this Province.

The Members present being all Quakers some of them desired to be excused from giving their Sentiments upon a Subject of that Nature, but all seemed to acquiesce in leaving that matter wholly to the Governours Prudence and good Conduct. The Secretary was in the mean time directed to examine what Title there was and Ground for the five Nations to claim a Right to any Lands upon Shequehanna; And also it was moved and agreed upon, that the Govr should write to the President of New York representing the ill Treatment our People lately received from those of the five Nations in their last Journey from the Southwards, and the ill Consequences which may possibly ensue from their offering a Affront to our Settlements upon Shequehanna.

Then the Council was adjourned to Tuesday next the 19th instant at three in the Afternoon.

At a Council held July 19th 1720.

of one Shilling and under, to the manifest prejudice of the Petitioners, and praying Relief therein from the Gov. The Consideration of which Petition, because of the Governour's present Indisposition, was deferred till next meeting of the Council.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, July the 12th 1720.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM KEITH, Esqr. Governour.

Richard Hill, Jonathan Dickinson,
Isaac Norris, James Logan,
Samuel Preston,

James Logan, Secretary, reported to the Board, That having lately acquainted the Governour that he had occasion to go towards the farther End of the Great Valley, on the Road to Conestogoe, the Governour had desired him not to fail to proceed to Susquehannah, and their discourse the Indians concerning their late message to him, excusing their not coming to Town as had been proposed by Reason of some Trouble they were under, through the Loss of some of their men slain by the Southern Indians; and thereupon desiring the Governour to come up to them; That accordingly he went, and finding the Indians desirous to speak with him, he appointed the 27th of last month, That the Chiefs of the Mingoes or Conestogoe Indians, the Sachim or Chief of the Shawanese, the Chief of the Ganawese, with several of their People, and some of the Delawares, met him on the said Day at John Cartlidges, and being all sate, Peter Bizallion and John Cartlidge, Interpreters, James Logan first spoke to the Indians telling them, That as they had been long expected at Philadelphia, in pursuance of their own Messages for that purpose, but instead of coming had lately sent to the Governour, desiring for some Reasons that he wou'd come up to them; He, their old Friend, with whom they had been acquainted in their Treaties for twenty years past, being now come upon Business into these parts was willing to hear from themselves, not only how it was with them, but the Occasion also of their delaying their Journey to Philadelphia so long, and at length sending the said Message to the Governour. They hereupon sate silent for some time without appearing ready to speak to any thing, and making no Return, the Secretary press'd them to answer him, telling them that he ask'd these Questions in behalf of the Governour and Government, that they themselves had appeared desirous to speak to him, and that as they now had an Opportunity they ought to proceed and speak their minds freely. To which at Length they answered, that there had been lately killed by the Southern Indians twelve men, ten of the Mingoes or five Nations & two Shawanese, about one hundred and sixty miles from that place, which was the Occasion of their sending that message. James Logan ask'd them whether these two Shawanese had been abroad hunting, They answered No! They had gone out to War. He then demanded the Reason why they would offer to go to War, after their Solemn Pro-

mises to our Government to the contrary. The Chief of the Shanawese replied that a Dispute arising among some of their young men, Who was the best man, to end it they resolved to make the Tryal by going out to War, that they could not be restrained, but took the opportunity of accompanying some of the five Nations that were going out and took their Road that way.

The Secretary told them he should have a great deal to say to them on these Heads, and that the Day being now far advanced he must desire them to meet him in the same place in the morning, and then treating them to some Drink they withdrew.

Next morning the same Persons attended, bringing some Bundles of skins with them, From whence it being conjectured that the Indians designed to begin a Discourse. All being seated, after some time spent in Silence, the Mingoes or Conestogoe Indians began, a Ganawese Indian, who called hin Captm. Smith, and is said to speak all the several Languages, viz: his own or the Ganawese, the Mingoe, the Shawanese & Delaware, to perfection, being appointed Interpreter into the Delaware Tongue, and Peter Bizaillon & John Cartlidge interpreting that into English. They spoke as follows, viz:

That the last year Colonel French came to them on a Message from the Governour to inquire into their Health, and how it was with them, their Children and Grand children.

That they were not then ready to give an Answer to all that He said to them, but that now they would speak freely from the bottom of their Hearts, and their Friend might depend on not having words Only but their truest inward Sentiments without Reserve; And then they laid down a Bundle of undrest Deer Skins.

That Colonel French and those with him told them from the Governour, that the message the Governour sent them and the Advice he gave them was from his Heart and for their Good, and they would as freely speak from their Hearts. The Governour advised them to go out no more to War, nor to joyn with any of the five Nations or others, that went out for that purpose, but to live at Peace with all People, and if any Prisoners were brought to their Towns, they should not suffer them to be burnt or tortured; That tho' some of their People were Killed once or again, yet they should not go out but bear it, but the third time they might all go out as one man together; That this they thought was somewhat too hard upon them, if they must be confined as Prisoners at home, and could not go to meet their Enemies that came against them.

That when Governour Penn first held Councils with them, he promised them so much Love and Friendship that he would not call them Brothers, because Brothers might differ, nor Children because these might offend and require Correction, but he would reckon them as one Body, one Blood, one Heart, and one Head; That they always remembered this, and should on their parts act accordingly; That few of the old men who were at those Councils were living; These were removed, and those who were then very young are now grown up to succeed, but they transmitted it to their Children, and they and all theirs should remember it forever; That they regarded

not Reports or what was said abroad, their Head was at Philadelphia, and they were one with him, on him they depended that they should Know every thing that concerned them.

The Ganawese, in behalf of their People say, They are glad that they never hear any thing from the Govrmt., at Philadelphia, but good Advice and what is for their Advantage; That their present Chief was once at a Council with William Penn before they removed into this province, and that since they came into it, they have always lived quiet and in Peace, which they acknowledge, and are thankful for it; That the Advice that is sent them is always so much for their good that they cannot but gladly receive it. When the Sun sets they sleep in Peace and in Peace they rise with him, and so continue while he continues his course, and think themselves happy in their Friendship, which they shall take Care to have continued from Generation to Generation. And that as it shall thus forever continue on their side; So they desire the same may continue on the Governours part, and that if any Reports should be heard concerning them, They desire it may not be believed to their Disadvantage, for they will still be true and the same they at first professed themselves, and then lay down a Bundle of Deer Skins. The Conestogoes say, That William Penn made a League with them to last for three or four Generations; That he is now dead, and most of their ancients are also dead, but the League still remains, and they now take this Opportunity to renew and strengthen it with their ffriend, who has always represented William Penn to them since he left them; One Generation may die, and another may die, but the League of Friendship continues strong and shall forever continue so on their part. And this is not said on behalf of themselves, the Mingoes only, but of all the Indians on the River, And they give another Bundle of Deer Skins. Captain Civility throws down a small Bundle of ffurs and says, that they all joyn and send that as a present to the Governour to make him a Beaver Hatt. They say in behalf of the Ganawese, that they have no Writing to shew their League of Friendship as the others have, and therefore desire they may be favoured with one lest if they should transgress by Reason of Rum, which is brought to them in too large Quantities, they may be cast off and forgotten that ever they were in ffriendship with us.

The Indians being met again after some Refreshments, the Secretary spoke to them as follows:

It must be a great Satisfaction to all honest and good men, to find that the measures that great man, Wm. Penn, took to establish a firm Friendship with you has had such excellent Success. Your Predecessors and you always found him sincere in what he professed. He always ordered all those in power during his Absence to shew you all the like Friendship and affection. Every Governour that came has been the same to you, and the present Governour, Colonel Keith, shewed the same Disposition immediately upon his arrival, by hastning up to you with his Council and many of his Friends as soon as he heard you were in Trouble.

You on your parts have been faithful and true to us, whatever Re-

ports might be spread, yet the Chain was still preserved strong and bright. You never violated it. We have lived in perfect Peace and Unity above any other Government in America, And you renewing the Chain at this time upon the Decease of your great Friend, with us who remain alive, is so affectionate and kind that I shall not fail to represent it duly to the Governour and your good Friends in Philadelphia. This Chain has been made near forty years agoe; It is at this time strong and bright as ever, and I hope will continue so between our Children and your Children, and their Children's Children to all Generations, while the water flows or the sun shines in the Heavens; And may the great Spirit who rules the Heavens and the Earth, and who made and supported us all, who is a ffriend to all good men who love Justice and Peace, continue the same Blessing upon it forever.

But my Friends and Brothers, as we are obliged to take Care of each other, and as the English have opportunities of seeing farther than you, I find myself obliged in behalf of our Governour and Government, to offer you some Advice that may be of great Importance to you, and which at this time is absolutely necessary.

You acquainted me yesterday with a Loss that you had sustained, viz: that twelve men, ten of the five Nations and two Shawanese, had been lately cut off by the Southern Indians not two hundred miles from this place, which grieves my exceedingly.

I am scarcely willing to mention the Cause of it lest I should trouble you, but I must do it for your good; I should not be your true Friend should I forbear it.

You Know then, my Brothers, that the Cause is, that some of your young men have unadvisedly gone out to War in Company with others of the five Nations against these Southern Indians. Young men love to go sometimes to War to shew their manhood, but they have unhappily gone against Indians that are in friendship with the English. You know, that as of the five Nations some are called Isawandowaes, some Cayoogoes, some Onondogees, some Oneyookes, and some Connyingoes, yet they are all one People; So the English, tho' they have different Governments, and are divided into New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsilvania, MaryLand, Virginia and Carolina, yet they are All under one Great King who has twenty times as many Subjects as all these, and has in one City as many Subjects as all the Indians that we know in North America. To him We are all Subject and are all governed by the same Laws; Therefore, those Indians who are in League with one Government are in League with all; Your Friendship with us recommends you to the Friendship of all other English Governments, and their Friends are our Friends. You must not, thereffore, hunt or annoy any of the English or any of their Friends whatsoever.

Those Southern Indians, especially the Tootelese, formerly made Friendship with you, and I believe it was they who lately sent you nine Belts of Wampum, to continue the League; They desired Peace, yet the five Nations, and some of your rash young men have set upon them; pray remember, They are men as well as you, con-

sider therefore, I request you, what you would think of yourselves should you suffer these or any other People to come year after year and cut off your Towns, your Wives and Children, and those that escape should sit still and not go out against them, You would not then deserve to be accounted men; and as they, you find are men, it is no wonder if they come out to meet these young fellows, and endeavour to destroy those whose business is to destroy them and their Families.

I must further, your friend, lay before you the Consequence of your suffering any of your young men to join with those of the five Nations. They come through your Towns and bring back their prisoners through your Settlements, Thus they open a clear path from these Southern Indians to your Towns, and they who have been wrong may follow that open path, and first come directly as the path leads to you. Thus you who have done but little, and by the Instigation and Advice of others may be the first that are fallen upon, while those of the five Nations are safe at home at a great Distance with their Wives and Children, and you may be the only sufferers.

They have hitherto come out to meet their Enemies who were going to attack them, and like men they fight them; but as I am your Friend, I must further inform you that these People would come quite up to your Towns to do the same to you that they have suffered, but your being settled among the English has hitherto preserved you, for the Governours of Virginia and Carolina can no longer hinder them from defending themselves; They desired Peace, and would live in Peace if it might be granted them.

I must further inform you, as your Friend, that this whole Business of making War in the manner You do, is now owing to those who desire nothing more than to see all the Indians cut off, as well to the Northward as the Southward, that is the French of Canada, for they would have the five Nations destroy the Southern Indians, and the Southern Indians destroy you and the five Nations, the Destruction of all being their Desire. The Governour told you, by Colo. French, that they were your Enemies who put you upon War, and they are your truest ffrds., who would preserve you in Peace, Hearken to the Advice of your Friends and you will be preserved. You see how your numbers yearly lessen; I have known above three score men belong to this Town, and now I see not five of the old men remaining.

What the Governour has said to you by himself, and by Colonel French, and what I now say to you is for your own advantage, and if you are your own Friends you will pursue the Advice that is given you. If any of the five Nations come this way in their going out to War, and call on any of you to accompany them, you must inform them as you are in League with us, and are as one People, you cannot break your Promises, and it cannot but be pleasing to them to see you live in such ffriendship with us. I have said enough on these Heads, and you I hope will lay it up in your Hearts and duly observe it; Let it sink into your minds, for it is of great weight.

The Ganawese have behaved themselves well since they came

amongst us, and they shall have what they desire. Your People of Conestogoe, about twenty years agoe, brought the Shawanese with them to Philadelphia, to see and treat with Governour Penn, and then promised the Governour that they would answer for the Shawanese that they should live peaceably and in ffriendship with us, but we find their Ears are thick, they do not hear what we say to them, nor regard our Advice.

The Chief of the Shanawese answered to this with a deep concern, that this was occasioned by the Young men who lived under no Government; That when their King who was then living, Opessah, took the Government upon him, but the People differed with him; he left them, they had then no Chief, therefore some of them applied to him to take that Charge upon him, but that he had only the Name without any authority, and could do nothing. He counselled them, but they would not obey, therefore he cannot answer for them, and Diverse that were present, both English & Indians, confirmed the Truth of this.

The Secretary hereupon admonished him and the rest to take a further Care, that what had been said should be pressed upon the young People and duly observed, And then calling for Liquor and drinking with them dismissed them.

But the Indians, before they would depart earnestly pressed, that an account of this Treaty should with all possible Speed be dispatched to the Governours to the Southward, and to their Indians, that further mischief might be prevented, For they were apprehensive the Southern Indians might come out to meet the five Nations, and then they, as had been said to them lying in the Road might be the Sufferers, but they truly desired Peace, and were always against molesting any Indians that were under the Protection or lived in Friendship with the English.

The Secretary then proposed to them that they should send some of their People with Belts of Wampum to the Governour of Virginia, to assure him of their Resolution to live in Peace, and to desire him to acquaint all his Indians with the same. They readily agreed to send the Belts without delay, and promised the following week to bring them to Philadelphia, but they seemed apprehensive of Danger to their People in going to Virginia, where they were all Strangers, unless the Governour would send some English in Company with them to protect them.

After this Conference was ended, Civilty desired to speak with the Secretary in private, and an opportunity being given, He acquainted the Secretary that some of the ffive Nations, especially the Cayoogoes, had at divers time expressed a Dissatisfaction at the large Settlements made by the English on Sasquehannah, and that they seemed to claim a Property or Right to those Lands. The Secretary answered, that He (viz. Civility) and all the Indians were sensible of the Contrary, and that the ffive Nations had long since made over all their Right to Sasquehannah to the Govmt. of New York, and that Govr. Penn had purchased that Right with which they had been fully acquainted. Civility acknowledged the Truth

of this, but proceeded to say he thought it his Duty to inform us of it, that we might the better prevent all misunderstanding.

The Secretary having made an End of his Report, the Govr. observed, that from the last particular yr of there was Ground to apprehend that the ffive Nations, especially the Cayoogoes, did entertain some secret Grudges against the advancing of our Settlements upon Sasquehanna River, and that it was very much to be suspected that the ffive Nations were spirited up by the French agents from Canada or Misisippi, to make these new and groundless Claims upon us whom they believed to be a mild defenceless People, and therefore liable to be with less Hazard and more easily insulted than any of the neighbouring Colonies; That though the Govr. was not under any immediate apprehension of Danger from the Indians of the ffive Nations, yet our present Security seemed wholly to depend upon the Strength and Authority of New York, and not upon the Peaceable Disposition or Faith of these Barbarians; That if the French (as it was but too probable at this Juncture,) should pursue their usual Policy in not only debauching the Indians every where from the English Interest, but also to provoke and encourage them to make War upon one another, and thereby to embroil all the English Settlements upon this Continent, every Colony would in that Case find themselves sufficiently Employed in their own proper Defence. And these things had made such a deep Impression upon the Governours mind, that he could not but think the Public Safety, as well as his Honour and Character, to be particularly concerned in making such timely Provision for the Defence of this Colony, as the Nature of the Constitution and the good Inclinations of the People would pmit, unto which End the Govr. believed that a voluntary Militia might be raised, and put under such good Regulations by an Ordinance as could give no offence to any, but be of a general advantage and Security to the Trade and People of this province.

The members present being all Quakers, some of them desired to be excused from giving their Sentiments upon a Subject of that Nature, but all seemed to acquiesce in leaving that matter wholly to the Governours Prudence and good Conduct. The Secretary was in the mean time directed to examine whether there was any Ground for the ffive Nations to claim a Right to any Lands upon the Sasquehannah; And also it was mov'd and agreed upon, that the Govr. should write to the President of New York, representing the ill Treatment our People lately Received from those of the ffive Nations in their last Return from the Southward, and the ill Consequences which may possibly ensue from their opening a path to War through our Settlement upon Sasquehannah.

Then the Council was adjourned to Tuesday next, the 19th instant, at three in the afternoon.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia, July the 19th, 1720.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM KEITH, Esqr., Governour.
Richard Hill, Samuel Preston,
Isaac Norris, James Logan, Secretary.

...r presented the Draught of a Letter to the President ..., mentioned in the last Minutes of Council, which with ...e alteration was agreed to, and is as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, July 19th, 1720.

Sir,

Mr. Logan, Secretary of this Province, having about three weeks agoe held a Conference with our Indians, at Conestogoe, upon his Report thereof to the Council, It was thought proper that I should acquaint you, by Letter, of some things which seems to be of a general Concern, but more immediately affect the Tranquility of this as well as the Government under your Direction.

The obliging free manner with which you have been pleased to honour me in our former Correspondence upon the same subject, encourages me now to chuse this familiar way of representing our Thoughts, rather than to trouble you with irksome Complaints and formal Memorial.

The prudent apprehensions which we ought to have of the extravagant Growth of the ffrench Settlements upon the Back of these Colonies, and the Inconveniences which must follow from the Success of their Jesuits in debauching many of your five Indian Nations from the English to a ffrench Interest, are very fully and clearly set forth in your Letter to me of the 20th of December last, and I am of opinion, that the Presents allowed by the Crown, and your diligent application in your frequent Treaties with the ffive Nations, have been of great Use to prevent the Consequences which otherways might have been expected from the Artifices of such powerful Enemies and most indefatigable Rivals.

Nevertheless, we must not think ourselves absolutely secure by a constant Repetition of the same means, but rather keep a watchful Eye upon every new motion of so subtile an Adversary, And therefore I would humbly entreat you to recollect how that upon the former Peace with the ffrench, the five Nations immediately desisted from going out to War against the Illenese, the Hurons, and other Indians in League with the French. So that their young men or Warriours were obliged to go a great way off towards the South West against Indians settled upon or near to the lower Branches of Misisippi, but of late They seem to have relinquished that Path, and notwithstanding of their many Engagements to the Contrary, to be found upon the minutes of your Treaties at Albany, yet their Course and Projects of War is now generally bent against the Indians who are in Amity with Virginia and Carolina.

If then, neither the authority of your Government, the Countenance of his Majestys regular fforces, nor the Weight of his royal Bounty and large presents can divert these unruly heathens (viz. the five Nations) from insulting the English Colonies and destroying their Allies. Can we suppose that any thing else but ffrench Councils could have formed an artifice like this, to set all the Indians in ffriendship with the English at War with one another, in such a manner as cannot fail even to imbroil the English Colonies themselves? For the Southern Indians being at last provoked beyond

At a Council held at Philadelphia July the 19th 1720.

Present

The Honorable William Keith Esq.r Governr

Richard Hill — Samuel Preston

Isaac Norris

James Logan Secretary.

The Governr presented the Draught of a Letter to the President of New York mentioned in the last Minute of Council, which with very little Alteration was agreed to, and is as follows.

Sir

Philadelphia July 19th 1720.

Mr Logan Secretary of this Province having about three weeks ago held a Conference with our Indians at Conestogoe, upon his Report thereof to the Council it was thought proper that I should acquaint you by Letter of some things which seem to be of a general Concern, but more immediately affect the Tranquillity of this as well as the Government under your Direction.

The obliging free manner with which you have been pleased to honour me in our former Correspondence upon the same Subject encourages me now to chuse this familiar way of representing our Thoughts, rather than to trouble you with irksome Complaints and formal Memorials.

The prudent Apprehensions which we might to have of the extravagant Growth of the French Settlements upon the Back of these Colonies, and the Inconveniencies which must follow from the Success of their Jesuits in debauching many of your five Indian Nations from the English to a French Interest, are very fully and clearly set forth in your Letter to me of the 20th of December last; and I am of Opinion, that the Presents allowed by the Crown and your Diligent Application in your frequent Treaties with the five Nations, have been of great Use to prevent the Consequences which otherways might have been expected from the Artifices of such powerful Enemies and most indefatigable Rivals.

Nevertheless, We must not think ourselves absolutely secure by a constant Repetition of these same means, but rather keep a watchful Eye upon every new Motion of so subtle an Adversary: And therefore I bold humbly intreat you to recollect how that upon the former Peace with the French, the five Nations immediately desisted from going out to War against the Illenese, the Miamis, and other Indians in League with the French: So that their young Men or Warriours were obliged to go a great way off towards the South West against Indians settled upon or near to the remote Branches of Mississippi; but of late they seem to have relinquished that Path, and notwithstanding of their many Engagements to the contrary, to be found upon the Skirts of your Treaties at Albany, yet their Course and Projects of War is not generally bent against the Indians who are in Amity with Virginia and Carolina.

That neither the Authority of your Government, the Countenance of his Majesty's regular Forces, nor the Weight of his royal Bounty and large Presents can divert these unruly Heathens (viz the five Nations) from insulting the English Colonies and destroying their Allies, can we suppose that any thing else but French Councils could have formed any Artifice like this, to draw the Indians in Friendship with the English, War with one another, in such a manner as cannot fail even to intrigue the English Colonies themselves? For the Brethren Indians being at last provoked beyond Measure came out this Spring to meet the mighty Warriours

Warriours of your five Nations, and pursued them with Slaughter almost as far as Patowmack River, from which they returned by the Path they have practised for some years past to Susquehannah and our Settlements there: So that it seems as if they intended to make us a Barrier by drawing their provok'd Enemies first upon us before they can come at them, which is the more likely to prove the Consequence of these Proceedings, because the our Indians have repeatedly engaged to me that they would go no more out to War, yet as often as those of the five Nations come that way, they constantly press some of our Indians going there to accompany them in their Expedition, and when the Others shew Backwardness from the Obligations they lie under to the contrary, they haughtily ask them, to whom they belong, whether to their own or to which our People being used by them, have made no other Answer than that they belong to them, and thus they are forc'd away. Thus four of ours accompanied their last party and five of the four were killed, the Consequence of which I fear must be, that whenever those Southern Indians think fit to proceed so far by following the Path their Enemies have broke out to them, they will be first led to our Settlements and there probably the Mischief must begin. Our Indians dread to offend them, and are cautious of even mentioning them but with Respect, nay use like at times of their almost Freedom with us as their Friends. As often as they come they are treated with the greatest Humanity both by our Indians and Christians and we rarely have had Occasion to complain of their Deportment until of late, and especially this last time when without any Provocation they shot Divers of our People's Creatures from their Diversion only without touching them for Food, and robbed one Peter Bezaillon of Goods before his Face, as he complains of some Pounds value, without proceeding to make any manner of Satisfaction. Under last Head, As if they had firmly purposed quietly to maintain and assert this Government by any means whatsoever. Some of the Nation called Cayougoes laid the Boldness to assert, that all the Lands upon Susquehannah River belonged to them, and that the Englishe had no Right to settle there, intimating as if they (the Cayougoes) speedily intended to come down with their People to Philadelphia in order to dispossess of those Lands, the inordinate way of speaking which I am told they have but lately assumed since the Death of two of their ancient Men who kept them in some Awe and ever shewed a faithful Regard to the Englishe Interest.

Now Sir, though We are under no Apprehensions of their committing any Acts which might terminate in their own Destruction, yet we thought it proper to advise you of their impertinent and foolish Conduct, that they may be reprimanded by your Authority in such manner as you shall see fit. Lest that you may plainly see upon what groundless Pretence it is that they intend to quarrel with us, I beg Leave to give you a short Information how matters stand between the five Nations and the Proprietor of this Colony.

When Governour Penn first settled this Country, he made it his chief Care to cultivate a strict Alliance and Friendship with all the Indians, and condescended so far as to purchase his Lands from them; but when he came to treat with the Indians settled upon the River Susquehannah, finding that they accounted themselves a Branch of the Mingoes or five Nations, he proceeded with Colonel Dongan then Governour of New York to treat with those Nations in his behalf, and to purchase from them all their Claim of Right to the Lands on both sides Susquehannah, which Colonel Dongan did accordingly, and for a valuable Consideration paid in Sterling Money Colonel Dongan by good Deeds transferred or conveyed his said Right purchased from the five Nations, to Governour Penn & his

Heirs in due Form.

Heirs in due Forme of Law.

Upon Governour Penns last Arrivall here about twenty years agoe, he held a Treaty with the Mingoes or Conestogoe Indians seated on Susquehannah, and their Chiefs did there not only acknowledge the Sale of those Lands made to Colonell Dongan as above, but as much as in them lay did also renew and confirme the same to Governour Penn.

Lastly, About nine or ten years agoe, a considerable Number of the five Nations not less than fifty (as it was judged by those present) came to Conestogoe, and meeting there with Colonell Gookin late Governour of this Province attended by several Members of his Councill, Colonell Dongans Purchase was mentioned to them; and they not only appeared to be fully satisfied therewith, but proceeded in a formall manner without any Hesitation to confirme all our former Treaties of Friendship with them.

From all which it is evident that neither the whole five Nations together nor any one of them separately have the least appearance of a just Right to any of these Lands they now claim: Soe that if they do not think fitt either in this Answer to your Letter from Albany or by Messengers of their own to Philadelphia (not exceeding the usuall Number of 20 persons Embassie) to make some suitable Acknowledgement to this Government for their above mentioned insolent Expressions & Behaviour of the Mingoes, We shall conclude that they have been strongly instigated thereto, and that it must proceed from Causes which tend to the prejudice of the British Interest in generall and therefore equally concern all his Majestys Subjects upon this Main.

But from the Influence which the Government of New York certainly has or at least ought to have upon these five Nations their good Allies, it is to be hoped they will listen to your friendly Advice before it be too late; & that if their young Men must goe to War, that they may be perswaded to change the Path and present Course of their warlike Enterprizes so as not to molest the English Settlements on this Continent or any of their Indian Friends. I am sorry on my part extremely anxious to preserve and continue the good Understanding that has hitherto subsisted between this Colony and the five Nations, but as We never had nor desire to have any Intercourse with them by Trade, I am at a loss how to represent my Thoughts to them any otherways than by the Friendly and neighbourly Assistance of your Government; which I earnestly beg you would please to interpose so far in our behalfe upon this Occasion as to procure some distinct Answer from their Sachims relating to the above mentioned particulars of their People's Conduct among some Settlers.

Sir, I can make no other Apology for all this Trouble given to yourselfe but that you shall ever finde me really ready on all Occasions to execute any Commands relating to your Service, being with a most faithfull and sincere Respect

Sir

Your most humble &
most obed.t Servt. W Keith.

There an ingrossed Charter for erecting the Town of Bristol into a Burrough was read, and with some Amendm.ts agreed to by the Board.

The Petition of the Shepherders of Philadelphia concerning the bending which at a Councill held the 8th Day of June last was referred to another Meeting was again read, & that it appearing that the Practice of other Colonies was the only thing objected upon which the Prayer of the Petition did wholly

did wholly depend, the Petitioners are therefore ordered to make a more particular Inquiry, & as that they may be able to informe this Board what the said Practice is: And then the Board will proceed to the further Consideration of the matter. And the Clerk is ordered to give the Petitioners a Copy of this Minute for their Direction herein.

The Secretary acquainted the Board that Some Indians were arrived in Town from Conestogoe to wait upon the Governour & Council. Whereupon the Council was adjourned untill to Morrow Morning at Nine a Clock in Order to receive the Indians ——

At a Council held at Philadelphia July the 20th 1720

Present

The Honourable William Keith Esq. Governour

Richard Hill
Isaac Norris
Jonathan Dickinson
James Logan Secretary

Present also

Conestogoe Indians
Tagetelese or Civility
Cynawohachese.
Tohais Connedecchtes Sone
Taquecheinjeke

Gannawese
Onaswaytechke or Capt Smith
Sahquehtahe
Meenesswoonnoh Wingoche Sone
George Waapesuny & Tohis Prince
Edward Tarmes Sonne Interpreter

Shawanese

Kenneqie

The Secretary acquainted the Board that the Indians present were sent by their Chiefs from Conestogoe in pursuance of the Resolutions they had taken at the Conference he had lately held with them, of sending a Message to the Governour of Virginia.

The Interpreter by the Governours Order, told the Indians, that the Governour was glad to see them and to hear of the Welfare of their People.

The Indians delivered two Belts of Wampum with a written Paper, which they say contains the whole of what they are ordered to deliver to the Governour and Council at this time.

The said Paper was read, and is as follows

July the 16th 1720

To my Friends & Brethren the Governour & James Logan at Philad.a The Message he is now sent hath been proposed by our Friend & Brother James Logan when here, of proceeding to the Southward Governments to confirme a Peace. We are very willing to have and keep Peace and therefore send a Belt of Wampum to confirme it, but we must leave it wholly to you to perfect the same. For many of our People on this River going to the Southern parts about the same; it will doubtless occasion the Death of Some, while the five Nations still follow the Practice of going thither to War, of whom at this time there is great Number going that way. Therefore We plainly tell you We know not what measures to take, but leave all to you, resolving to follow your Counsel, but as we are to suffer for what we have already yielded to do in the Affair aforesaid as Soon as the Sinne has come to know there of, Spare not to write by your

of this, but proceeded to say he thought it his Duty to inform us of it, that we might the better prevent all misunderstanding.

The Secretary having made an End of his Report, the Govr. observed, that from the last particular yr of there was Ground to apprehend that the ffive Nations, especially the Cayoogoes, did entertain some secret Grudges against the advancing of our Settlements upon Sasquehanna River, and that it was very much to be suspected that the ffive Nations were spirited up by the French agents from Canada or Misisippi, to make these new and groundless Claims upon us whom they believed to be a mild defenceless People, and therefore liable to be with less Hazard and more easily insulted than any of the neighbouring Colonies; That though the Govr. was not under any immediate apprehension of Danger from the Indians of the ffive Nations, yet our present Security seemed wholly to depend upon the Strength and Authority of New York, and not upon the Peaceable Disposition or Faith of these Barbarians; That if the French (as it was but too probable at this Juncture,) should pursue their usual Policy in not only debauching the Indians every where from the English Interest, but also to provoke and encourage them to make War upon one another, and thereby to embroil all the English Settlements upon this Continent, every Colony would in that Case find themselves sufficiently Employed in their own proper Defence. And these things had made such a deep Impression upon the Governours mind, that he could not but think the Public Safety, as well as his Honour and Character, to be particularly concerned in making such timely Provision for the Defence of this Colony, as the Nature of the Constitution and the good Inclinations of the People would pmit, unto which End the Govr. believed that a voluntary Militia might be raised, and put under such good Regulations by an Ordinance as could give no offence to any, but be of a general advantage and Security to the Trade and People of this province.

The members present being all Quakers, some of them desired to be excused from giving their Sentiments upon a Subject of that Nature, but all seemed to acquiesce in leaving that matter wholly to the Governours Prudence and good Conduct. The Secretary was in the mean time directed to examine whether there was any Ground for the ffive Nations to claim a Right to any Lands upon the Sasquehannah; And also it was mov'd and agreed upon, that the Govr. should write to the President of New York, representing the ill Treatment our People lately Received from those of the ffive Nations in their last Return from the Southward, and the ill Consequences which may possibly ensue from their opening a path to War through our Settlement upon Sasquehannah.

Then the Council was adjourned to Tuesday next, the 19th instant, at three in the afternoon.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia, July the 19th, 1720.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM KEITH, Esqr., Governour.
Richard Hill, Samuel Preston,
Isaac Norris, James Logan, Secretary.

[illegible] presented the Draught of a Letter to the President [illegible], mentioned in the last Minutes of Council, which with [illegible] alteration was agreed to, and is as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, July 19th, 1720.

SIR,

Mr. Logan, Secretary of this Province, having about three weeks agoe held a Conference with our Indians, at Conestogoe, upon his Report thereof to the Council, It was thought proper that I should acquaint you, by Letter, of some things which seems to be of a general Concern, but more immediately affect the Tranquility of this as well as the Government under your Direction.

The obliging free manner with which you have been pleased to honour me in our former Correspondence upon the same subject, encourages me now to chuse this familiar way of representing our Thoughts, rather than to trouble you with irksome Complaints and formal Memorial.

The prudent apprehensions which we ought to have of the extravagant Growth of the ffrench Settlements upon the Back of these Colonies, and the Inconveniences which must follow from the Success of their Jesuits in debauching many of your five Indian Nations from the English to a ffrench Interest, are very fully and clearly set forth in your Letter to me of the 20th of December last, and I am of opinion, that the Presents allowed by the Crown, and your diligent application in your frequent Treaties with the ffive Nations, have been of great Use to prevent the Consequences which otherways might have been expected from the Artifices of such powerful Enemies and most indefatigable Rivals.

Nevertheless, we must not think ourselves absolutely secure by a constant Repetition of the same means, but rather keep a watchful Eye upon every new motion of so subtile an Adversary, And therefore I would humbly entreat you to recollect how that upon the former Peace with the ffrench, the five Nations immediately desisted from going out to War against the Illenese, the Hurons, and other Indians in League with the French. So that their young men or Warriours were obliged to go a great way off towards the South West against Indians settled upon or near to the lower Branches of Misisippi, but of late They seem to have relinquished that Path, and notwithstanding of their many Engagements to the Contrary, to be found upon the minutes of your Treaties at Albany, yet their Course and Projects of War is now generally bent against the Indians who are in Amity with Virginia and Carolina.

If then, neither the authority of your Government, the Countenance of his Majestys regular fforces, nor the Weight of his royal Bounty and large presents can divert these unruly heathens (viz. the five Nations) from insulting the English Colonies and destroying tl ir Allies. Can we suppose that any thing else but ffrench Councils could have formed an artifice like this, to set all the Indians in ffriendship with the English at War with one another, in such a manner as cannot fail even to imbroil the English Colonies themselves? For the Southern Indians being at last provoked beyond

measure, came out this Spring to meet the mighty Warriors of your five Nations, and pursued them with Slaughter almost as far as Patowmeek River, from whence they returned from the path they have practised for some years past to Sasquehannah and our Settlements there. So that it seems as if they intended to make us a Barrier by drawing their provok'd Enemies first upon us before they can come at them, which is the more likely to prove the Consequences of these proceedings, because tho' our Indians have repeatedly engaged to me that they would go no more out to War, yet as often as those of the five Nations come that way, they Constantly press some of our Indian young men to accompany in their Expedition, and when the others shew'd a Reluctancy from the obligations they lie under to the contrary, they haughtily ask them to whom they belong, whether to them or to us? to which our People being awed by them, dare make no other Answer than that they belong to them, and thus they are forced away. Thus four of ours accompanied their last party, and two of the four were Killed, the Consequence of which I say must be, that whenever those Southern Indians think fit to proceed so far by following the path their Enemies have trode out to them, they will be first led to our Settlements and there probably the Mischief must begin. Our Indians dread to offend them, and are cautious of even mentioning them but with Respect, unless it be at times of their almost ffreedom with us as their Friends.

As often as they come they are treated with the greatest Humanity, both by our Indians and Christians, and we rarely have had occasion to complain of their Deportment untill of late, and especially this last time, when without any provocation they shot divers of our People's Creatures for their Diverson only without touching them for ffood, and robbed one Paterson, a Trader's Store, before his Face, (as he complains) of some pounds value, without pretending to make any manner of Satisfaction; And last of all, as if they had firmly purposed openly to insult and affront this Government by any means whatsoever. Some of the Nation called Cayoogoes had the Boldness to assert, that all the Lands upon Sasquehannah River belonged to them, and that the English had no Right to settle there, intimating as if they (the Cayoogoes) speedlly intended to come down with their People to Philadelphia, in order to demand Possession of those Lands: An insolent way of speaking, which I am told they have but lately assumed, since the Death of two of their ancient men who kept them in some awe, and ever shewed a faithful Regard to the English Interest.

Now Sir, Though we are under no apprehensions of their Committing an act which might terminate in their own Destruction, yet we thought it proper to advise you of their impertinent and foolish Conduct, that they may be reprimanded by your authority in such a manner as you shall see fit.

And that you may plainly see upon how groundless a Pretence it is that they want to quarrel with us, I beg leave to give you a short Informacon how matters stand between the five Nations and the Proprietor of this Colony.

When Governour Penn first settled this Country, he made it his Chief Care to cultivate a strict Alliance and Friendship with all the Indians, and condescended so far as to purchase his Lands from them, but when he came to treat with the Indians settled upon the River Sasquehannah, finding that they accounted themselves a Branch of the Mingoes or ffive Nations, he prevailed with Colonel Dongan, then Governour of New York, to treat with those Nations in his behalf, and to purchase from them all their Claim of Right to the Lands on both sides of Sasquehannah, which Colonel Dongan did accordingly, and for a valuable consideration paid in Sterling money, Colonel Dongan, by good Deeds transferr'd or convey'd his said Right purchased from the five Nations to Governour Penn & his Heirs, in due Form of Law.

Upon Governour Penn's last arrival here, about twenty years agoe, he held a Treaty with the Mingoes or Conestogoe Indians settled on Sasquehannah, and their Chiefs, did then not only acknowledge the Sale of those Lands made to Colonel Dongan as above, but as much as in them lay did also renew and confirm the same to Governour Penn. Lastly, About nine or ten years agoe, a considerable Number of the five Nations, not less than fifty, (as it was judged by those present) came to Conestogoe, and meeting there with Colonel Gookin, late Governour of this Province, attended by several members of his Council, Colonel Dongan's Purchase was mentioned to them, and they not only appeared to be fully satisfied therewith, but proceeded in a formal manner, without any Hesitation, to confirm all our former Treaties of ffriendship with them.

From all which it is evident that neither the whole five Nations together, nor any one of them separately, have the least appearance of a just Right to any of these Lands they would now claim; So that if they do not think fit, either in their Answer to you from Albany, or by messenger of their own to Philadelphia, (not exceeding the usual Number of a peaceable Embassie,) to make some suitable Acknowledgments to this Government for the above mentioned insolent Expressions & Behaviour of the Cayoogoes We shall conclude that they have been strongly instigated thereto, and that it must proceed from Causes which tend to the prejudice of the British Interest in general, and therefore equally concern all his Majestys Subjects upon this Main.

But from the Influence which the Government of New York certainly has, or at least ought to have upon these five Nations, their good Allies, it is to be hoped they will listen to your friendly Advice before it be too late; And if their young men must go to War, let them only be perswaded to change the path and present Course of their Warlike Enterprizes, so as not to molest the English Settlements on this Continent or any of their Indian Friends. I am for my own part extremely anxious to preserve and continue the good understanding that has hitherto subsisted between this Colony and the five Nations, but as we never had nor desire to have any Intercourse with them by Trade, I am at a Loss how to represent my Thoughts to them any otherways than by the Favour and neigh-



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bourly assistance of your Government, which I earnestly beg leave you would please to interpose so far in our behalf upon this Occasion, as to procure seme distinct Answer from their Sachims, relating to the above mentioned particulars of their People's Conduct amongst our Settlemts.

Now Sir, I can make no other Apology for all this Trouble given to yourself, but that you shall ever find me ready on all Occasions to execute any Comands relating to your Service, being with a most faithful and sincere Respect.

Sir, Your most humble & most obedt. Servt,

W. KEITH.

Then an engrossed Charter for erecting the Town of Bristol into a Burrough, was read, and with some Amendmts. agreed to by the Board.

The Petion of the Shopkeepers of Philadelphia, concerning the Vendue, which at a Council held the 8th Day of June last, was referred to another meeting, was again read, And it appearing that the Practice of other Colonies was the only thing asserted, upon which the Prayer of the sd. Petition did wholly depend, the Petitioners are therefore ordered to make a more particular Inquiry, so as that they may be able to inform this Board what the said Practice is, And then the Board will proceed to a further Consideration of the matter, And the Clerk is ordered to give the Petitioners a Copy of this Minute for their Direction herein.

The Secretary acquainted the Board, that some Indians were arrived in Town from Conestogoe, to wait upon the Governour & Council; Whereupon, the Council was adjourned until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, in order to receive the Indians.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia, July the 20th, 1720.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM KEITH, Esqr., Governour.
Richard Hill, Jonathan Dickinson,
Isaac Norris, James Logan, Secretary.

PRESENT ALSO:

Conestogoe Indians Tagolelesso or Civility, Oyanowhachso, Sohais Connedechto's Son, Tayucheinjeh.

Ganawese: Ousewayteichks or Capt. Smith, Sahpechtah, Meemeeivoonnook, Winjock's Son, George Waapessum, & John Prince.

Shawanese: Kenneope.

Edward Farmer, Sworn Interpreter.

The Secretary acquainted the Board, that the Indians present were sent by their Chiefs from Conestogoe, in pursuance of the Resolution they had taken at the Conference he had lately held with them there, of sending a message to the Governour of Virginia.

The Interpreter, by the Governour's order, told the Indians that their Governour was glad to see them and to hear of the Welfare of their People.

did wholly depend, the Petitioners are therefore ordered to make a more particular Enquiry, so as that they may be able to inform this Board what the said Practice is: And then the Board will proceed to a further Consideration of the matter. And the Clerk is ordered to give the Petitioners a Copy of this Minute for their Direction herein.

The Secretary acquainted the Board that some Indians were arrived in Town from Conestogoe to wait upon the Governour & Council. Whereupon the Council was adjourned until To Morrow Morning at Nine a Clock in Order to receive the Indians

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At a Council held at Philadelphia July the 20th 1720

Present

The Honourable William Keith Esqr. Governour

Richard Hill
Isaac Norris
Jonathan Dickinson
James Logan Secretary

Present also

Conestogoe Indians
Tagotelese or Civility
Cynawshacko.
Tohais Connedeghtoh's Son
Tayaughsinjeko

Ganawese
Ouxwaytechko or Capt Smith
Sahquehtah
Mauncewoonnook Wingjecko Son
George Waapesowny & Tohis Prince
Edward Farmer sworn Interpreter

Shawanese
Kenondgie

The Secretary acquainted the Board that the Indians present were sent by their Chiefs from Conestogoe in pursuance of the Resolutions they had taken at the Conference he had lately held with them, of sending a Message to the Governour of Virginia.

The Interpreter by the Governours Order, bids the Indians, that the Governour was glad to see them and to hear of the Welfare of their People.

The Indians delivered two Belts of Wampum with a written Paper, which they say contains the substance of what they are ordered to deliver to the Governour and Council at this time.

The said Paper was read, and is as follows

July the 16th 1720

To my Friends & Brethren the Governour & James Logan at Philad.a These

As to what hath now proposed by our Friend & Brother James Logan when here, of proceeding to the Southward Governments to confirm Peace. We are very willing to have and keep Peace and therefore send a Belt of Wampum to confirm it, but we must leave it wholly to you to perfect the same. As many of our People on this River going to the Southern parts about the same, it will doubtless occasion the Death of many, while the five Nations still follow the Practice of going thither to War, of whom at this time there is great Number going that way. Therefore We plainly tell you We know not what measures to take, but leave all to you, resolving to follow your Counsel, but hereby we are to suffer for what we have already yielded to do in the Affair aforesaid afford as the Sume have come to know thereof, Quote

prompted by you

protected by you, for they will be enraged against us when they know that we are willing to be at Peace with those Nations that they resolve to maintain War against? and will certainly cut us off as well as the back Christian Inhabitants: for they, we are sure, do not bear true Affection to your Government: and Some of them are already very bold and impudent to the Christian Inhabitants and up also for their Sakes, whom we are unwilling should have any Damage done by them if we can prevent it, and in real good Will do caution the Government that we believe they will shortly have some Trouble with them if not timely prevented. Our Captain Tagashelass and some others of your People comes with my Words to you and this present Letter taken by his Interpretation by my good Friend John Cartlidge whom we could have been glad if he would have come himself and given you any Account of matters. We are your true Friends & Brothers at Conestogoe —

Then the Council was adjourned, and the Indians ordered to attend Tuesday four a Clock in the Afternoon ——————

Eodem Die post Meridiem
Present the same as before

The Council being met, the Indians were called in, to whom the Governour spoke as follows viz.t

That nothing can be more acceptable to this Government than that the Indians should live in Peace with all the Nations round them, but above all with those who are in Friendship with the English Governmt. The Gov.r had often seriously exhorted them to it and they had engaged to go out no more to War, to which Engagements he had acquainted the Governours to the Southward and more especially the Governour of Virginia by Capt. Smith who came from that Governour to the Northwards on purpose to engage the northern Indians to live in Peace with all his People and Friends, and to the said Gentleman Capt. Smith they may well remember, was present with the Gov.r at his first Conference with them at Conestogoe soon after his Arrival, to which they promised no that Treaty to go out to War no more; That it was a very great Satisfaction to all Parties to find them thus engage themselves, tho' what was proposed to them was wholly for their own Benefit and Advantage. Capt.n Smith carried this News with Gladness and the Governour of Virginia and his People received it with Joy, every body believing they might surely depend on these Assurances.

Yet notwithstanding all these, Some of their young Men had been unhappily prevailed on to go out against the same People. The Governour is very well pleased to hear by the Secretary's Reports of what they lately said on that Head at Conestogoe, that they condemn these Proceedings, and excused themselves by the Influence the five Nations have over their People, and that the young Men carried on by the Heat of Blood to make Exploits, and to shew their Manhood, &c. were difficultly restrained by the more sage Advices of their Elders; But tis now hoped these young Men, Some of them having forfeited their Lives by their Disobedience to their Elders, are also as fully resolved most strictly to observe these present Engagements, & that tho the Governour really lies under some Disadvantages in the Representations he is now to make

to make to the Governours of Virginia and Carolina by reason of their having failed in their former, yet they will without Delay acquaint those Governours with their renewed Resolutions, and give them all possible Assurances from our Indians, that nothing in their power shall divert them from a strict Observance of what they have promised for the future, and as a binding proof of it according to the Custom of their Nations shall convey three Belts of Wampum as firm and inviolable Seals to all that they have said. These the Governour will convey to the Governours of Virginia with Letters in their Favour who sent them, and a particular Account of their Country & Habitations with all which the Governour of Virginia will undoubtedly take Care to acquaint all his Indians and People, and engage them for the future to consider our Friends as their Friends; and the Governour will endeavour to make them all as one People.

But as this will require some time, and all the Indians in those Southern parts cannot be immediately acquainted with these Messages tho' the Governour intends to use all possible Dispatch. They must in the mean time take Care of themselves and keep out of the way of the Warriours Paths till a full and perfect Peace and good Understanding can be settled.

But before the Governour has thus proceeded in their Behalves and in some measure pledges his Honour for them, they must not fail in any terms whatsoever most strictly to make good their present Engagements against the Perversions of all People whatsoever.

We are all Friends to the five Nations and have a great Respect for them; and these cannot but be pleased to find that our Indians live in such Friendship with their English Neighbours as to resolve also to live in Peace with all their Friends. Whenever any of these Mingoways come amongst them, they must not fail to inform them that They and We are one People and not to be separated in Interest, and we desire that the Mingoways also may be the same, and live with us as Brothers.

This being interpreted, it was ordered that they should be supplied with a Quarter Cask of Powder fifty pounds of Lead, five Gallons of Rum, with Biskett Pipes Tobacco &c. for their Journey; & that at meet time that the Treasurer or Secretary should see them duly accomodated.

At Council
August 6th 1720

bourly assistance of your Government, which I earnestly beg leave you would please to interpose so far in our behalf upon this Occasion, as to procure some distinct Answer from their Sachims, relating to the above mentioned particulars of their People's Conduct amongst our Settlemts.

Now Sir, I can make no other Apology for all this Trouble given to yourself, but that you shall ever find me ready on all Occasions to execute any Comands relating to your Service, being with a most faithful and sincere Respect.

Sir, Your most humble & most obedt. Servt,

W. KEITH.

Then an engrossed Charter for erecting the Town of Bristol into a Burrough, was read, and with some Amendmts. agreed to by the Board.

The Petion of the Shopkeepers of Philadelphia concerning the Vendue, which at a Council held the 8th Day of June last, was referred to another meeting, was again read, And it appearing that the Practice of other Colonies was the only thing asserted, upon which the Prayer of the sd. Petition did wholly depend, the Petitioners are therefore ordered to make a more particular Inquiry, so as that they may be able to inform this Board what the said Practice is, And then the Board will proceed to a further Consideration of the matter, And the Clerk is ordered to give the Petitioners a Copy of this Minute for their Direction herein.

The Secretary acquainted the Board, that some Indians were arrived in Town from Conestogoe, to wait upon the Governour & Council; Whereupon, the Council was adjourned until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, in order to receive the Indians.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia, July the 20th, 1720.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM KEITH, Esqr., Governour.
Richard Hill, Jonathan Dickinson,
Isaac Norris, James Logan, Secretary.

PRESENT ALSO:

Conestogoe Indians Tagoleless or Civility, Oyanowhachso, Sohais Connedechto's Son, Tayucheinjch.

Ganawese: Ousewayteichks or Capt. Smith, Sahpechtah, Meemeeivoonnook, Winjock's Son, George Waapessum, & John Prince.

Shawanese: Kenneope.

Edward Farmer, Sworn Interpreter.

The Secretary acquainted the Board, that the Indians present were sent by their Chiefs from Conestogoe, in pursuance of the Resolution they had taken at the Conference he had lately held with them there, of sending a message to the Governour of Virginia.

The Interpreter, by the Governour's order, told the Indians that their Governour was glad to see them and to hear of the Welfare of their People.

The Indians delivered two Belts of Wampum with a written Paper, which they say contains the whole of what they are ordered to deliver to the Governour and Council at this time.

The said Paper was read, and is as follows.

July the 16th, 1720.

To our Friends & Brothers, the Governour & James Logan, at Philada. These as to what hath been proposed by our Friend & Brother James Logan when here, of our sending to the Southward Governments to confirm a Peace; We are very willing to have and keep Peace, and therefore send a Belt of Wampum to confirm it, but we must leave it wholly to you to perfect the same. As to any of our People on this River going to the Southern parts about the same, it will doubtless occasion the Death of us, while the five Nations still follow the Practice of going thither to War, of whom at this time there is great numbers going that way; therefore, we plainly tell you, We know not what measures to take, but leave all to you, resolving to follow your Council, but sure we are to suffer for what we have already yielded to do in the affair aforesaid as soon as the Sinnekaes come to know thereof, if not protected by you, for They will be enraged against us when they know that we are willing to be at Peace with those Nations, that they resolve to maintain War against, and will certainly cut us off as well as the back Christian Inhabitants; for they, we are sure, do not bear true affection to your Government, and Some of them are already very bold and impudent to the Christian Inhabitants and us also for their sakes, whom we are unwilling should have any Damage done by them if we can prevent it, and in real good will do certify the Government that we believe they will shortly have some Trouble with them if not timely prevented. Our Captain Tagoteless, and some others of our People comes with our Words to you, and this present Letter taken by his Interpretation, by our good Friend John Cartlidge, whom we could have been glad if he would have come himself and given you an account of matters, We are your true Friend & Brothers at Conestogoe.

Then the Council was adjourned, and the Indians ordered to attend at four o'clock in the afternoon.

—

## EODEM DIE POST MERIDIEM.

Present, the same as before.

The Council being met, the Indians were called in, to whom the Governour spoke as follows to viz:

That nothing can be more acceptable to this Government than that the Indians should live in Peace with all the Nations around them, but above all with those who are in ffriendship with the English Governmts. The Govr. had often seriously exhorted them to it, and they had engaged to go out no more to War, with which Engagements he had acquainted the Governours to the Southward, and more especially the Governour of Virginia, by Capt. Smith, who came from that Governour to the Northward, on purpose to engage the northern

Indians to live in Peace with all his People and Friends. And the said Gentleman, Capt. Smith, they may well remember, was present with the Govr. at his first Conference with them at Conestogoe soon after his arrival, when they promised in that Treaty to go out to War no more.

That it was a very great Satisfaction to all Parties to find them thus engage themselves, tho' what was proposed to them was wholly for their own Benefit and Advantage. Captn. Smith carried this News with Gladness, and the Governour of Virginia and his People received it with Joy, every body believing they might surely depend on these assurances.

Yet notwithstanding all these, Some of their Young men had been unhappily prevailed on to go out against the same People. The Governour is very well pleased to hear by the Secretarys Report of what they lately said on that head at Conestogoe, that they condemn these proceedings, and excused themselves by the Influence the five Nations have over their People, and that the young men carried on by the Heat of Blood to martial Exploits, and to shew their manhood are difficulty restrained by the more sage advice of their Elders. But 'tis now hoped these young men, some of them having forfeited their lives by their Disobedience to their Elders, are also as fully resolved most strictly to observe these present Engagements; And tho' the Governour really lies under some Disadvantages in the Representation he is now to make to the Governours of Virginia and Carolina, by reason of their having failed in their former, yet he will without delay acquaint these Governours with their renewed Resolutions, and give them all possible assurances from our Indians, that nothing in their power shall divert them from a strict Observance of what they have promised for the future, and as a binding proof of it according to the Custom of their Nations, shall convey these two Belts of Wampum as firm and inviolable Seals to all that they have said. These the Governour will convey to the Governour of Virginia with Letters in their Favour who sent them, and a particular account of their Country & Habitations, with all which the Governour of Virginia will undoubtedly take Care to acquaint all his Indians and People, and engage them for the future to consider our Friends as their Friends, and the Governour will endeavour to make them all as one People.

But as this will require some time, and all the Indians in those Southern Parts cannot be immediately acquainted with these messages, tho' the Governour intends to use all possible Dispatch. They must in the mean time take Care of themselves and keep out of the way of the Warriours paths, till a full and perfect Peace and good Understanding can be settled.

But after the Governour has thus proceeded in their Behalves, and in some measure pledges his Honour for them, They must not fail on any terms whatsoever, must strictly to make good their present Engagements against the Perswasions of all People whatsoever.

We are all Friends to the Five Nations and have a great Respect for them, and these cannot but be pleased to find that our Indians

live in such Friendship with their English Neighbours, as to resolve also to live in Peace with all their Friends. Whenever any of these Minguays come amongst them, they must not fail to inform them that They and We are one People and not to be separated in Interest, and we desire that the Minguays also may be the same, and live with us as Brothers.

This being interpreted, it was ordered that They should be supplied with a Quarter Cask of powder, fifty pounds of Lead, five Gallons of Rum, with Bisket, Pipes, Tobacco, &c., for their Journey; In the mean time, that the Treasurer or Secretary should see them duly accommodated.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia, August the 6th, 1720.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM KEITH Esqr., Governour.

Richard Hill,
William Trent,
Isaac Norris,
Jonathan Dickinson,
James Logan, Secretary.

Whereas, upon the Repeal of a late act of Assembly of this province, for establishing the several Courts of Judicature within the same, the Governour to prevent the failure of the Administration of Justice which might otherwise ensue thereon, found it necessary, by the Advice of this Board and Approbation of the Assembly, pursuant to the Powers granted by the Royal Charter to the Honourable Wm. Penn, Esqr., late Proprietor and Governour in Chief of this Province, his Heirs and Assigns, and to his and their Lieutenants or Deputies, to erect by virtue of his Commissions the several Courts of Law within this Province, which have been regularly held and Justice duly adminstered thereby; but there being a Necessity also, that a Court of Equity or Chancery should be held for the Relief of those who suffer under the Rigour of or cannot obtain their Right by the common Course of the Law, the Establishment of which Court of Equity does not appear practicable by the same methods with those of the Law, as being inconsistent with the Nature of a Chancery, as it is practised in all his Majestys Dominions as well in Europe as America.

The Governour therefore proposed this matter to the Consideration of the Assembly, at their meeting in May last, who thought fit to recommend it to the Governour to hold such a Court of Equity himself, with the assistance of the Council; Whereupon, He was further pleased to desire the Advice of this Board, Who having at a former Meeting taken the whole into their serious Consideration, and deliberately debated the Nature of the thing and the Security of the method, It is at length Resolved,

That it is the Opinion of this Board, that by virtue of the Powers granted by the Royal Charter to the late Proprietor, his Heirs and Assigns, and to his and their Lieutents. or Deputies, being regularly appointed, the present Governour William Keith, Esqr., safely may

102:75

May it please your Honour

We have considered what may be proper to give as Presents to the Indians of the five Nations & are humbly of Opinion that the following particulars will be Sufficient

| | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50 Guns Compleat | 65: | 0: | 0 |
| 5 pcs of Strouds | 50: | 0: | 0 |
| 3 pcs of Duffles | 36: | 0: | 0 |
| 100 Shirts | 27: | 0: | 0 |
| 27 Kettles | 30: | 0: | 0 |
| 19 Blankets | 7: | 0: | 0 |
| 3 pcs of ½ Thicks | 15: | 0: | 0 |
| 12 doz of Stockings | 12: | 0: | 0 |
| 500 Bars of Lead in Bars of a pound & ½ | 7: | 10: | 0 |
| 2 Boxes of Bullets | 3: | 0: | 0 |
| 2 doz & ½ of Hatchets | 3: | 0 | 0 |
| 14 doz of Knives | 3: | 10 | 0 |
| 2500 Flints | 2: | 10: | 0 |
| 5 Barrills of Powder | 91 | 0: | 0 |
| | 281: | 10: | 0 |

Out of the Store in Fort George

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One Barrel of Powd.r for the River Indians | 8: | 0: | 0 |
| 100 wt. of Bullets | 1: | 10: | 0 |
| 1 pc of Strouds | 10: | 0: | 0 |
| 6 Guns | 9: | 0: | 0 |
| Carried forward £ | 310 | 0: | 0 |

1420

Brought from the other Side ..... 310: 0: 0

Goods now are at the Store and to be purchased

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 Pipes of Brandy | 24: 0: 0 | |
| 1 Hogshead of Rum | 14: 0: 0 | |
| 1 Barrill of Sugar | 3: 0: 0 | |
| 1500 pounds of Tobacco | 15: 0: 0 | |
| 50 Bushells of Indian Corn | 4: 0: 0 | |
| 3 Barrills of Porke | 4: 0: 0 | |
| 2 small looking Glasses | 1: 0: 0 | |
| 1 Wampum Belt | 10: 0: 0 | |
| Hatts | 3: 0: 0 | |
| Broad Cloth & Beer &c | 8: 0: 0 | |
| Strouds for Powder Bagg | 3: 0: 0 | |
| Bagg for Rum | 4: 0: 0 | 90: 0: 0 |

£ 400: 0: 0

all which is Never the less humbly submitted by

Your Honours
most obedt
Humble Servants

A Depeyster
Rvalter
gerard Beekman
Rip Van Dam
Caleb Heathcote

New York
July 22. 1720

Report of Virginia
for the Indian
Ratione.

1720

N.Y. State Lib.

Report of Witness

At a Council held
in New York the 4th
1720

Present

The Hon.ble Peter Schuyler Esq

| | |
|---|---|
| Coll. De Peyster | Mr. Byerley |
| Capt. Walter | Doctr. Johnston |
| Coll. Beekman | Mr. Harrison |
| Mr. Vandam | |

The following Warrant was Read and Si
paying to his Honour the Sum of Ninty
to be Imployed in presents for the five na
of Indians and the Sum of one hundre
fifty pounds to defray the Expences o
Expedition to Albany to meet the said

The Petition of Lieut Couriant praying
Exempted from paying the Duty upon
Slaves being Read and the Cause of this
taken in Consideration the Allegations
are of Opinion that She have Liberty t
along with her the said Slaves out of the
Province betwixt this and the first of
next. Provided Sufficient Security be
to pay the Duty in Case She Sell or Dis
of any of the Negroes brought by her
this Province.

The

The Petition of Abraham [illegible]
one behalf of y^e owners of the [illegible]
fortune lately brought into this [illegible]
Privateer Sloop of War called the [illegible]
Leave and Lycence to Sell and Dispose of [illegible]
Goods and Marchandizes. Being Read.

Ord. Referred to the Cons^d of this Bo[illegible]
any five of them.

The Petition of Rodrigo Pachaco as Attorney to an[illegible]
on behalf of the Owners of the Sloop Seaflower
lately brought into this port by the Privateer
Sloop of War called the Hunter praying Leave
and Lycence to Sell and Dispose of Severall
Goods and Merchandizes. being Read.

Ord. Referred to the Cons^d of this Board
or any five of them.

The Petition of Wm Chambers. Being Read.

Ord. Referred to the Cons^d of this Board
or any five of them.

## *Conference between Colonel Schuyler and the Indians.*

[New-York Council Minutes, XII., 163–181.]

Proposition made by the Mahikanders or River Indians to y^e^ honourable Côll Peter Schuyler Esq^r^ president of his Majesties Councill for the province of New York &^a^: in Albany y^e^ 25^th^ Aug^st^ 1720

PRESENT— The Hon^ble^ Peter Schuyler Esq^r^ &c^a^

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Côll John Riggs | M^r^ Rob^t^ Livingston Jun^r^ | Comm^rs^ Indian Affairs |
| M^r^ Hendrick henson | M^r^ Cuyler | |
| L^t^ Côll John Schuyler | Cap^t^ Peter Van Brugh | |
| Maj^r^ Myndert Schuyler | | |

Rob^t^ Livingston Secry of y^e^ Indian affairs

Father

Wee are very Glad to see You but are very poor haveing not been out a hunting and therefore have not much to present you with all or make proposition according to Custom we had some presents from you Last Year but they are all wore out and we are Naked and bare Give a Belt of Wampum.

Wee were here before the Christians Came Being the antient Inhabitants of those parts and when the Christians first Came we made a Covenant with them which was but of bark but afterwards the English Comeing to have the Government of those Countries we made a Covenant Chain of Silver that the thunder it self could not break it and we are now Come to Renew as skour that antient Covenant Chain in token thereof wee Give a belt of Wampum.

Wee have Done only we must acq^t^ you we are heartily Sorry we have not the Language to understand the Minister haveing a Great Inclination to be Christians and turn from the heathenish Life wee are bred up in and wish that the minister Could speak & understand your Language we would come to him for Instruction.

Proposition made by the Hon^ble^ Pet^r^ Schuyler Esq^r^ President of his majesties Council for the province of New York &c^a^ to y^e^ river Indians or Machikanders in Albany y^e^ 25 Aug^st^ 1720.

PRESENT— The Hon^ble^ Peter Schuyler Esq^r^ &c^a^

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Coll John Riggs | M^r^ Robert Livingston Jun: | Com^rs^ of Indian Affairs |
| M^r^ Hend: Hansen | M^r^ Joh Cuyler | |
| L^t^ Coll John Schuyler | Cap^t^ Peter Van Brugh | |
| Maj^r^ Myndert Schuyler | | |

R^t^ Livingston Secry of Indian Affairs

Children

The Administration of this Government being Devolved upon me and the Councill by the Absence of the Governour I, as President am Come up to treat with all the Indians and perticurly with you our Children who I am Glad to see and hope you will imploy Your people in hunting and buy no means suffer them to go out afighting against the Indians to the South ward who are in Allyance with the Governments of the Great King of Great Britain

The Five Nations have Suffered them selves to be Deluded by the french and their Emissaries and some of you Unadvisedly hearkened to them and have gone out thether

Divers times and Committed Hostilities which I fair will be of Dismall Consequence and therefore Awarn and Conjure you not to hearken to any such proposealls any more Let it come from whom it will but on the Contrary behave your selfe as Dutifull Childrin and keep your selves sober and eat Drink Hunt and Plant in Peace

Now not Doubting of your Continuing faithfull and true to this Government under which you and Your fathers have been protected I do Renew and Confirm the Anetent Covenant Chain made by Our Progenitors and make the same bright & Clean provided you keep the s$^{d}$ Clean Inviolable and in token thereof I give you this belt of Wampum and since your Complain of your Poverty and are so bare & nake which must be ascribed to your Drinking and Laziness hopes in that you will be for the future sober and active to hunting and Plant I make you this Present of Ammunition and Cloathing.

Albany the 31$^{st}$ of August 1720

One Sachim of each Nation of the maquase oneydes onnondages and Cayouges appearing before the Hon$^{ble}$ Peter Schuyler Esq$^{r}$ President & told him that sence they heard that the Sinnekes Did not Come here to meet the President according to the affixed time they Would now say what they had heared before they Came from their Castles viz$^{t}$ that Jean Coeur the french Interpreter took his Leave of the Sachims at the Sinnekes Country in order to go to montreal on his journey near thereondequat he mett A Messenger sent by the Gov$^{r}$ of Canada with a Letter for him and a belt of Wampum on the Recept of which he told the Sachims who were in his Company that he had orders to turn back and Communicate the Contents of the said Letter with the said belt of Wampum to the Sachims of Sinnekies who assoon as he Came there Called the Sachims together and said that he had orders from his master the Gov$^{r}$ of Canada to Acquaint them with matters of Great moment that Coll$^{o}$ Nicolson or another Governour was to Come to New York who should bee a betrayer of his neighbours and had a hatchet in his bosom and he thought it was to Destroy them Nations and haveing Compassion on them as being his Children would Intrest them not to go out against the Indians to the southward as he had heard they intended but to stay at home and Guard their wifes and Children to prevent the trachery which was Designd against them.

They ad further that the Interpreter said that if the men would not hearken to what he said he should Endeavour with ther wifes to Dispose their husbands and Relations to have Pitty on them and stay at home for the truth and Confirmation hereof he Threw Down a belt of Wampum. Secondly he said Children. I understand that your Brother Corlaer and Quider have Desired you to Dismolish the house which wee built at Ochjagara which we are resolved to fortify but I must tell you if your Brother Corlaer or his people offer to Demolish or break Down that settlement that it will cost blood Let them but take an Example by that house which Quider broke Down at onondages where we were forced to retreat since he was more numerous then we but he paid Dear for it haveing Revenged it with blood by killing David Kettelhuyn and familie Johan$^{s}$ Breat and the Children of Josias Swart.

The President asked them why they had not Acquainted him therewith assoon as he arrived that he might have spoke with the four Nations and returned to New York where his pressence is Required upon which the said Sachims said that they Expected from Day to Day that the Sinnikes would Come but now they perceive that they Give Credit to what is told them by Jean Coeur the french interpreter

A True Copy taken out of the Minutes and Examin'd by

PHILLIP LIVINGSTON D$^{y}$ Secrey
of the Indian Affairs.

Att a Private Conferance held between the Hon$^{ble}$ Côll Peter Schuyler Esq$^{r}$ President of his Majesties Council of New York and two Sachims of each of the four nations viz$^{t}$ the Maquase oneydes onnondages and Cayouges in Albany y$^{e}$ 1$^{st}$ of Sep$^{t}$ 1720

The President whom they Called Quider told them that he was sorry that their bretren the Sinnekies were so foolish as to blieve such Lyes as was told them by the french interpreter Jean Coeur in the Name of the Governour of Canada as if the New Gov$^{r}$ Expected here Daily should Come with a hatchet in his bosom with a design to cut of the five Nations one would think they have had Long Enough Experience of the fallacy and Deceit of the french and of their wicked practice as to Give Credit to such abominable falishoods they Dare not name any person in this Government for their falsehoods would be suddenly Detected but accuse a Gentleman who is at sea upon his Voyage hither who they never saw and who comes with orders from our Great King to renew the Covenant Chain and to protect the brethren from ill Designes that the french may have formed against them the bretheren know we have Lived in friendship 100 years and how Can the Sinnekies Give Credit to such Imposters therefore un Deceive them and Chide them for their folly the french have nothing to Do to make Settlements on your Land at Jagara which the brethren have many years ago surrender'd to the Crown of Great Brittain to be Kept for them and their prosperity and against the treat of peace Concluded between our Great King George and the french King so that it Cannot be suffer'd that they should make such Incroachments to the Distrimete and Great Disturbance of us all.

The said Eight Sachims Answerd that since the Sinnekies stay so Long above the prefixed time they do Conclude they have given to much Credit to What the french interpreter has told them in the name of his Master the Governour of Canada and they do belive that is the only reason of their not Comeing.

And as the french are making a Setlment at onjagra they are very senceable it is prejudicial to them as well as to us and therefore are willing if Quider will send some of his people thither they of the five Nations will joyn them and go unaniarously and pull it Down but wee must withall tell you that the selling of Indians goods to the french and their Indians of Canada is Great Inducement for the french to make that Settlement and therefore we Desire you to stop that trade and then the french will not have goods so Cheap to serve that far Indians withall for we are all Senceible that Goods Can be aforded Cheaper here then at Canada and that the french knows very well which makes them Come hither to buy to suply the Indians with out which the far Indians would be Obliged to Come hither and be Suplyed

A true Copy Examined p$^{r}$

PHILLIP LIVINGSTON
D: Secry of the Indian Affairs

Propositions made by the hon$^{ble}$ Coll Peter Schuyler Esq$^{r}$ president of his Majesties Councill of y$^{e}$ Province of New York to the four nations viz$^{t}$ the Maquase oneydese onnondages and Cayouges in Albany the 2$^{d}$ Day of September 1720

PRESENT— The Hon$^{ble}$ Peter Schuyler Esq$^{r}$ &$^{a}$

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Coll. John Riggs | M$^{r}$ Robert Livingston Jun$^{r}$ | Com$^{rs}$ of Indian Affairs |
| M$^{r}$ Hend: Hensen | M$^{r}$ John Cuyler | |
| L$^{t}$ Coll John Schuyler | M$^{r}$ Peter Van brugh | |
| Maj$^{r}$ Myndert Schuyler | | |

Robert Livingston Secry of y$^{e}$ Indian Affairs

Brethern

Assoon as the affairs of the publick would Permitt I am Come to treat with the brethren and to renew the Covenant Chain Upon which hangs our Mutuall security and strength and am glad to see the brethern of the four nations here I am sorry you have been here so Long but you are sencible it is none of my fault for if you had made me acquainted assoon as I arrived from New York that Jean Coeur the french Interpreter had made such a scandalous false Proposition to the Senekies in the name of the Governour of Canaday that the New Governour (whom wee Dayly Expect from Great Brittain) should Come over with a Designe Treacherously to fall upon the five Nations and Cut them of I say if you had told me this before Last night I would have treated with the four nations who are wiser then to beleive Such false hoods and hope you will assoon as you return home Convince them of their folley and Assure them that this stratagem is only invented to stop their Comeing heither and Insinuate themselves in the favour of that nation who they Much Dread as being the Strongest and Nearest to them but you will know what a fatther the Governour of Cannada has been to You when he burnt your Castles Cut Down your Corne Betrayed your people and sent them to France to the gallies and now he pretends to warn you to be upon your Gaurd that a gentleman whom you never Saw should Come with Such a barberous Designe what a false people must these french be and what a foolish people must the Sinnekies be to give Credit to Such Reports and Can further assure you that the Governour Comes with no other Designe than to Confirm the Covenant Chane and to protect the brethren as Long as they remain firm and Steadfast to the british interest as Your Ancestors have Done before you which I Doubt not but you will Cordially ad hereto I shall how ever in the first place take notice of the answer you have made to the two Gent$^{m}$ that were Sent by us to your brethren to the Sinnekies Country in the month of may Last that you would stop your Young men from going out to make warr to the Southward upon the Indians in Allyence with the English and under their protection and that you would allso for bear all acts of hostility against the farr nations of Indiáns who are in Allyence with us and Come to tread here nor to suffer the french indians to pass throw your Country to go to war to the Southward upon the indians that are friends to the English all which I hope you have been able to perswade Your Young men to observe for their Continueing Either of those Roads would be of Pernicious Consequence to us all and I must tell you that the governour of Virginia writes me plainly that they will not Suffer the Like Insolences and Hostilities as have been Committed by your Young warriours in that Government for Some Years past and Do Insist upon these two things that your people should not go within the Ridge of high mountains that Cover verginia nor

molest the Indians in Allyance with them and under their protection which if Comply'd with all that Government will be ready to treat with you a belt of Wampum was Laid Down.

As for the french makeing Settlement at Onjagara or the great fallse you are so Sinceable of the bad Consequence of it that I need not inform you & you not haveing Given any such Liberty but on the Contrary sending three Sachims with our Interpreter to Require the french to Demolish it is what the brethren are to be Commended for and I am thank full to the brethren for their Steadiness to the Covenant Chain in that respect and in Endeavouring to Secure Your Lands Especially such a Pase of so Great Consequence and since the french are so bold to setle there against your wills Upon the Lands Surrendred by the five Nations to the Crown of Great Britain to be kept for you and Your Posterity I would have the Brethren be Easy for the present sence all Possible means shall be used to Redresse these Grievances a belt of Wampum was given

Last fall I ordered the Commissioners to renew the Covenant Chain With the Brethren which they Accordingly and now in the Name of the most potent and most Greacious King George our Great Sovereign I renew with you the Acient Covenant Chain not only in behalf of all his Majesties Collonies and plantations on this Contenant of America as well to the Southward as to the Northward and in the most solemn Manner Assure you of this protection and favour which I hope you will ever Desire a belt was Given.

Now Brethren not Doubting but You will be faithfull and true as your Ancestors always have been to this Government. I must warn you not to harken to the french Indians whom the Govern$^{r}$ of Cannada imploy'd to Draw You over to their Interest and to go and Live in Canada they weakned you Enough already the smart of that You have felt in y$^{e}$ warr therefore Do not hearken to them but Live in peace in Your own Native Country a belt of Wampum was Laid Down.

You will forthwith Receive a Present of Ammunition and Such Goods as will be Necessary for You and You need not Doubt of their being Repeated at the Good Services you Shall Do to this Government Shall Deserve the Ammunition is Given You to hunt with all and to Defend you against Your Enemyes that may Come to Annoy You but not to kill people treatures as I hare Severall of Your people has done at Canastagione Saractitoge and half moon and other parts their abouts there shall be Provission Given You for Your Journeys home and if any of Your people Presist in Such wicked practices they shall be Oblidged to make Satisfaction to the full Value of the Creatures so by them Killed and to prevent such Disorders for the future we would Advise the Brethren when they Come to treat here that only three or four Sachims and three or four Young men from Each Nation Do Come who shall be kindly Received and Civily treated.

Brethren

I Understand that some Indians have brought a Letter with A belt of Wampum from the Southward the belt was for the five Nations and the Letter was to be Communicated to this Government and that the said Letter and belt is sent from Onnondage to the Sinnekies instead of being sent hither the brethren who Connot read knows not what Ill Consequence that may be for if the french get it they will make the Indians belive quite Contrary what the Letter mentions therefore I require that some of the Sinnekies Sachims bring Down the Letter to the Commissioners who will tell them the truth and to hear what wee have now proposed to You and also to fetch their Share of preasents which is here kept for them and that we are very well Assured it is only the french that have terrifyed them and stopt their Coming but that they

need not fear or Apprehending Danger they shall be well Come and Civily treated and so The Proposition were Concluded by Acquainting them that we Expected a New Governour Every Day from Great Britain whom we pray God to send safe heither Upon whose arrivall we shall Give you an Amount with all Expedition and by Condoleing the Dath of some particular Sachims by Giveing a Small preasent to their Nerest Relations

And so a present was Given them

A True Copy taken out of the Minutes and Examined p$^{r}$

PHILLIP LIVINGSTON D Sec$^{y}$ for
the Indian Affairs.

The four nations of Indians the Maquase.. Oneydes. onnondages and Cayouges Answer to the hon$^{ble}$ Peter Schuyler president of his Majesties Councill of New York. In Albany the 3$^{d}$ September 1720

PRESENT— The Hon$^{ble}$ Peter Schuyler Esq$^{r}$ &$^{a}$

| | |
|---|---|
| Coll$^{o}$ John Riggs | M$^{r}$ Rob$^{t}$ Livingston |
| M$^{r}$ Hend: Hansen | M$^{r}$ John Cuyler |
| L$^{t}$ Coll$^{o}$ John Schuyler | Cap$^{t}$ Peter Van brugh |
| Maj$^{r}$ Myndert Schuyler | |

Rob$^{t}$ Livingston Sec$^{r}$ of y$^{e}$ Indian Affairs

By Dekanisore their Speaker

They Acquaint the President that a Company of ten of the Sinnekes were out A fighting Last year against the Indians Called Kightages[1] and that they met a Company of Indians Called Ojachtanichroenee who ware going to fight against the flatheads Alias in Indian Ojadagochroene and Killed one of the ten and tooke three prisoners finding they were Under a mistake Assoon as the Prisoners were brought to their Castle were Released by the Sachims and sent back With Two Calumet Pipes which they produce and this Dear Skin Desired to be Excused for their Mistake and Delivered one of the Calumets to the Maquase and the other to the Oneydes

Then another Sachim of the Onnondages called Ajeechwayhta Spoke

Brother Corlar & Quider

They Repeated in Substance Propositions made to them Yesterday Especialy that Relating to the Ancient Covenant Chain which the president Renewed yesterday in the name of the Great King George and that not only in the behalf of this Government but in the behalf of all his Maj$^{us}$ plantations in America to the southward and Eastward which Covenant Chain we also in the most solmn manner Renew Confirm and Promise on the behalf of all the five Nations to Keep the same Inviolable as Long as the sun and moon Endeaurs the brethren renewed the Covenant Chain Last fall with the five nations and they Did Likewise promise to keep the Same firm and fast and that they are resolved to persist in as Long as they live Give a belt of Wampum

Brother Corlar & Quider

You told us Yesterday what the five Nations had Ingaged to the two Gentlemen that were in the Sinnekies Country this Summer how that they should Not go out to fight against the

[1] See ante, III., 445, note 1; IV., 650, note 5.—Ed.

Southward against the Indians Under the protection of the English nor against farr Indians that Come throw our Country heither to trade we Concluded before we came from home both Young and old to perform and which Engagement wee do now in the name of all the five Nations promise that none of our people shall hence forth go to warr nor take their rout within the Ridge of high mountains which Cover Virginy nor Disturb any of the Indians which are in Allience with any of the British Colonies Particularly Never to Disturb those Indians of Virginea and Shall Likewise never make ware upon those Indians that Comes to trade here who are in Allience with you and us and as a Confirmation of this our Solemn Promise and Engagement we do Give this belt of Wampum

Brother

You told us Yesterday if any of the french Indians should Endeavour to come threw our Land to make war to the Southward upon any Indians in Allience with the English that they should be stoped which wee do hereby Engage to do and shall not suffer them to pass throw our Country if we Know they have any such Evill Designe Nither will wee Harken to them if they should Entice us to go and Leave our own Native Country to Live at Canada being resolved not to Depart from our Country but to hunt and Plant in peace and Quiteness and Protect our wifes and Children. Give A belt of Wampum.

Brother

You Commanded and thaked us Yesterday for the Endeavours we had used for the Removall of that Setlement at onjagra and you told us to be Easy for the present s•n[c]e all Possible means should be used to have it Demolished wee should be Easy and for the Issue and see what the Brethren will do in that affair.

They Renew the Covenant Chain again and are thankfull that their is such care taken of the five Nations we Rece[d] a belt three Years ago upon the renovation of the Covenant between us but had not then A belt to Give in Return according to Custom and therefore give now this belt.

Some years ago a small belt was sent to y[e] five Nations Notefying that they should not go out a fighting to the Southward which belt being so small was not regarded by the five Nations thinking the Christians Did not much Concern them selves about that Affair Else would have sent a beger belt but we have told You that wee will not Go out that way nor use that parth any Longer and as a token thereof Give a few hands of Wampum Return of the litle belt

Another Sachim of Cayouge stood up Called Dkeinssore Jun[r] and

Repeated the old treaties that have been made between the Christians and them in former Days and how obedient the five Nations have Always been to the Christians and when they were orderd to Lay Down the Hatchets that they had taken against their Enemies they Obayed and did as they were Required and so you shall find that wee shall Observe Your orders and Commands Now in Burying the hatchets that was used against the Indians in Allyence with Virginia and sence we have proved Always so Obedient we hope you will hearken to what we shall now propose to witt that your Ells should be Longer and the pounds heaveyor for wee find by Experience that your Ells are Short and your Pounds Light

It seems you have for got to speak of the Indians that Lives Near the susquehanna and other Indians who are at war with the Indians of Virginia they ought to bury the hatchet as well as the five Nations Else the peace will not be firm

You told us Yesterday about the Letter and belt Come from the Southward in stead of being sent hither Was Carry'd to the Sinnekies the Sachims of y^e^ Sinnekies being now sent for to Receive their presents they will bring Down the Letter that the brethren may Acquaint them with the Contents thereof and we can Assure You if sufficient provision be given us in our way home no harm shall be Done to the Christians Catle but you know hunger is a sharp sword.

Then Hendrick the Maquase stood up and said he spoke in the name of their Nation and Complained that Cap^t^ Scot had bought some Land of the Maquase in a Clandestin way in the Night time and not in a Regular Lawfull way and therefore Desir'd that no Patent of any Land in the Mohoggs Country should be Granted him Asoon as they had Done they were Desired to Come and fetch Provision for their Journey home.

A True Copy taken out of the Minutes and Examined p^r^

PHILLIP LIVINGSTON
D: Sec^ry^ for the Indians Affairs.

Att a Meeting of the President Coll^o^ Peter Schuyler Esq^r^ and the Commissioners of the Indian Affairs in Albany the 3^d^ of September 1720

PRESENT— The Hon^ble^ Peter Schuyler Esq^r^ &^a^

| | |
|---|---|
| M^r^ Hend. Hansen. | M^r^ Rob^t^ Livingston Jun^r^ |
| L^t^ Coll^o^ John Schuyler | M^r^ John Cuyler |
| Maj^r^ Mynd^t^ Schuyler | Cap^t^ Peter Van brugh |

Hendrick the Maquase having been suspened from being a Sachim by the Sachims of the Maquase about four Years ago the President proposed to them to receive him Again in his Station which was Agreed upon And they Received him and Established him Accordingly

The Hendrick in the Name of the Sachim Acquainted the President that it was Impossible they Could Exercise their Devotions as Long as rum was sold so Publickly in their Country that Joh^s^ Harmense Cap^t^ Scot Joseph Clement and Thomas Wilemane sold Rum so plentifully as if it ware water out of a fountain and if that Cannot be Privinted they Cannot Live Peaceably in their Castle

Albany the 4^th^ of September 1720

Taquainout A maquase Sachim being Come to town was sent for by the Hon^ble^ the president who being Enquired about the Sachims of the Sinnekies if he had heard if they were upon the way said that he had staid all this while for their Comeing and that upon hearing but an Oneyde who Lives in the Maquase Country that the Sachims of the Sennekies were Upon their way hither but A messenger was sent that they should return back sence there was bad news come from Cannada where upon they turn'd back accordingly nevertheless upon advice of the Com^rs^ of Indians Affairs the president is Resolved to stay here till to Morrow and in the mean time send Lewrance the Interpreter to Schinectady to hear if their were any Certainty of the news sent by a Letter from Cap^t^ Schuyler that the Sinnekies were Expected in a Day or two

A True Copy taken out of the minutes and Examined p^r^

PHILLIP LIVINGSTON
D Sec^r^ of the Indian Affairs

3rd Dec. '43 Swann Auction Galleries &c

112-30

To
Coll.o Samuel Partridge
at Hatfield
in New England

Albany the 29th 16 augst 1720

Coll.o Samll. Partridge

Sr

I have not Bin favourd with any from you in a Long time, I came from the 16th Instant in order to treat with the Five nations of Indians who are not yet Compleat, in the mean while Capt Jonas Low who found Diat Lodging and washing for Mr Bowdoin & Marshall French prisoners (whom you Sent him in order to be so taken care off and provided for in January 1709) applys to me that for such his expence he is not as yet Reimbd. any Satisfaction I desyd you provide for him Considering he has been out of his payment (so justly due) Since the 18th of March 1710 as yr. Sd Inclosed account will appear your Card herein for his Satisfaction will much oblidge

Sr

your most humble Servant

62:1512

The Province of New York Dr. to
for the following Stock Taken for the use Station
of Indians at Oswegatchie by Order of the Commissioners
& Superintendt of Ind. Affairs for the Northern District
at Albany with the said Station in the Year 1761

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | Cows & Steers | @ 1 £ | £ 1 17 6 |
| 30 | Hogs young & Grown | @ 18 d | 0 15 0 |
| 30 | Fowls | @ 18 d | 0 15 0 |
| | | | £ 3 07 6 |

Errors Excepted

N. Y. State Libr

62:1516

The Province of New York Dr. to
for the following Stock Taken for the use Station
of Indians at Oswegatchie by Order of the Commissioners
Superintendt & Agent of Indian Affairs for the Northern District
with the said Station in the Year 1761

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | Cows & Steers | @ | £ 9. 9 |
| 30 | Axes Grown | @ | 1. 0 |
| 30 | Drawing Knife | @ | 3. 9 |
| 30 | Elle Wedges | @ | 6 |
| 30 | Mending Gun Locks | @ | 12. — |
| | | | £ 1 09 3 |

N. Y. State Libr

6A:152a

The Province of New York Dr
to the following Delivered to the five Nations
of Indians by Order of the Honble Peter Schuyler
Esqr President of his Majes Council of New
1720. York at this Treaty held with y.e Nations in Albany

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | To 2 Barrells Beer | £2:2:0 |
| ~~9bre~~ | ~~To 2 Barrells Strong Beer~~ | ~~£2:2:0~~ |
| | | £ |

Catharina Bries

N. Y. Col. MSS

6A:152b

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1720 aug.st | 8. | To Barent Vroman | |
| | | For bringing Lowrence Cazen with some Sachims to albany | £0:9:- |
| | 9 | For bringing Wegachy a straight of pease & Indian Corn to Sachim delady wth Lowrence | 9:- |
| | 16 | For 3 half valls Strong beer delivered Lowrence Cazen for y use of the 5 Nations | £1:10:- |
| | | For bringing a straight Cayouge Sachims to albany | 9: |
| | | | £3:03:- |

Barent Vroman

N. Y. Col. MSS

62:153a

for [illegible] of [illegible] for the
Use & Interest of Indians by Sir Wm Johnson
Bart. Superior Dep. Superintendt of His Majesty's
Council of Head Quarters at this Treaty held this
1720 Platform in Albany &c. —

Sep. 2. To Cash pd 21 Indian Chiefs in Silver } £=12.0

Benjamin Aylmer

L.V. Bl. 1 Rm

62:153b

Indian Presents Dep.
to Head Quarters Detroit to Fort Pitt
1720. Given for the Use of the five Nations &c.
To 7 Chiefs pd their Travelling Charges } £=18.0

N.Y. State Library

Received March 3d of Septimus, Osgood, Esqr. Comm[illegible]
Letter, Inviting Us to the Free Conteats of the
Hebrew Mechanick Academy

£ 0.12.0.

Ser. ijd mem. Collected

The Province of Massachusetts Dr.

To sundry Disbursements by Order of the Honble Colo Nathaniel Byfield Esqr President of His Majts Council in his Treasury Dealings with the Indians of Indians Captivity &c

62:154

1720

Sept. To Melting of 6 l. 1 q. 12 lb Lead in Small Shott Bags at one shilling & halfe pound &c 1 = 19 = 0

All 3 Hundred . . . . . £

Brattle

I. Y. Sh...

62:143a

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

To Binding of 3 Skelter ..... £=.6.0

[illegible]

N. Y. State Library

62:143b

[illegible]

1720. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

Petition of Danl. Purdy for
himself Sam.l Brown and Benjamin
Behalf of themselves and others Inh.
Rye in the County of Westchester praying
to the Attorney General to prepare a Draft
Patents pursuant to the Surveyor Gener
thereunto Annexed Being Read.

Ordered a Warrant Signed to the
General Accordingly

At a Council held at Fort Geo.
in New York Sept.r the 9th. 17[illegible]

Present

The Hon.ble Peter Schuyler Esq.r

Coll. Depeyster
Capt. Walter
Coll. Beekman
Mr. Van Dam
Mr. Barberie
Mr. Phillipse
Mr. Harrison

This Honour Communicated to this Board his
Conferances with the four Nations of Indians
(viz.t) the Mayquas. Oneydes Onnondages
Cayonges, as likewise his Conferrance with
Marekikanders or River Indians all which
follows in these words

Present

The Hon.ble Peter Schuyler Esq.r &c.a
Coll. John Riggs
Mr. Hendrick Benson
Coll. John Schuyler
Mr. Alexander Schuyler
Mr. Robt. Livingston Junr. &c.
Mr. Butler
Mr. Peter Van Brugh
Mr. Livingston Secry. of the Indian affairs

Comrs. of Indian Affairs

Proposition made to the Marekikanders or River Indians by the Honorable Coll. Peter Schuyler Esq.r President of his Majesties Council of the province of New York for Albany the 15th. Augt.

Father

We are very Glad to See you [illegible]
having not been out a Hunting and [illegible]
much to present you with at [illegible]
to Custom we had Some presents from you[illegible]
they are all wore out and we are Naked and [illegible]
Belt of Wampum.

We are here before the Christ[illegible]
Being the antient Inhabitants of those part[illegible]
the Christians first Came we made a Covenant with[illegible]
which was but of Bark but afterwards the English
Coming to have the Government of those Countries
we made a Covenant Chain of Silver that the[illegible]
it So Could not Break it and we are now Come to
Renew as Shower that antient Covenand Chain
token thereof we Give a Belt of Wampum.

We have Done only we must acq[illegible]
you we are heartily Sorry we have not the Langua
to understand the Minister having a Great
Inclination to the Christians and turn from the
Heathenish Life we are Bred up in and wish that
the minister could Speak & understand Your Langua
we would come to him for Instruction.

Present

The Hon.ble Peter Schuyler Esq: &c.

Coll. John Riggs
Majr. Hend: Hansen
Capt. John Schuyler
Majr. Myndert Schuyler
Mr. Robert Livingston Junr.
Mr. Joh Cuyler
Capt. Peter Van Brugh
R.t Livingston Secry of Indian Affairs

} Com.rs of Indian Affairs

Instructions given by the Hon.ble Pet. Schuyler Esq. Present of the Council for the Province of New York &c. to the Indians of the Mohawk in Albany the 1720

To the Administration of this
being Devolved upon me. and the Soli
Power of the Government. I do Desire
you to treat with all the Indians and
with you our Children who I am Glad to See a
will imploy your people in hunting and
means suffer them to go out a fighting ag
Indians to the South ward who are in Alli
the Governments of the Great King of Great

As the five Nations have suffered them
to be Deluded by the French and their Em
and some of you Unadvisedly hearkened to
and have gone out Further Diverse times and
Hostilities which I fear will be of Dismal
and therefore Warn and Conjure you n
hearken to any such proposealls any m
Let it come from whom it will but on the
Contrary Behave your Selfe as Dutifull
and Keep your Selves Sober and eat Drin
Hunt and Plant in Peace

Now not Doubting of your Con
faithfull and true to this Government
which you and Your fathers have been
I do Renew and Confirm the Antient Cove
Chain made by Our Progenitors and make
same bright & Clean provided you keep
Chain Inviolable and in token thereof I
you this Belt of Wampum and Since you
Complain of your Poverty and are to bar
I make which must be Ascribed to your
and Lazines hope that you will be for the
future Sober and Active to hunting and
Make you this Present of Ammunition
Cloathing.

Albany the 31st of [illegible]

One Sachime of each Nation [illegible]
encydes emmendages and Cayonges [illegible]
Hon.ble Peter Schuyler Esq.r President & told [illegible]
they heard that the Sinnekes Did not come [illegible]
the President according to the assexed time [illegible]
now say what they had heared before they [illegible]
their Castles viz.t that Jean Coeur the French [illegible]
took his Leave of the Sachims at the Sinnekes [illegible]
in order to go to Montreal on his journey near th[illegible]
Segnatchiowett A Messenger Sent by the Gov.r [illegible]
with a Letter for him and a Belt of Wampum on
Receipt of which he told the Sachims who were in
his Company that he had orders to turn back and
Communicate the Contents of the said Letter with the
said belt of Wampum to the Sachims of Sinnekes
who assoon as he come there Called the Sachims
together and said that he had orders from Monsieur
the Gov.r of Canada to Acquaint them with matters
of Great moment that Colo.l Nicolson or another
Governour was to come to New York who should be
a betrayer of his neighbours and had a Hatchet
in his Bosom and he thought it was to destroy
them Nations and having Compassion on them
as being his Children and Interest them not
to go out against the Indians to the South ward
as he had heard they intended but to stay at
home and Guard their wifes and Children to
prevent the Inroads which was design'd against
them.

They as further that the Interpreter said
that if the men would not Hearken to what he
said he should Endeavour with their wifes to
Dispose their Husbands and Relations to have
Pitty on them and stay at Home for the truth
and Confirmation Sake of he Threw down a
belt of Wampum. Secondly he said Children.

Burden[illegible]

[illegible] that your Brother
Desired you to Demolish the
at Niagara which we are re
I must tell you if your Brother
people offer to Demolish or break Down
Settlement that it will Cost Blood Let them
an Example by that House which Druid
Down at onondages where we were forced
Since heirs more numerous then we but
Dear for it Having Revenged it with Blood
David Rettellinyse and Familie Johan? G
the Children of Josias Swart.

The President asked Hiero
had not Acquainted him therewith a Soon
Arrived that he might Have Spoke with
Nations and returned to New York where
presence is Required upon which the Sai
said that they Expected from Day to Day
Pinnikes would come but now they pere
that they Give Credit to what is told Hea
Jean Coeur the French interpreter

A True Copy taken
of the Minutes and E
by
Wm Livingston
of the Indian Affairs

C. Att

All a Dios
the Hon.ble Colle
of his Majestics
two Sachims of
viz.) the Maquase one
and Cayonges in Albany

The President whom they Called
them that he was Sorry that their Bretren
were so foolish as to Give Such Eyes as was
them by the French in terpreter Jean Coeur
Name of the Governour of Canada as if the New
Expected here Daily Should Come with a Hatchet
his Crown with a design to cut of the Five Nat
one would think they have had Long Enough Exp
of the fallacy and Deceit of the French and of the
wicked practice as to Give Credit to Such abomin
falsehood they Dare not name any person in the
Government for fear their falsehoods would be soon
Detected but Accuse a Gentleman who is at Sea
upon his Voyage hither who they never Saw and
who comes with orders from our Great King to renew
the Covenant Chain and to protect the Brethren
from ill Designs that the French may have
formed against them the brethren know we have
lived in friendship 100 Years and how can the Sinnekas
Give Credit to Such Impostors therefore un Deceive
them and Chide them for their folly the French have
nothing to Do to make Settlements on your Land at
Jagara which the brethren have many years ago
Surrender'd to the Crown of Great brittain to Enjoy for
them and their prosperity and against the treaty Lately
Concluded between our Great King George and the French
King so that it Cannot be Suffer'd that they Should
make Such Incroachments to the Distruction and
Great Disturbance of us all.

The

...d Light Sachims Answerd they
...e Long a true the profficed hime
...y Have given so much Credit to
...terpreter has told them in the name
the Governor of Canada and they do Believe
only reason of their not Coming.

And as the French are makeing
at Niagara they are very Sencable it is pr
to them as well as to us and therefore are w
if Quider will send Some of his people that
of the five Nations will joyn them and
unanimously aid and ...ll it Down but we Must w
tell you that the Selling of Indians goods to t
and their Indians of Canada is Great Inducemt
the French to make that Settlement and tha
we Desire you to Stop that trade and then
French will not Have goods So Cheap to Ser
for Indians with all for we are all Sencib
Goods Can be afforded Cheaper here than at Ca
and that the French knows very well to whic
them Come Either to Buy to Supply the Ind
without which the far Indians would be Ob
to Come Either and be Supplyed

Attested by Examin.
& Philip Livingston
Secry of the Indian

Present

Peter Schuyler Esq.r &c

Propositions
of Peter Schuyler Esq.r
Majesties Counsell of
New York to the Four Nations
Maquas meyders on monday
Cayonge in Albany the 2d Day
1720.

Brethren

Tis not as the affairs of the publick would
Permitt Sam to come to treat with the Brethren and renew
the Covenant Chain wch Hangs our Mutuall
Security and Strength and am glad to See the Brethren
of the four Nations here Sam Sorry you have been
here so long but You are Sensible it is none of my
fault for if you had made me Acquainted as Soon as
arrived from New York that Jean Coeur the French Interpr.
had made Such a Scandalous false Proposition to the
Sachims in the name of the Governour of Canada that
the New Governour from wee Dayly Expect from Great
Britain & Should come over with a Strong Reinforcem.
to fall upon the Five Nations and Cut them of Soon as
you had told me this before last night Should have
with the four nations who are Curious Heirs to believe such
false Words and hope you will Soon as you return
Home Convince them of their folley and Superstition
that this Stratagem is only Invented to [illegible]
Hope their Hearts neither are Intimidated themselves in
favour of that Nation who they Much Dread as being
the Strongest and Incourage them for you will [illegible]
assistance the Governour of Canada has been in
when he Drove your Allies [illegible] your Country

[illegible]

[illegible] your people and Sent them
[illegible] he Pretends to warn you to be
[illegible] Gentleman whom you never Saw Should
[illegible] Barbarous Design what a false people
French be and what a foolish people must
be to give Credit to Such Reports and Can
you that the Governour Comes with no other
View to Confirm the Covenant Chain and
Brethren as Long as they remain firm and
the British Interest as Your Ancestors have
before you which I Doubt not But you will
and Hereto I Shall now ever in the first place take
of the answer you have made to the two Gent
were Sent by us to your Brethren to the Sinnes
in the month of May Last that you would
Young men from going out to make war to
Southward upon the Indians in Alliance wi
English and under their protection and that
would also forbear all acts of Hostility aga
Six nations of Indians who are in Alli
with us and Come to Tread here north to Suffe
French Indians to pass throw your Country to
to the Southward upon the Indians that are
to the English at which Shape you have
to perswade your Young men to Desire for
Continueing Either as those Roads would be
Pernicious Consequence to us all and I must
that the Governour of Virginia writes us
that they will not Suffer the Like Insolencies
Hostilities as have been Committed by your
warriours in that Government for Some
past and Do Insist upon therefore that
your people Should not go within the
high mountains that Cover Virginia nor mol
Indians in Alliance with them and under
protection which if Complyd with all that
Government will be ready to treat with yo
of Which was Said Down.

As for the French
Niagara or the great falls
the bad Consequence of it that since
you not having Given any such Liberty
Contrary Sending three Sachims with our
Require the French to Demolish it is what
are to be Commended for and Joyn thank full
brethren for their Steadiness to the Covenant
that respect and in Endeavouring to Secure You
Especially Such a Pass of so great Consequence as
the French are so bold to Settle there against your
Upon the Land Surrendred by the five Nations to
Crown of Great Britain to be kept for you and You
Posterity Jwould have the Brethren be Easy for the
present Since all Possible means Shall be used to
Redresse these Grievances a Belt of Wampum was gi

Last fall Jordered the Commissioners to renew
the Covenant Chain With the Brethren which they
Accordingly and now in the Name of the Most
potent and most Gracious King George our Great
Soverign Renew with you the Ancient Covenant
Chain not only in Behalf of all his Majesties
Collonies and plantations on this Continent of
America as well to the Southward as to the
Northward and in the most Solemn Manner
Assure You of this protection and favour which
Hope you will ever Desire a Belt was Given

Now Brethren not Doubting but you
will be Faithfull and true as your Ancestors always
have been to this Government. Jmust warn you not
to harken to the French Indians whom the Govern
of Cannada imployd to Draw You over to their Interest
and to go and Live Live in Canada they weakned you
Enough already the Smart of that You have felt
warn therefore Donot hearken to them but Live in
peace in Your own Native Country a Belt of Wampum was
was Laid Down

Will

We will forthwith Receive a [illegible]
Such Goods as will be Necessary [illegible]
do not Doubt of their being Repeated at [illegible]
Shall Do this Government Shall Deserve the
is Given You to Hunt with all and to Defend
Your Enemyes that may Come to Annoy You but
people treatures as Share Severall of Your [illegible]
at Canastagione Saraclitoge and Half Moon a
parts their abouts there Shall be Provision Given Y
Journeys Home and if any of Your people Dep
wicked practices they Shall be Obliged to mak
to the full Value of the Creatures so by them D
to prevent Such Disorders for the future we
Advise the Brethren when they Come to trad
that only three or four Sachims and three or four
from Each Nation Do Come who Shall be kindly
and Civily treated.

Brethren

I Understand that Some Indians have Brou
a Letter with A belt of Wampum from the Sout
the belt was for the five Nations and the Le
be Communicated to this Government and that the
Letter and belt is Sent from Onnondage to the
instead of being Sent hither the Brethren who Com
knows not what ill Consequence that may be
French get it they will make the Indians belie
Contrary what the Letter mentions therefore I
that Some of the Sinnakies Sachims Being Down
Letter to the Commissioners who will tell them
and to hear what we have now propounced to th
also to fetch their Share of Presents which is
for them and that we are very well Assured
the French that have terrified them and Hope
Coming but that they need not fear or Apprehend
they Shall be well Come and Civily treated

Onn

Proposition were Concluded
Expected a New Governour Over
Britain whom we pray God to Send
whose Arrivall we Shall Give you an
all Expedition and by Condoleing the Dat
particular Sachims by Giveing a Small pr
their Nerest Relations

And So a present was Given t

A True Copy taken out of the M
and Examined p
Phillip Livingston Dy Sec.y f
the Indian Affairs

Present
The Hble Peter Schuyler Esqr. &c.
John Riggs
Cond. Hansen
John Schuyler
Wyndert Schuyler
Job. Livingston
John Cuyler
Peter Van Brugh
Livingston Sec.y &c.y Indian Affairs

All four Nations of Indian
the Maquase, Oneydes, Onond
and Cayenges. Answer to the
hon.ble Peter Schuyler President
of his Majestics Councill of
New York &c. In Albany the 3
September 1720.

By Detarnisore their Speaker

They Acquaint the President that a Company
of ten of the Senekes were out a fighting Expedition
against the Indians Called Kightages and that
they met a Company of Indians Called Jaquakins
who were going to fight against the Five Nations
Indians Quadagorhroens and Killed one of the Company
tooke three Prisoners finding they were Enemies
Mistake As soon as the Prisoners were Brought to the
Castle were Released by the Sachims and Sent

Wit

Two Calumet Pipes which [illegible]
[illegible] and Desired to be Excused for [illegible]
Delivered one of the Calumets to the Maquaas
to the Twigtwees Then another Calumet of the Onn
Ojeechways & the Sporke

Brethren Sachims & Warriors

They Spoake in Substance. Propositi
to them Yesterday Especialy that Relating to the Co
Covenant Chaine which the President Renewed a
in the name of the Great King George and that
in the behalf of this Government But in the be
all his Maj.ties plantations in America to the sou
Eastward which Covenant Chain we also in the
Doe Likewise Renew Confirm and Promise on
Last to Keep the five Nations to Keep the same fir
as Long as the Sun and Moon Indeavors the Protract
the Covenant Chain Shall fall with the Five
and they Did Likewise promise to keep th
firm and fast and that they are resolved to
in as Long as they live Given Belt of Wamp

Brethren Sachims & Warriors

Well remember Yesterday what the five N
Ingaged to the two Gentlemen that were
Chiefs Country this Summer Now that the
No go out to fight against the Southward Ind
the Indians Under the protection of the English
the Indians that Serve Them our Country Brothers
are Concluded before we came from Home both Young
to Perform and which Engagement we do now in
of all the five Nations promise that none of our
Shall hence forth go to war nor take their quiet
the high mountains which Cover Virginy nor
any of the Indians which are in Alliance with a
British Colonies Particularly Nearer to Virginia
Indians of Virginea and Shall Likewise never
war upon those Indians that Comes to trade
are in Alliance with you and us and as a Confir
of this our Solemn Promise and Engagement w
Give this Belt of Wampum

Brothers

You told us Yesterday if any
Should Endeavour to come throw our
Southward upon any Indians in Allie
that they Should be stopped which wee do
and Shall not Suffer them to pass Hereto bur
Knew they have any Such Evill Designe Alther
Thanks to them if they Should Incline to go and
non Native Country to Live at Canada a being re
to Depart from our Country but to Hunt and Plant
and Quietness and Protect our wifes and Children
Give a belt of Wampum.

Brother

You Commanded and thanked us Yesterday for
Endeavoirs we had used Sathe Removall of What Fthin
at Onjagra and you told us to be Easy for the present
and all Possible means Should be used to have it Dun this
wee Should be Easy and for the June and See what the
Brethren will Do in that affair.

They Renew the Covenant Chain
again and are thankfull that their is Such care taken
of the five Nations wee Rec: a belt three Years ago
upon the renovation of the Covenant Between us but did
not then A belt to Give in Return Acording to Custome
and therefore give now this belt.

ONE years ago a small belt was
Sent to ye five Nations. Signifying that they Should not go
out a fighting to the Southward which belt being
to Small was not regarded by the five Nations Shewing
the Christians Did not much Concern them Selves about
that Affair. Else would have Sent a Larger belt Since
have told you that wee will not Go out that way nor
one that goeth any Longer and is taken therefore give
a few Strands of Wampum in Return of the belt Sent

= Another Sachim of Cayenga Stood up & Said
Brethren hear and

Rec'd

ed the Old treaties that have
Britians and them in former day
dient the five Nations have Alway
Britians and when they were order to
Hatchets that they had taken against the
they Prayed and did as they were Require
Shall find that we shall Observe your
Commands Alsoe in Burying the Hatchets that
Against the Indians in Allyence with Virg
since we have proved Always so Obedient
you will hearken to what we Shall now
to witt that your Ells Should be Longer and
pounds Leadyer for we find by Experience
your Ells is short and your Pounds Light

Items you have for got to
the Indian that Lives Near the Susquehan
other Indians who are at war with the
of Virginia they ought to Enjoy the Hatche
as the five Nations Elce the peace will not

Yell told us Yesterday about the Letter
Belt Sent from the Buffaloe and in stead of being
Licker Was Carry'd to the Sinnekies the Sachim
Sinnekies being now Sent for to Receive them
they will bring Down the Letter that the Gov
may Aquaint them with the Contents thereof
can assure You if Sufficient provision be g
in our way home no Injury Shall be Done to
Christians Cattle but you know Longer is a
Sword.

Will Hendrick the Maquase Sach
said he Spoke in the name of their Nation
Complained that Capt. Scot had bought So
Lands of the Maquase in a Clandestin way
Night time and not in a Regular Manner
and therefore desired that no Patent of sa
in the Mohegs Country Should be Grant

A

[illegible] as they had Desired they
[illegible] Provision for their Journey [illegible]

C[apt] Time-Eyy taken
and Examined &c. This
D. Sec[y] for the Indians [illegible]

Present

Hon[ble] Peter Schuyler Esq[r] &c.

Lt. Hend. Hanneck.
Coll. John Schuyler
Dr. Myndt. Schuyler
Lt. Rob[t] Livingston Jun[r].
Lt. John Cuyler
Lt. Peter Van Brugh

} At a Meeting of the Presid[t]
Coll. Peter Schuyler Esq[r] and the
Commissioners of the Indians by
in Albany the 3[d] of September 17[2]

Hendrick the Maquase having been hyered
from going a Fishing by the Sachims of the Maquase
about four years ago the President proposed to them
to receive him Again in his Station which was Agreed
upon And they Received him and Established him
Accordingly

Hendrick in the Name of the Sachims
Aquainted the President that it was impossible for
them to Exercise their Devotions as long as they were
Publickly in their Country that Joh[n] Hanneck
Esq[r] Col[o] Joseph Clement and Thomas Wileman did
Sum to plentifully as if it were water out of a Sun
and of that Cannot be Privinted they Cannot live
Peaceably in their Castle

Albany the 4[th] of September 1720
Enquiring of a Maquase Sachim being Come to town
was Sent for by the Hon[ble] the President who
Enquired about the Sachims of the Sinnekes if he
had Heard if they were upon the way Said that he
had Staid all this while for their Coming and that he
Hearing but an Indifferent who Lives in the Maquase
Country that the Sachims of the Senekes were

Upon

their way further but a [illegible]
they should return back Pence
is come from Canada where upon the
accordingly nevertheless upon advice of
Indian Affairs the president is Resolved
till to Morrow and in the meantime Sent
the Interpreter to Schinectady to hear if the
any Certainty of the news Sent by a Letter
Capt Schuyler that the Sinnekie were
in a Day or two

A True Copy taken out of the
and Examined p. Phillip Li
Dep. of the Indian Affairs

Ord. That Mr Banyar produce to this Board the Account
Disbursements made in treating with the
of Indians that falling short
purpose being read

Ord. Referred to the Cond of this Boa
any five of them

Ord. That Petition of the Commissioners of Indian
at Albany praying a Warr. to Issue for 3
paid to them as usuall in Consideration of t
Expences for the Publick Service. Being
Ord. Referred to the Cond of this Boa
five of them.

Ord. That Petition of John Clute praying for a
tract of Land in the County of Albany
about 300 Acres. being Read

Ord. Referred to the Cond of
Board or any five of them.

1

The Province of [illegible]

[illegible] Indians [illegible]

[illegible] Indians [illegible] Shot [illegible]

720 [illegible] Indians [illegible]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 6 | To the Indians that Came [illegible] | | £ 1 1 0 |
| | To [illegible] | £3 13 6 | |
| | | 0 5 9¾ | 3 19 3¼ |
| | To [illegible] Corn | | 7 1 0 |
| | To [illegible] Do. | | 3 12 0 |
| | To [illegible] | | 0 8 0 |
| | To Tyon [illegible] | | 3 12 0 |
| | To [illegible] | | 3 6 0 |
| | To [illegible] | | 3 9 3 |
| | To [illegible] | | 3 9 0 |
| | To Jacob [illegible] | | 3 6 0 |
| | To Jacob [illegible] | | 0 15 0 |
| | To Warnaar [illegible] | | 3 3 6 |
| | To Christopher [illegible] | | 1 0 9 3 |
| | To Benjamin [illegible] | | 0 12 0 |
| | To [illegible] | | 2 2 0 |
| | To [illegible] | | 3 3 0 |
| | To [illegible] | | 1 1 0 |
| | To [illegible] | | 2 2 0 |
| | To [illegible] | | 0 11 3 |
| | To [illegible] | | 1 1 0 |
| | To [illegible] | | 0 3 0 |
| | To [illegible] | | 0 13 0 |
| | To [illegible] | | 1 1 0 |
| | | £ 51 01 10¾ | |

N. Y. State Library

To His Excellency

Account
of
Pigeon ferrets
made in Dealing
with the Natives
of Guinea at Albany
Fort Calling Fort
Winnah Allocat
to the Company
Agent
Received and
Entered the
Contents of the
Cash Book
or any Other Book
of the Said

62:150a

The Colonie of New York Debtor
to the following Bills Drawn by Sundry Persons Viz.
Drawn by Order of the Hon.ble Peter Schuyler Esq.r
1720 Sir & Speaker of the Assembly of the Province of New York
on the Treasurer of the Province aforesaid Viz.t

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug.st 30 | To 5. Chest New Yard | | | 5. 0. 0 |
| | To Attending at 13 times | | 13 | 1. 6. 0 |
| | To 3 Setts of Knifs | | 3 p.r 6 | 0. 7. 6 |
| Sept.r 2. | To Corporam | | | 2. 1. 0 |
| | To Corporam | | | 2. 0. 2. 7½ |

Jacob Beekman £ 8. 19. 10

62:150b

The Colonie of New York Debtor
to the following Bills Drawn by Sundry Persons Viz.t
Drawn by Order of the Hon.ble Peter Schuyler Esq.r
Speaker of the General Assembly of the Province aforesaid
1720 on the Treasurer of the Province aforesaid Viz.t

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept.r 2. | To Eight Days | at 18 | | 0 12 0 |
| | To Sundry Disbursm.ts | | | 2 3 0 |
| | | | | 0 15 0 |

Jacob Brockholst

Deposited Of Cole Stevenson Esq. the
Late Consul of the United Netherlands by
Him.

Jacobus Groesbeck

(P. 122.) Albany 20 October 1720. W^m^ Burnet Esq^r^ Gov^r^ writes to the Commissioners to post a Smith in the Sennekas Country, one is accordingly sent there & Three other Persons are dispatched with him to remain there in order to watch & oppose the Designs of the French & to secure the Fidelity of the French to this Gov^t^.

Gov^r^ Burnet Issues a new Commission for Commiss^rs^ for Indian Affairs & sends Instructions to Philip Livingston Deputy Secretary for Indian Affairs in w^ch^ he writes as follows.

I have named you a Commiss^r^ of Indian Affairs with some other New Persons & displaced some of the former Commiss^rs^ finding that they had misrepresented the true Cause of the French Success with the Indians, tho your Father had prepared Clauses for that purpose in a Memorial delivered to them, these I find they have changed so as to Shelter the Profit some of them had & concealed the Mischief the Country received from their Pernicious Trade with the French [1] —

I am informed there are Three Young Men now amongst the Sennecas who have Twenty Pounds a Peice alowed them tho they are gone there on Acc^t^ of Trade & consequently will have no Interest with the Indians or be of any Service to the Public.

The Gov^r^ orders s^d^ Salary to be withdrawn.

22^d^ Dec^r^ 1720. The Commiss^rs^ write Gov^r^ Burnet that the money alotted by the Assembly to give the Indians in order to persuade them to demolish the French House at Niagara will not be suff^t^ & tho it was, would not be of real Service to this Gov^t^ unless we took Possession of that Pass.

[1] This Accusation I am verily of Opinion & others equaly disgraceful may be laid to the Charge of most Commiss^rs^ that have ever been appointed at Albany. the public Interest is but a weak & Secondary Motive to their conduct, their public office is for the most part made subservient to their private Interest. The People of Albany are extremely Ignorant & Illiterate & so enslaved to the love of Money that they have no other Principle of Action. To their Scandalous & Unpatriot Conduct has in a great Measure been owing that Progress of the French on this Continent, w^ch^ I fear is now come to so formidable a heigth as not to be repeled. At least Albany Commiss^rs^ will (in my opinion) never contribute to it.

but they say before the Assembly can make the necessary disposition for such an Undertaking & Matters be ripened to put it in Execution they are of opinion the French (p. 123) will add Such Security to it, that it will cost a vast sume of Money to carry this Point.[1]

Albany 9 Febry 1720/21 By a Letter from the Commissrs to Govr Burnet I find the Govr wanted to promote a Settlement near Niagara & Land to be taken up there for that purpose, but the Commissrs say no Body will go to settle there the Land being not proper —

I find also that several People were going up that way in order to push a Trade with the far Indians & to build at Trading House at Niagara. Govr Burnet having forbid all Trade with the French or their Indians by way of Albany & Canada wch by the Commissrs manner of writing dos not seem pleasing to them.

20 March. The French by the Influence of their Settlement at Niagara & other Means prevail on the Sennekas to apply for a French Priest & a Smith to be settled amongst them. And the French Interpreter told the Sennekas that if they assisted the English to destroy the Fort Niagara they would make War upon the 5 Nations —

27 April 1721. The Commissrs write the following Letter to Govr Burnet

We hope yr Excellcy has received our last of the 20 Inst. Inclosed we send yr Excellcy a Letter wch Col Schuyler has received from Monsr Vaudrieul Govr of Canada whereby your Excellcy will perceive what Claim the French make to Jugara (Fort

[1] The Opinion of the Commissrs upon demolishing without taking Possession of this Important Pass seems to me just. This Govt had already lost their Critical Time, and with a shameful Indolence suffered the French to fix themselves too secure tho timely forewarned by the Indians. but the Albany Traders found an Advantage in selling Goods to the French who at the above Pass & others near it by yt means supplied the far Indians & established themselves. whether the Commissrs Ignorance kept 'em from foreseeing the future Consequences, or their private advantage kept them from making it known, may be a Question. It is hard to decide wch is greatest, their Ignorance or their Selfishness.

Niagara) he wants to know if the report be true he says to have heard of Co[l] Schuylers going to build a Fort there & what bold threatening he inserts if any such thing should be attempted by this Gov[t].

We are ignorant of what he says, that we know as well as he that part of the Country doth not belong to this Gov[t] We know what sort of Claim the French make thereto, viz. that about 30 years ago they sent some of their Men there to War against (p. 124) the Indians, they lost many of their Men thro Famine & the rest were obliged to leave that place being the Indians were too powerful for them & starved them from the Settlements they made. If that gives them a good Title to take Possession of & claim that Country we leave y[r] Excell[cy] to judge. They have had a Fort there first. This very Land & to the Westward of it the five Nations have in 1701. given to His Majesty as appears by the Minutes kept here.[1]

We are informed that about 400 men are going up from Montreal to make a Stone Fort at Niagara & that Priests are to go to the Sennekas Country. the French are very diligent to preserve their Trade & embrace the least Opportunity w[ch] may be for their Advantage & Interest. It seems on the Contrary that hitherto WE have neglected & slighted it, but we hope that proper Measures will be taken to disappoint the pernicious Designs of the French, if that be not speedily done we are apprehensive that it will not only be to our utter Ruin & distruction but also on the Neighbouring Gov[ts] on the Continent. —

(These Observations of the Commiss[rs] confirm several observations I have thrown in by way of Notes to the Abstracts & I am of opinion the Supineness of this Colony formerly [have] has prejudiced it & given advantages to the French w[ch] we shall never be able to retrieve. If any Method is left it must be by very Vigorous Proceedings & throwing the Managment of Indian Affairs into another

[1] this Surrender hath been several times mentioned in these Records & the Original Deed from the Indians w[ch] I am informed is in possession of the Lords of Trade, doth certainly exclude the French from any Legal Claim to Fort Niagara & to the Westward as far as that Deed implys & vests it in the Crown of G[t] Britain to whom it belongs by the Jus Gentium.

channel than by Albany Commiss$^{rs}$ I will look over the Minutes of the Council at this time to see if any Copy was taken of the Mons$^{r}$ Vaudrieul's Letter above mentioned & if Gov$^{r}$ Burnet wrote anything to him on the Subject of Niagara).

I find by the Minutes of Council the French Advanced only the same unsound & indeed False Arguments by M$^{r}$ Vaudrieul in relation to Niagara, as are sundry times noted in these Abstracts, & were answered in the manner frequently mentioned in these Papers. (P. 125.) I find by the Records that the Trade at Albany with the far Indians began again to revive & that they had hopes of its increasing. There is no doubt this was owing to Gov$^{r}$ Burnets prohibition of the Trade from Albany to Canada, w$^{ch}$ was a wise exsalent Measure.[1]

Albany 11 June 1721. Laurence Claasse the Interpreter & others who was sent to the Sennekas Country to watch the Motions of the French, return & report. That Mons$^{r}$ Longuiel Gov$^{r}$ of Trois Rivièrs marched from Irondequat to Niagara with 100 Men & told the Sennekas that on his return he would pay them a Visit. he accordingly did & then Spoke to them as follows.

Children

I am come to see whether it be true what I heard at Montreal, that 200 Men were gone from Albany to demolish the House w$^{ch}$ we have built at Niagara; if the

[1] Numbers of Indians of Six diff$^{t}$ Nations in May & June came to Albany to Trade & entered into Treatys of Peace with this Gov$^{t}$ & all of them said the French had used every Artifice in their power to prevent their coming to Albany; but they would not be hindered. All this was the Effect of the prohibition of the Trade with Canada. And y$^{e}$ Commiss$^{rs}$ tell the Indians so notwithstanding such Numbers of Western Indians whom the French had for many years past supplied with Goods w$^{ch}$ they purchased at Albany came down to Albany to Trade since the prohibition of the Canada Trade, & a fair Prospect of carrying the whole Trade with the Far Indians, w$^{ch}$ it was evident must in time have put an End to the french influence over those Indians thrown it into our Scale, & prevented any French Settlements or Forts in those parts, Yet none of these public advantages could deter these Albanians [into] from this pernicious Trade. It is hardly possible to keep ones Pen within the Bounds of Moderation, when these Vermin come in ones way.

English had taken Possession of that Passage & demolished the said House, I would have demanded the same Thrice according to our Christian Custom, but if they had then not surrendered it I would have taken it with Force of Arms, Not that we claim that Land, but we built there only a Trading House to furnish the Indians with Goods & necessarys coming & going to & from Hunting w^ch^ if we leave we will destroy it our Selves & not suffer it to be done by others having obteined y^r^ leave to build there. And he said further I suppose the English infuse into your Ears that we shall build a Fort there & anoy you, but do now promise not to make any stronger Building than what is now Erected.

11 July 1721. Some Indians who live near Tughsakrondie or LeDroit come to Albany to Trade, They say they have not been there before for 20 years, but rejoice the Path is now again opened that they may visit their Antient Friends & Allies.

The Commiss^rs^ welcome them & tell them they will find Goods much cheaper than they could get them from the French who had 'em from Albany, but that Trade is now prohibited & desire them to accquaint all the adjacent Indians therewith.

(P. 126.) Albany 7 Sep^r^ 1721. Gov^r^ Burnet meets the 5 Nations at Albany & makes a long & pathetic Speech to them, It appears to me [nothng] perfectly adapted to wean the Indians from the Influence of the French whose Gov^t^ whose Politics & Emissaries he paints in a just Light to the Indians, & points out to them by solid & animated Reasoning that it is their true Interest to remain sincerely stedfust to their Antient Connexions with this Gov^t^, & not suffer their Fidelity to be shaken by the Artifices of the French. with regard to their Settlement at Niagara he tells them.

When the French come among you again let them know that you disapprove of their coming into your Country & living on your Land at Niagara or any where else,

that you give them positive Notice to take away said House & to come no more into your Country, and that after this warning given them if they do return you will complain to me & inform me who the Persons are that offend. for the French have agreed in their last Treaty in Express words not to Molest the 5 Nations w^ch^ they certainly do if they come among you & live upon your Land.

If the French are not permitted among you some of our People would come & live with you & supply you with Goods much cheaper & better than the French. —

he tells them he enquired what in their Opinion was the surest Method to weaken the French & oblige them to abandon their Forts. And he found it was their Advice to stop the Trade from Albany to Canada; this he accordingly had done, tho he found it was not quite Broke.

he tells them he has bro^t^ as noble a Present from his Majes^y^ King George as ever was given them but he will not give it them till they have made their Answer that they may not have it too soon to be cheated out of it for Rum. — Vide Notes pag. 85.

(P. 127.) Albany, Sep^r^ 1721. The Answer of the 5 Nations. To the forementioned Speech of Gov^r^ Burnets [the 5 Nations in w^ch^ they did not seem to] shows they were convinced of the force of the Gov^rs^ Reasoning with them. They renew the Cov^t^ with all his Majesties Subjects in America & promise to preserve their Faith inviolable with this Colony & solemnly [promise] engage they will hold no Correspondance with the French inconsistent with their Fidelity to this Gov^t^ & that in relation to the French Settlement at Niagara they will behave as the Gov^r^ has advised & directed. (I have met with no Speech of the Indians in w^ch^ they seem to be in a better Temper or more disposed to have Co-operated with any Measures w^ch^ the Gov^t^ at this time might have proposed to them, and I think it is to be wished some vigorous Proceedings had taken place at this Juncture with regard to the French

Encroachments upon that part of the Country w^ch^ had been Solemnly annexed to the Crown of G^t^ Britain & assertained by the Spirit & meaning of the Treaty of Utrecht. had Gov^r^ Burnet whose Integrity & Capacity I have heard much commended here, been properly informed of the Influence the French had gained over the 5 Nations & that certain degree of Awe they had inspired them with, he would not I think have rested the Affair of the French incroachments so much upon the Indians Managment, but have profited by their present happy Disposition & imediately have proposed some decisive Plan of Action to the Assembly; but whether he thought after this manner, or was distressed by Party, [by] from having thrown himself into the hands of One to combat another according to that Capital Error of most Colony Gov^rs^ I am not sufficiently informed to detirmine. I may make a wrong Judgment, but I think this was a critical Opportunity to have Defeated the Indian Politics & crushed the rising Power of the French with regard to the Indians in these Parts. And I have prophetical Fears that it was an ireparable Neglect, if not, as at this time so I am persuaded at all others, that the total Extinction of all Trade & Correspondance from Albany to Canada must be the Groundwork of any true Political Opposition to the French Scheemes of Extending & securing themselves on this Continent, but this [affair] Opposition depends upon such a Unanimity of several Neighbouring Colonies in general & such a prevailing Public Spirit of each in particular as I fear cannot with any great Probability be expected. A Parliamentary interposition might do much. — but in these Matters I will remember, Magis offendit nimium, quam parum.

(P. 128.) before Gov^r^ Burnet left Albany he ordered a Smith & his Man to be posted in the Sennekas Country & that £100 — out of £500 voted by the Assembly to be laid out encouraging Settlements among the Indians, should be given to encourage a Number of People to go up & settle

at Irondequat on Lake Ontario in order to push a Trade with the Far or western Indians & that such as went there should Trade as joint Stock Company & were to be under the direction of a Principal, And that they were to communicate how the French received what the Indians would say about their being settled on their Land. —

Albany 15 Sep$^{r}$ 1721. After Gov$^{r}$ Burnet had left Albany the Sachtakook Indians came thither & say they were out a hunting when the Gov$^{r}$ was there & are sorry they lost the Opportunity of speaking to his Excell$^{y}$ — but they will now tell their Grievances to the Commiss$^{rs}$ they say, their Hearts cry within them because they are very much abused in this City, for when some of their People come to drink a Gill of Rum they are Inticed to drink till they are drunk & then they pawn their Blankets Cloaths & Jewels.

Albany 25 Nov$^{r}$ 1721. Laur. Claasse the Interpreter returns from the Sennekas Country & reports that they had an Acc$^{t}$ there that Jean Coeur the french Interpreter with 30 Men were at Niagara & were strongly fortifying their Settlement there & that the French were taking Possession of all the principal Passages & hunting Places of the 5 Nations about Lake Ontario. —

11 Dec$^{r}$ The French by false Reports & Scandalous practices on the 5 Nations raise great Commotions amongst them making them believe the English have an Intention to cut them off &$^{c}$

Laur. Claasse is sent up to Onondaga to clear up these Matters.

31 March 1722. The Commiss$^{rs}$ receive Information that the prohibited Trade to Canada is carried on by certain Persons in Albany but it is not recorded by whom

Albany 3 May 1722 — Laurence Claasse the Interpreter having been dispatched to the Sennekas to remind them what they had promised to say to the French upon their Settling at Niagara returns & says the same Sachem who spoke last (p. 129) year to the Gov$^{r}$ on his return had told Jean

done there is the making of laws and orders for the prevention of abuses and for the regulation of the conduct of the subjects towards each other and their neighbours. I would wish that you would do the same thing in your public meetings, for many times I receive complaints that your young people destroy the people's cattle in their coming and going. In order that there may be no reason to do that, I will, as I have done before, give you enough provisions to see you back home and expect that you will be responsible for any damage that you do to the common people in your coming and going. For if there is any, I will take it from your belts.

And now at last I here renew our old covenant. In his Majesty's name I assure you of his protection as long as you keep to your covenant and remain within the limits of your duty. In accordance, I give this belt.

[*Received on January 1, 1720/1*]

Dear Sr

I have writ about your affair in a pressing manner To the Lords of Trade & recommended your Son as you desire and when I close my packet will Send your memorial in it.[1] I have acquainted them with my design about Niagara and Therefore must desire you to inform me if what I hear be true That the Sinnekees did make a formal gift of the Land about Niagara to the English in Coll Dungan time before the French as they call it conquered that country. if you dont know this let your Son inquire among the old books of the Board where they keep the propositions made to the Indians & the Indians Speeches to them. I am told it is in one of These Indian Speeches that they made this Solemn declration. Pray either your Self or by your Sons means clear me up as much as you can in this matter because it is of consequence.

I am

Dear Sir
Yours entirely
/S/ W. Burnet

Mr Livingston

[1] Refers to Robert Livingston's desire to have his eldest surviving son, Philip, succeed him in his local appointive offices, including that of Secretary for Indian Affairs.

*Albany June y^e 16, 1721*

Honored Sr[1]

I make bold to Give you the trouble of a Line and to Send you a Small Paper Relateing to the Indian Trade which is most Certainly Carried on by the handlers[2] in an Unfair Way by Sending off their Goods to the Mohacks Country & placeing them Amongst the Indians in their Indian houses the way that it is done they send the Indians with their Goods from Albany to the Indian Country and then it is out of the Power of Any officer to Discover them Now if it be possible to obtain An Act that all Traders be Obliged to Exonorate themselves on Oath that are or may be Suspected to trade against any Law that is in force is the only way to make the trade to go in the Right Channell

Sr. I hope that you will Excuse me for giving you this Trouble and beleive that I am Sr

Your Obliged humble Servt.
/S/ Henry Holland

*Y^e 4 of Sep^r 1721 in alby^a*

His Excel told y^e 10 Sachims of y^e 5 nations y^t he beleeving them to be as he knew true frinds to this govern^t. Sent for y^m to discourse of some heads y^t are to be Proposed in y^e Publick Propositions.

That its their Intrest to be Steady to y^e English nation who are a free People & So very Jealous of their liberty & y^t y^e king who was too great a frind to y^e french was deposed Since he would infringe y^e liberties of his Subjects

That tho we are in Peace w^th. y^e french yet y^e Subjects of great Brittain are not to be familiar w^th y^e french or have any [(*torn*)] them, or goe to Canada without leave from this government

If non of y^e Brethren did Correspond with y^e french or Suffer y^e french to come & Trade among them or to Treat w^th y^e 5 nations I' dout not but Some of our People would be inclind to

[1] Not addressed, but probably sent to Livingston.

[2] *Handlaers,* or Dutch merchants. The paper referred to is not found in the Livingston Indian Papers and was probably forwarded to Governor Burnet.

[3] Draft in Robert Livingston's writing. This was a prelude to the public conference of September 7-9, 1721, given in O'Callaghan, 5: 635-640.

come & Setle among ye Brethren who would be able not only to Strenthen yu but also to Supply yu with Such necessaries as yu want

I understand yt ye Brethren have Sufferd ye french to make a Blokhouse on this Side of ye Lake & by yt means wil incroach upon yu wh. wil be of Pernicious Consequence for ye future, & as long as yu Suffer that our People wil be discouraged to come & Setle among yu

altho it be Peace now with france it wil be dangerous to Suffer ye french to make any Such Storehouse or Trading house wh. if a warr Should break out they Soon can turn into a fort & So perplex ye Brethren & hinder their hunting.

The french have many Souldiers wh. they keep to Enslave their oun People & would if they could make ye brethren Slaves likewise, but we being a free People have no Such aim or Intention, but upon occasion of a warr al our People are willing & ready to offend ye Enemy as wel as Defend their Country

The Brethren must not halt between two & think to be Equally [(*torn*)] & dependence upon us & ye french there wil always be a jealousy and mistrust of one Side or oyr & Since this govt has been always true to them & they true to us, Pray Consider which of ye 2 they are to Chuse.

I desire to know if ye Brethren be not inclind to forbid ye french coming to yr Countrey & ye Demolishing of ye Trading house ye french have built on this Side ye Lake of Cadarachqui.

Ye 10 Sachims answerd yt ye matter yt his Excely pleasd to Communicat were of Such moment that they could not readily make answer now but desird leave to make answer to morrow morning His Excely said he was well Satisfyd they should Consult together till to morrow & give him their opinion of ye matter without Communicating ye businesse to ye rest of ye Sachims, and yt he had oyr things to discourse with them but would not bother their memories with too much at one time & assurd them yt what he told them was for their oun good, and from ye tender Regard he had for ye wellfare of ye 5 nations and therefore warnd them to prevent those mischieffs yt might follow thereupon.

*Colden's account of the Conference between Gov. Burnet and the Five Nations, 1721.*

An account of what pass'd betwixt his Excellency W^m^ Burnett Esq Governour of New York & the five Nations of Indians when he first meet them att Albany after his coming to his Goverment

His Excellency arrived the 30^th^ of Agust 1721 att Albany the day appointed for the Indians to meet him was the first of Sept^r^ butt few of the Indians being come the Governour went to see Schinechtady a handsome Little Village on the Mahogs River & the Cohoos a fall of 62 feet on the same River

Wee diverted ourselves one day before the Indians were all meet in a Large boarded house without the towne which stands their alway for Lodging the Indians Their wee saw a great many animals tollerably well delineated with coal by the Indians on the boards of the house The most remarkable was a Crocodile very well designed which shows that they travell very far to the southward's perhaps near to the mouth of the river Misasipi The Indians pointed towards the southwest as the place where these animals are found The Interpeter told us they have the dried skin of one of them att one of their Castles They had beefs likewise drawn in sevaral postures which show'd that the persone who did them was not without a genius for Painting these the Indians pointed to us were found to the Westward We saw fowls exactly resembling Harpies butt perhaps they were design'd for owls.

On Monday being the 4^th^ of Sep^tr^ the Indians waited on the Governour having chosen Consora, a Famous Sachem of the Senecas for their speaker & who had often been their speaker on the Like occasions The Sachems Sat upon the floor of the room where the Governour received them the speaker had a chair set for him opposite to the Governour His Excellency Sat on the side of the room in an Elbow chair with his hat on the Gent^n^ of his Majestys Council so many of them as were at Albany & the Commissioners for Indian affairs sitting one each side of him the rest of the Gentlemen standing.

Consora made his Excellancy a short Complement in name of all the five nations on his safe arrivall to his Goverment & as a token of his affection to him made him a present of a bundle of Beaverskin The Governour thanked them he told them he had sevarall things to say to them & that he would send for them as soon as he was ready then they had each a glass of wine given them

His Excellency sent the Interpreter to them after they (were) gone to let them know that Consora was not acceptable to him he keeping a Correspondence with the french & going somtimes to the french settelments theirfor desires them to chuse another speaker

This Consora had been famous with booth the English & french having been long a great Cap$^{t}$ or Leader among the five Nations & generally their speaker att all treaties a very cunning suttle fellow I am told that when Brigadeir Hunter designed to engage the five nations to joyn in the Late Expedition against Canada This man rais'd himself upon a barril to harrangue to his people & to disswade them from engadgeing in that Expedition Among other arguments he said that they ought not to join either with the English against the french or with the french against the English butt to keep the ballance betwixt the two for if the English should prevaile over the french the five Nations would be of means to enslave themselves for then the english would make no more account of them than they doe now of the river or Long Island Indians butt if the five Nations would now observe an exact Newtrality they would be courted & fear'd by both sides Indeed Consora seem'd to pursue this Maxim always when he found he could not disswade the Indians from the war (for War is their delight) he putt himself att their head & call'd out I did not diswade you out of fear butt for your good & since you will goe to the war I shall be the first man to lead you to slavery and distruction

The Governour sent next day for two of each nation when they were come he told them the reasons of his displeasure with Consora & that he had sent for them being the wisest men of each Nation to consult with them about

somthings he intended to propose to the Indians in the generall Meeting His Excellency sett forth to them how the french had encroached upon them in sevaral places att several times & how dangerous these setelments were to their Liberty

They answered that these things were very true that the french att first desired only to build a house att Cataracouie for their goods which they brought to trade afterwards the french pretended some danger & they turn'd their house into a fort for defence (of us) (as they gave out) as well as of themselves & now they are become to strong for us to dislodge them Then the Governour show'd them That the french were begining the same practices att Niagara & askt them if they thought their people would be willing to pull downe the french house their & if they would advise him to propose it att the general meeting They answred it is a matter of consequence & desired time to think of it The next day they returned answer that they were very well pleas'd with the proposal & advised his Excellency to make the same to the general meeting of the five Nations but you'l finde by the proposals that the Governour did not think itt proper to direct them to use force against the french

On the 7th His Excellency spoke to all the Sachems They were seated upon boards Laid in the street & were betwixt 70 & 80 in number Conosora stood among the young Indians who made a cemcircle round the Sachems & lookt very much dejected soe that the Indians had done more than what the Governour desired his Excellency only disliked his being speaker & they removed him entierly from their councils the Governour was seated in the street as in the preceeding meeting in the house

His Excellency in the first part of his speech observ'd to them how well pleased he was with the nations of Liberty which they entertain'd he told them the english are likwise a free people & hated slavery butt the french were rul'd by a king who was a great Tyrant & the french were not contented with being slaves themselves but endeavour'd to bring all their Neighbors into the same slavery be said his present Majesty our King is a great

Warrior & his face shines with Wisdome & that all the Neighbouring Kingdomes both honour & fear him Then he told them he was ordered by their father the King to renew the covenant chaine with them & to make it Brighter than ever that it may never more grow rusty for he doubted not that they would always remain dutyfull to the King & Faithfull to the English In token of which he gave them a Large Belt of Wampum Upon which their was a general Joy & gladness appeared in every one of their faces.

Immediatly as a token of their being pleased with what was said every Nation gave distinctly their assent by of each Nation Begining an articulate sonorous noise which I cannot describe in Letters the rest of the nation repeating the same after him in a body & soe every nation successively till they had all declared their satisfaction.

His Excellency next told them that he heard the french had built a trading house att Niagara he desired them to tell the french to be gone from that place & if the french refused to go to tell the french they would complain of them to him & that accordingly they should in the spring report what answer the french make & then his Excellency gave them a belt of Wampum upon the receiving of which every nation declared their satisfaction after the manner they did before butt not with that noise Then his Excellency told them that they ought not to keep any correspondence with the french that is not to allow any of their People to goe to the french nor the french to come among them for if they did he could not have that confidence in them he otherwise would have & then gave a belt which was received as before

After that the Governour desired them to keep an open path and so sweep itt clean for all the far Indians to pass freely through their country to albany to trade and gave a belt which was received as the rest

Then he told them that the governour of Virginea had sent them a belt with the seal of the province affixt to it in order to settle the limits betwixt the Indians of Virginea & them that neither of them should pas the river Potowmack or the high mountains to the Westward of

Virginea without leave from their respective Governours that the people of Virginea had lost some negro slaves that were fled into the woods that the Governour of Virginea desired them to take these slaves & carry them to Virginea for which the people of Virginea would reward them then gave the belt.

Lastly the Governour told them that some of their young men had killed some of the country peoples Cattell as they came along & desir'd them to prevent the Like for the future. While the Governour was speaking the Indian who was chosen for speaker had a bundle of little sticks in his hand att the end of every Proposition he gave a stick to one of the Sachems for every seperate Proposition to one seperatly soe that each had the care of a distinct Proposition that nothing might be lost which was said

On the friday following the Indians told the Governour that they were ready with their answer & desired to know when he would receive itt He ordered them to wait on him the next day Both sides being placed as when the Governour spoke The Indians began with a complement to his Excellency on his marrige they said they had heard that his Excellency was lately married to a Lady their Country woman (meaning one born in the Province of New York) they hop'd in a Little time he would see the joyfull fruits of his marriage & presented a pack of beaver as a present to his Lady to buy Pins at that time they laught heartily being well pleased with their own fancy in makeing the complement

Afterwards they answered distinctly to every proposition of the Governours speech They renewed (they said) the covenant chaine with the greatest Joy & that on their part it should last & be keept Bright as long as sun & moon shall endure & then gave a belt

They promised to doe what the governour desired of them relating to the french & that they would carry the belt the Governour gave with them to the french at Niagara as a token of their being sent by his Excellency they Promised likwise to noe further correspondence with the french & confirmed it by saying they wanted nothing

that the french could furnish them with the English doing it att a cheaper rate except powder which they Prayed his Excellency wou'd order to be sold to them as cheap as the french doe They only made the Exception that in case a war should att any time hearafter break out & any Probability of an accomadation ensue that they should be allowed to receive & send messages in order to forward a peace

They promised to give a free passage to all Indians that had a minde to trade with albany

And promised to observe the Limits setteled by the Governour of Virginea & that they would not pass them without leave from his excellency upon condition the Virginea Indians observe the same limits & promised to take the slaves if they could finde them

Lastly they confesed that some of their young men had killed some cattle upon the road that they were sorry for itt butt that they had not such command over their young men as his Excellency had over his sogers [soldiers] however they would doe what is in their power & prevent the like for the future. They gave belts as memorials of their agreeing & promising to observe the sevarall articles when they had finished their speech they made their presents to his Excellency which wee were told was more valuable then usually had been given The governour returned presents to them in Guns Powder Lead strouds Duffles Blanketting coats shirts Rum &c. The value of which amounted to £600 they divided them present upon the spot among the sevarall nations giveing the senecas & Oneidas double shares because the first is the most numerous & the Oneidas have been latly joyned by the Tuscororas a nation of Indians that lived in North Carolina & were driven out of their Country by the English the last wars there.

I was Extreamly pleased with the large well shaped bodys & the goodly countenances of the old men with their gravity & order which they observed in their Treaty this is the more to bee admired because their is not that superiority among them which is in the meanest republick among the christians their sachems can use no force to putt there commands in execution their superiority

consists only the good opinion the rest of the Nation has of their wisdome & experience as soon as they lose this esteem they loose their superiority & they maintain their authority only by the force of their reason & arguments Their is no superiority as to Riches among them

Their Captains are men of middle age who have signalis'd themselves in the war & their superiority consists in the opinion the young men have of their strength & bravery the young Indians acted in their war dances before the governors window at night sevarall of their Late exploits in war by which itt appears that their manner of making war is entierly in sackling and surprising their enemy I have never heard of their fighting anything like a Pitck'h battle in the field.

Butt their Cruelty in my opinion sullys any good quality which they may have especially to their enemys which they over come this extends not only to the men who may be supposed to have done the Injury but likewise to the women When they take any prisoners they lead them captive to their own Country & make an offer of them to those that have lost a sone or brother or husband in the wars If the relation accepts of the prisoner he is safe & becomes one of them & is after that accounted a son brother or husband of the person who accepts them & has no manner of Ignominy show'd him after that Butt if the person to whome the prisoner is presented turn away his or their face the prisoner is immediately with a great deal of horrible pomp led to the stake where he is with the greatest cruelty burnt alive the children tearing & cutting the flesh of his bones & eating itt while the miserable creature is still alive This sevarall of our Indian traders have seen & our Interpeter saw a woman serv'd soe not 12 months agoe in the wars with the french Coll Schuyler told mee the Indians eat all the french that were killed or found dead soe that they are truely Cannibals

I cannot hear of anything among them that can give us reason to beleive that they have any Notions of religion

At a Council held at Philadelphia March the 6th 1721.

Present

The Honourable Sir William Keith Bar.t Governour

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Hill | Col.o John French |
| Isaac Norris | Andrew Hamilton |
| Jonath.a Dickinson | Henry Brooke |
| James Logan Secry | |

The Governour acquainted the Board that He had been surpriz'd this Morning with an imperfect Relation from one Richard Langdon a Butcher lately come from Conestogoe of the sudden Death of an Indian at one of their Towns a considerable way above Conestogoe, occasioned (as it is said) by one or more Blows given him by John or Edmund Cartlidge or both of them: & that tho' the Gov.r had not received any certain Advice of the Truth or Circumstances of this unhappy Accident by any Express Message from Conestogoe; yet the said Richard Langdon having had his Information from sundry Persons of Credit near Conestogoe and being desired by some of them to give Notice thereof to the Governour gives the Governour some Cause to fear the Truth of what is now so confidently every where reported. He had therefore judged it absolutely necessary, upon the first Notice given him, that the Council of the Province should be immediately acquainted with the whole Circumstances of this Matter so far as can yet be discovered here that He might consult with them of the most proper Methods to be taken upon so extraordinary an Occasion, for preserving the Peace of the Province. He had therefore ordered the said Richd Langdon and one David Robeson a Blacksmith near Derbyhouse who had also received some Intelligence of this matter in the Country) to attend the Board at this time. Who were accordingly severally called in and examined upon Oath; Whereby it appeared to the Board that there is just Cause to believe that the Indian is actually dead and from the Account the said Deponents give there is Ground enough to suspect that the said John or Edmund Cartlidge or both of them have had some way or other instrumental in or accessary to his Death: It is therefore the unanimous Opinion of the Board that it is of absolute Necessity that some Person or Persons of Integrity & Ability be forthwith dispatched to Conestogoe with full Powers to make Inquiry into this matter, and upon just Cause of Suspicion to commit any Person or persons accessary to the Death of the said Indian and generally to dispatch such Messages and do all other things which they shall judge necessary for the publick Safety & Tranquillity of this Government.

Accordingly at the earnest Request of the Governour and the Board the Secretary Colonel French agreed to undertake the Negotiating of this Affair. And it is ordered that a Commission & Instructions

for

for the said Gentlemen, be prepared betwixt and to morrow morning to be laid before the Council for their Approbation.

In the mean time it is judged convenient that the Assembly now sitting be acquainted with the Accounts the Governour has received of this matter and with the Proceedings of this Board thereupon; & that the Gov. will please to move them by a Message to pass a Bill for making Provision to defray the Charges of such unforeseen Negotiations with the Indians, which 'tis conceived will be the most effectual & cheapest way to preserve their Friendship.

Extracted
per Geo: Barclay. Cler: Conc.

c Minutes of Councill
upon the Death of an
Indian kill'd above Southop
Read 11 March 1721/2

Severall Indians Deposition

The Deposition of Richard Salter Junr of the County of Monmouth in the Province of West Jersey Gent on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God deposeth, that being at Connestoque in Chester County in the Province of Pensilvania & there on the Sixth Instt March was Grand Court of Councile held there by John Lord Carteret and other Justices there as the One part and one Captn Scrillity and Indian Man who declared for himself and many other Indians on the other part to Enquire into the Cause and manner of the Death of a Certain Indian man Supposed to be Killed by Jonathan Carteret Gent And On Examination found by the Interpreter Carteret who was Jacobus Hendricks and one Mr Richard Ridgeway with Others that about three weeks or there about past the Sd John & Jonathan Carteret were some Distance Above Connestoque in the woods a Trading with the Indians And at a Certain Indian Wigwam the Sd Carteret gave the Indians some Rum, after the Indian had Drank it, he Demanded more of them who answered they had no more, the Indian Replyed he would have more Rum or he would Shoot them and thereupon the Sd Indian went for his Gun & was Stopped by the Sd Edmd the Indian taking up his Gun the Sd Edmd Layed Hold of the same and in Struggling to gett the gun Loose from ye Indian: Did Struck untill he had broke off the breuke & Said Gun, one or more of the Sd blowes, wounded the Sd Indian on the head, of which he died ni Attended Days, at the Sd Councile the Sd Scrillity on ye part and behalf of the Indians Said, that the first Settlement of their Country by the Xtians the Indians and they were two people, but after the Coming in of wild Fowl he made the Sd two people one flesh, and had soe Continued in the same Province, and as the Sd Indian had first attempted to Break the same Covenant soe long Continued, the Sd Scrillity Answered for himself and the Indians, That he look upon ye Xtians Killed him or yt ye Indians Killed him, but yt he look upon the Sd Indian to be Accessary or Father had Killed and Murthered himself, And further Declared yt ye Xtians were Satisfied the Indians were soe true, and Desired yt they might Continue in Friendship and have noe more noise about it, nor be afeard of the Indians for the future and as a further Testimony hereof Sett his hand this 10th day of March in the Yeare of Anno Dominie 1724

Richard Salter Junr

City & County of Phila
Vizt Coram me

William Allen

That Peter Jones may not be Lusted to Leave where he does

Pensilvania ss

George Research of the County of Middlesex in
Ffern Dorsetshire of Nova Cæsaria Gent, On the Holy
Evangelist of Almighty G: Deposeth, (that being Sent
with the within Deponent Richd Salter, at the Councile held
at Connastoque Affrs and also Sent in Philad for the
within Deposition was taken Deposeth the Same, is a
good and True Deposition and Reaches (if not the very
words) the very Sence of the Sd Councile, according to the
interpretation as this Deponent understood, and as a further
Testimony hath hereto Sett his hand this 10th Day of March
Anno Domini 1721

City & County of Phila
the 10th March 1721

Geo: Research

Juratus Coram me

Nich Salter Just e)
Geo Rescarrick
Deposition
In the Case of a Sawican Indian
Death about Compastoque
March 10, 1721/2

At a Council held at Philadelphia, March the 28th, 1721. In the Governours Absence.

PRESENT:

Richard Hill, Thomas Masters,
Samuel Preston, James Logan, Secretary.
Jonathan Dickinson,

The Secretary laid before the board the letter he had received from the Governour, Colonel Keith, dated at Chester in his Journey to Virginia, occasioned by his meeting Samuel Robins, who had been dispatched by the Governour about the middle of last month to Colonel Spotswood, Governour of Virginia, in order to obtain an Answer to the Message sent him by this Government, from the Indians of Conestogoe, and others of this Province; Which Letter being read, the Secretary by the direction of the Board, drew up a Message to be forthwith dispatched to the Conestogoe Indians and others upon Susquehanna in this Province, as follows: That the Messenger sent by our Governour to the Governour of Virginia in order to obtain an answer to the Message, and Tokens sent from and in behalf of the Indians by this Government was now returned, and had brought from the Indians of Virginia residing in that Government two Belts of Wampum, which are herewith sent them as a Promise and Assurance from the Indians of Virginia, that the said Indians will not for the future pass over Potowmeck River to the Eastward or Northward, or the high Ridge of Mountains extending along the back of Virginia. Provided, that our Indians and these to the Northward shall not pass over Potowmeck into Virginia to the Southward, nor shall go over to the Eastward of the said Ridge of Mountains.

That this is the Message now sent by those Indians dwelling within the sd. Mountains and in Friendship with Virginia, but that our Governour continues his Journey to Virginia to see the Governour of that Country who is his Great Friend, and the Governor of Mary-Land, in order to establish a firm peace amongst all the Indians in Friendship with the Subjects and People of the Great King of England, and this service to the Indians alone has led him so far from home from his Family and ffrds. in his own Province. In the mean time, 'tis expected that none of the Indians in Friendship with this Government shall go out to War against any Indians whatsoever who are in Friendship with the Subjects of England, but behave themselves peaceably and quietly to all their neighbours without giving any offence.

And John Cartlidge, of Conestogoe, is desired to deliver the said Belts of Wampum to the Chiefs of the Indians of Susquehannah, and to interpret this message from the Indians of Virginia and from this Government, and to return their answer to the Governour or to this Board by the first opportunity after.

1721. May.

# SEIZIÉME LETTRE.

*Premiere Réception des Prisonniers. Triomphe des Guerriers. Distribution, qu'on fait des Captifs : comment on décide de leur sort, & ce qui arrive ensuite. Avec quelle inhumanité on traite ceux, qui sont destinés à la mort. Courage, qu'ils font paroître. Des Négociations des Sauvages.*

A l'Entrée du Lac Erié, ce vint-septiéme May, 1721.

MADAME,

JE suis parti ce matin du Sault de Niagara ; j'avois environ sept lieuës à faire pour gagner le Lac Erié, & je les ai fait sans peine. Nous comptons bien de ne pas coucher ici cette nuit ; mais tandis que mes Gens nageoient de toutes leurs forces, j'ai bien avancé une nouvelle Lettre, & pendant qu'ils prennent un peu de repos je vais l'achever, pour la donner à des Canadiens, que nous avons rencontrés ici, & qui vont à Montreal. Je reprends mon récit, où j'en étois demeuré dans ma derniere.

Premiere réception des Prisonniers.

Tous les Prisonniers, qui sont destinés à la mort, & ceux, dont le sort n'est point encore décidé, sont, comme je vous l'ai déja dit, Madame, abandonnés à la fureur des Femmes, qui vont au-devant des Guerriers, & il est étonnant qu'ils résistent à tous les maux, qu'elles leur font soufrir. Si quelqu'une sur-tout a perdu à la guerre, ou son Fils, ou son Mari, ou quelqu'autre personne, qui lui étoit chere, y eût-il trente ans passés, qu'elle eût fait cette perte, c'est une Furie, qui s'attache au premier, qui lui tombe sous la main, & l'on n'imagineroit pas jusqu'où sa rage l'emporte. Elle n'a nul égard, ni à l'humanité, ni à la pudeur, & à chaque coup, qu'elle lui porte, on croiroit qu'il va tomber mort à ses pieds, si on ne sçavoit pas combien ces Barbares sont ingénieux à prolonger les supplices les plus inouis. Toute la nuit se passe de la sorte au Campement des Guerriers.

1721. May.

Le lendemain eſt le jour du Triomphe des Vainqueurs. Les Iroquois & quelques autres affectent une grande modeſtie, & un plus grand déſintéreſſement encore dans ces rencontres. Les Chefs entrent d'abord ſeuls dans le Village, ſans aucune marque de victoire, gardant un profond ſilence, & ſe retirent dans leurs Cabannes, ſans témoigner avoir la moindre prétention ſur les Priſonniers. Chez d'autres Nations il n'en eſt pas de même ; le Chef marche à la tête de ſa Troupe avec un air de Conquérant ; ſon Lieutenant vient après lui, & il eſt précédé d'un Crieur, qui eſt chargé de recommencer les cris de mort. Les Guerriers ſuivent deux à deux, les Priſonniers au milieu, couronnés de fleurs, le viſage & les cheveux peints, tenant un bâton d'une main & le Chichikoué de l'autre, le corps preſque nud, les bras liés au-deſſus du coude, avec une corde, dont les Guerriers tiennent les bouts, & chantent ſans ceſſe leur chanſon de mort au ſon du Chichikoué.

Triomphe des Guerriers.

Ce chant a quelque choſe de lugubre & de fier tout enſemble, & le Captif n'a point du tout l'air d'un Homme, qui ſoufre, & qui eſt vaincu. Voici à peu près le ſens de ces chanſons : » Je ſuis Brave & intrépide, je ne crains point la « mort, ni aucun genre de tortures : ceux qui les redoutent, « ſont des lâches, ils ſont moins que des Femmes : la vie n'eſt « rien pour quiconque a du courage : que le déſeſpoir & la rage « étouffent tous mes Ennemis : que ne puis-je les dévorer, & « boire leur ſang juſqu'à la derniere goute « ! De tems en tems « on les arrête, on s'attroupe autour d'eux, on danſe & on les fait danſer : ils paroiſſent le faire de bon cœur, ils racontent les plus belles actions de leur vie ; ils nomment tous ceux, qu'ils ont tués, ou brûlés. Ils font ſur-tout remarquer ceux, auxquels les Aſſiſtans doivent plus s'intéreſſer : on diroit qu'ils ne cherchent qu'à animer de plus en plus contre eux les Arbitres de leur ſort. Ces bravades en effet font entrer en fureur tous ceux, qui les entendent, & leur vanité leur coûte cher. Mais de la maniere, dont ils reçoivent les plus durs traitemens, on diroit que c'eſt leur faire plaiſir, que de les tourmenter.

Bravades des Priſonniers.

Quelquefois on les oblige de courir entre deux rangées de Sauvages armés de pierres & de bâtons, & qui donnent ſur eux, comme s'ils vouloient les aſſommer du premier coup.

Ce qu'on leur fait ſoufrir à leur entrée dans le Village.

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Diſtribution, qu'on en fait. Après ces préludes, on travaille à la répartition des Captifs, & leur ſort dépend de ceux, à qui ils ſont livrés. Au ſortir du Conſeil, où on a déliberé de leur ſort, un Crieur invite tout le monde à ſe trouver dans la Place, où la diſtribution ſe fait ſans conteſtation & ſans bruit. Les Femmes, qui ont perdu leurs Enfans, ou leurs Maris à la guerre, ſont ordinairement partagées les Premieres. On ſatisfait enſuite aux engagemens pris avec ceux, dont on a reçû des Coliers; s'il ne ſe trouve pas aſſez de Captifs pour tout cela, on y ſupplée par des Chevelures, dont ceux, à qui on les donne, ſe parent aux jours de réjouiſſance. Le reſte du tems elles demeurent ſuſpenduës à la Porte de la Cabanne. Si au contraire le nombre des Priſonniers excéde celui des Prétendans, on envoye le ſurplus aux Villages des Alliés. D'ailleurs un Chef ne ſe remplace que par un Chef, ou par deux ou trois autres Eſclaves, qui ſont toujours brûlés, quand bien même ceux, qu'ils remplaceroient, ſeroient morts de maladie. Les Iroquois ne manquent jamais de deſtiner quelques Priſonniers pour le Public, & alors le Conſeil en diſpoſe, comme il le juge à propos. Mais les Meres de Famille peuvent encore caſ-

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ſer leur Sentence, & ſont Maîtreſſes de la vie & de la mort de ceux mêmes, qui avoient été condamnés ou abſous par le Conſeil.

Comment on décide de leur ſort.

Dans quelques Nations les Guerriers ne ſe dépouillent pas entierement du droit de diſpoſer des Captifs, & ceux, en faveur deſquels le Conſeil en avoit diſpoſé, ſont obligés de les remettre entre leurs mains, s'ils l'exigent; mais ils le font rarement, & lorſqu'ils le font, ils ſont obligés de rendre les gages, qu'ils avoient reçus de ceux, à qui on les avoit donnés. Si en arrivant ils ont déclaré leurs intentions à ce ſujet, on ne s'y oppoſe pas pour l'ordinaire. En général le plus grand nombre des Priſonniers de guerre eſt condamné à la mort, ou à un eſclavage bien dur, & qui ne les aſſûre jamais de la vie. Quelques-uns ſont adoptés, & dès-lors leur condition ne differe plus de celle des Enfans de la Nation: ils entrent dans tous les droits de ceux, dont ils occupent la place, & ſouvent ils prennent tellement l'eſprit de la Nation, dont ils ſont devenus membres, qu'ils ne font nulle difficulté d'aller en guerre contre leurs propres Compatriotes. Les Iroquois ne ſe ſont guéres ſoûtenus juſqu'ici, que par cette politique: toujours en guerre depuis un tems infini contre toutes les Nations, ils ſeroient aujourd'hui preſque réduits à rien, s'ils n'avoient eu l'attention de naturaliſer une bonne partie de leurs Priſonniers de guerre.

Il arrive quelquefois qu'au lieu d'envoyer dans d'autres Villages l'excédent des Captifs, on en donne à des Particuliers, qui n'en avoient pas demandé, & pour lors, ou bien ils n'en ſont pas tellement les Maîtres, qu'ils ne ſoient tenus de conſulter les Chefs du Conſeil pour ſçavoir ce qu'ils en feront: ou bien on les oblige de les adopter. Dans le premier cas, celui, à qui on fait préſent d'un Eſclave, l'envoye chercher par quelqu'un de ſa Famille; il le fait enſuite attacher à la Porte de ſa Cabanne; puis il aſſemble les Chefs du Conſeil, à qui il décare quelle eſt ſon intention, & demande leur avis. Pour l'ordinaire cet avis eſt conforme à ce qu'il déſire. Dans le ſecond cas, le Conſeil en remettant le Priſonnier à celui, à qui on l'a deſtiné, lui dit: « Il y a lontems que « nous ſommes privés d'un tel, ton Parent, ou ton Ami, & « qui étoit le ſoûtien de notre Village. Ou bien, nous regret- « tions l'eſprit d'un tel, que tu as perdu, & qui par ſa ſageſſe «

1721. May. „ maintenoit la tranquillité publique ; il faut qu'il reparoiſſe aujourd'hui ; il nous étoit trop cher, & trop précieux, pour „ differer davantage à le faire revivre : nous le remettons ſur ſa „ Natte en la perſonne de ce Priſonnier.

Il y a néanmoins des Particuliers, plus conſidérés apparemment que les autres, à qui on fait préſent d'un Captif ſans aucune condition, & avec une pleine liberté d'en faire ce qu'ils jugeront à propos, & le Conſeil alors s'exprime en ces termes, en le remettant entre ſes mains : „ " Voici de quoi réparer la perte d'un tel, & de nétoyer le cœur de ſon Pere, de „ ſa Mere, de ſa Femme & de ſes Enfans ; ſoit que tu veuilles „ leur faire boire du bouillon de cette chair, ou que tu aimes „ mieux remettre le défunt ſur ſa Natte en la perſonne de ce „ Captif. Tu peux en diſpoſer à ton gré.

De l'adoption d'un Captif.

Dès qu'un Priſonnier eſt adopté, on le conduit à la Cabanne, où il doit être, & on commence par lui ôter ſes liens. On fait enſuite chauffer de l'eau pour le laver : on panſe ſes playes, s'il en a, & fuſſent-elles toutes pleines de Vers, il eſt bientôt guéri : on n'omet rien pour lui faire oublier les maux, qu'il a ſoufferts, on lui donne à manger, on l'habille proprement. En un mot on ne feroit pas plus pour l'Enfant de la Maiſon, ni pour celui, qu'il *réſuſcite*, c'eſt ainſi qu'on s'exprime. Quelques jours après on fait un feſtin, pendant lequel on lui donne ſolemnellement le nom de celui, qu'il remplace, & dont, non-ſeulement il a dès-lors tous les droits, mais il contracte auſſi toutes les obligations.

De ceux, qui ſont deſtinés au feu.

Parmi les Hurons & les Iroquois ceux, qui ſont deſtinés au feu, quelquefois ne ſont pas bien moins traités d'abord, & même juſqu'au moment de l'exécution, que ceux, qui ont été adoptés. Il ſemble que ce ſoit des victimes, qu'on engraiſſe pour le Sacrifice, & ils ſont effectivement immolés au Dieu de la Guerre : la ſeule difference, qu'on met entr'eux & les autres, c'eſt qu'on leur noircit entierement le viſage. A cela près, on leur fait la meilleure chere, qu'il eſt poſſible ; on ne leur parle qu'avec amitié ; on leur donne les noms de Fils, de Freres, ou de Neveux, ſuivant la Perſonne, dont ils doivent par leur mort appaiſer les mânes : on leur abandonne même quelquefois des Filles, pour leur ſervir comme de Femmes pendant tout le tems, qu'il leur reſte à vivre. Mais lorſqu'ils ſont inſtruits de leur ſort, il les faut bien garder, ſi on ne

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veut pas qu'ils s'échapent. Auſſi le leur cache-t'on ſouvent.

Comment ils reçoivent l'Arrêt de leur condamnation.

Quand ils ont été livrés à une Femme, au moment qu'on l'avertit que tout eſt prêt pour l'exécution, ce n'eſt plus une Mere, c'eſt une Furie, qui paſſe des plus tendres careſſes aux derniers excès de la rage. Elle commence par invoquer l'ombre de celui, qu'elle veut venger. " Approche, lui dit-elle, " tu vas être appaiſée; je te prépare un Feſtin, bois à longs " traits de ce bouillon, qui va être verſé pour toi; reçois le ſa- " crifice, que je te fais, en immolant ce Guerrier: il ſera brûlé " & mis dans la Chaudiere; on lui appliquera les Haches arden- " tes; on lui enlevera la Chevelure; on boira dans ſon crâne; " ne fais donc plus de plaintes; tu ſeras parfaitement ſatisfaite ". Cette formule, qui eſt proprement la Sentence de mort, varie beaucoup pour les termes, mais quant à la ſubſtance, elle eſt à peu près toujours la même. Un Crieur fait enſuite ſortir le Captif de la Cabanne, déclare à haute voix les intentions de celui ou de celle, à qui il appartenoit, & finit par exhorter les Jeunes Gens à bien faire. Un autre ſurvient, qui addreſſe la parole au Patient, & lui dit: *Mon Frere, prends courage, tu vas être brûlé*, & il répond froidement: *cela eſt bien, je te remercie.* Il ſe fait auſſi-tôt un cri dans tout le Village, & le Priſonnier eſt conduit au lieu deſtiné à ſon ſupplice.

Ordinairement on le lie à un Poteau par les deux mains & par les pieds, mais de maniere, qu'il puiſſe aiſément tourner tout autour. Quelquefois néanmoins, quand l'exécution ſe fait dans une Cabanne, d'où il n'y a pas de danger qu'il ſe ſauve, on ne le lie point, & on le laiſſe courir d'un bout à l'autre. Avant que l'on commence à le brûler, il chante pour la derniere fois ſa chanſon de mort, puis il fait le récit de ſes proueſſes, & preſque toujours de la maniere la plus inſultante pour ceux, qu'il apperçoit autour de lui. Il les exhorte enſuite à ne le pas épargner, & à ſe ſouvenir qu'il eſt Homme, & Guerrier. Je ſuis bien trompé au reſte, ou ce qui doit le plus étonner dans ces ſcenes tragiques & barbares, n'eſt pas qu'un Patient chante à pleine tête, qu'il inſulte & qu'il défie ſes Bourreaux, comme ils font ordinairement tous juſqu'au dernier ſoupir; car il y a là une fierté, qui éleve l'eſprit, qui le tranſporte, qui le diſtrait un peu de la penſée de ce qu'il ſoufre, & qui l'empêche même de marquer trop de ſenſibi-

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lité. D'ailleurs les mouvemens, qu'ils ſe donnent, font diverſion, émouſſent le ſentiment, produiſent le même effet, & quelque choſe de plus, que les cris & les larmes. Enfin on ſçait qu'il n'y a point de grace à eſperer, & le déſeſpoir donne des forces, & inſpire de la hardieſſe.

Principe de la barbarie, qu'on exerce en ces occaſions.

Cette eſpéce d'inſenſibilité n'eſt pourtant pas auſſi univerſelle, que bien des gens l'ont cru. Il n'eſt point rare de voir pouſſer à ces Miſérables des cris capables de percer les cœurs les plus durs; mais qui n'ont d'autre effet, que de réjouir les Acteurs & les Aſſiſtans. Quant à ce qui produit dans les Sauvages une inhumanité, dont on n'auroit jamais cru que des Hommes fuſſent capables, je crois qu'ils y ſont parvenus par degrés, que l'uſage les y a accoûtumés inſenſiblement; que l'envie de voir faire une lâcheté à ſon Ennemi, les inſultes, que les Patiens ne ceſſent point de faire à leurs Bourreaux, le déſir de la vengeance, qui eſt la paſſion dominante de ces Peuples, & qu'ils ne croyent pas ſuffiſamment aſſouvie, tandis que le courage de ceux, qui en ſont l'objet, n'eſt point abbatu; la ſuperſtition enfin, y entrent pour beaucoup: car quels excès n'enfante point un faux zéle guidé par tant de paſſions.

Je ne vous ferai point, Madame, le détail de tout ce qui ſe paſſe dans ces horribles exécutions. Il m'engageroit trop loin, parce qu'il n'y a point ſur cela d'uniformité, ni d'autres regles, que la férocité & le caprice. Souvent on y voit autant d'Acteurs que de Spectateurs, c'eſt-à-dire, que d'Habitans de la Bourgade, Hommes, Femmes & Enfans, & chacun fait du pis qu'il peut. Il n'y a que ceux de la Cabanne, à laquelle le Priſonnier avoit été livré, qui s'abſtiennent de le tourmenter, au moins eſt-ce la pratique de pluſieurs Nations. Communément on commence par brûler les pieds, puis les jambes, & ainſi en remontant juſqu'à la tête; & quelquefois on fait durer le ſupplice une ſemaine entiere, comme il eſt arrivé à un Gentilhomme Canadien parmi les Iroquois.

Les moins épargnés ſont ceux, qui ayant déja été pris, & adoptés, ou mis en liberté, ſont repris de nouveau. On les regarde comme des Enfans dénaturés, ou des ingrats, qui ont fait la guerre à leurs Parens, ou à leurs Bienfacteurs, & on ne leur fait aucune grace. Il arrive quelquefois que le Patient, lors même qu'il n'eſt point exécuté dans une Cabanne,

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n'eſt point lié, & qu'il lui eſt permis de ſe défendre, ce qu'il fait, bien moins dans l'eſpérance de ſauver ſa vie, que pour venger par avance ſa mort, & pour avoir la gloire de mourir en Brave. On a vû dans ces occaſions combien de force & de courage ces paſſions peuvent inſpirer : en voici un exemple, qui a pour garans des témoins oculaires & dignes de foi.

Courage d'un Capitaine Onneyouth brûlé par les Hurons.

Un Capitaine Iroquois, du Canton d'Onneyouth, avoit mieux aimé s'expoſer à tout, que de ſe déshonnorer par une fuite, qu'il jugea d'une conſéquence dangereuſe pour les Jeunes Gens, qui étoient ſous ſes ordres. Il ſe battit lontems en Homme, qui vouloit mourir les armes à la main, mais les Hurons, qu'il avoit en tête, vouloient l'avoir vif, & il fut pris. Par bonheur pour lui & pour ceux, qui furent faits Priſonniers avec lui, on les mena dans une Bourgade, où il y avoit des Miſſionnaires, qui eurent toute liberté de les entretenir. Ces Peres les trouverent d'une docilité, qu'ils regarderent comme un commencement de la grace de leur converſion; ils les inſtruiſirent, & les baptiſerent: ils furent tous brûlés peu de jours après, & témoignerent juſqu'à la mort une ſorte de conſtance, que les Sauvages ne connoiſſoient pas encore, & que les Infidéles mêmes attribuerent à la vertu du Sacrement.

Le Capitaine Onneyouth crut néanmoins qu'il lui étoit encore permis de faire à ſes Ennemis tout le mal, qu'il pourroit, & de reculer ſa mort autant qu'il lui ſeroit poſſible. On l'avoit fait monter ſur une eſpéce de Théâtre, où l'on commença à le brûler par tout le corps ſans aucun ménagement, & il parut d'abord auſſi inſenſible, que s'il n'eût rien ſouffert : mais comme il crut appercevoir un de ſes Compagnons, qu'on tourmentoit aſſez près de lui, donner quelque marque de foibleſſe, il en témoigna une très-grande inquiétude, & il n'omit rien de ce qui pouvoit l'encourager à la patience, par l'eſperance du bonheur, qui les attendoit dans le Ciel, & il eut la conſolation de le voir expirer en Brave & en Chrétien.

Alors tous ceux, qui avoient fait mourir celui-ci, retomberent ſur lui, avec tant d'acharnement, qu'on auroit cru qu'ils alloient le mettre en piéces. Il n'en parut pas plus ému, & on ne ſçavoit plus par où il pouvoit être ſenſible, lorſqu'un de ſes Bourreaux lui cerna tout-autour la peau de la

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tête, & la lui arracha avec violence. La douleur le fit tomber ſans connoiſſance, on le crut mort, & chacun ſe retira. Un moment après il revint de ſon évanouiſſement, & ne voyant autour de lui, que le cadavre de ſon Compagnon, il prend un tiſon des deux mains, quoiqu'il les eût toutes écorchées & brûlées, rappelle ſes Bourreaux, & les défie de s'approcher. Sa réſolution les effraya, ils pouſſerent des cris affreux, s'armerent, les uns de tiſons embraſés, les autres de fers rougis dans le feu, & fondirent tous enſemble ſur lui: il les reçut en Brave & les fit reculer. Le feu, dont il étoit environné lui ſervoit de retranchement; il s'en fit un autre avec les Echelles, dont on s'étoit ſervi pour monter ſur l'Echafaut, & cantonné ainſi dans ſon propre Bucher, devenu le théâtre de ſa valeur, armé des inſtrumens de ſon ſupplice, il fut quelque tems la terreur d'une Bourgade entiere, perſonne n'oſant approcher d'un Homme plus qu'à demi brûlé, & à qui le ſang découloit de toutes les parties de ſon Corps.

Un faux pas, qu'il fit en voulant éviter un tiſon, qu'on lui lançoit, le livra de nouveau à ſes Meurtriers, & il n'eſt pas néceſſaire de vous dire qu'ils lui firent payer bien cher la frayeur, qu'il venoit de leur cauſer. Après s'être laſſés de le tourmenter, ils le jetterent au milieu d'un grand braſier, & l'y laiſſerent, ne pouvant ſe perſuader qu'il s'en relevât: on fut trompé; lorſqu'on y penſoit le moins, on le vit, armé de tiſons, courir vers le Village, comme s'il eût voulu y mettre le feu. Tout le monde étoit glacé d'effroi, & perſonne n'eut l'aſſûrance de ſe préſenter devant lui pour l'arrêter: mais comme il approchoit des premieres Cabannes, un bâton, qu'on lui jetta entre les jambes, le fit tomber, & on fut ſur lui, avant qu'il eût pu ſe relever. On lui coupa d'abord les pieds & les mains, on le roula enſuite ſur les charbons embraſés; enfin on le jetta ſous un tronc d'Arbre, qui étoit en feu. Alors tout le Village ſe rangea autour de lui, pour goûter le plaiſir de le voir brûler.

Le ſang, qu'il perdoit, éteignoit preſque le feu; mais on n'appréhendoit plus aucun effort de ſa part. Il en fit pourtant un dernier, qui épouvanta les moins timides. Il ſe traîna ſur les coudes & ſur les genoux avec un air menaçant & une vigueur, qui écarta les plus proches, plus à la vérité d'étonnement, que de crainte; car que pouvoit-il leur faire,

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mutilé comme il étoit? Dans ce moment les Miſſionnaires, qui ne l'avoient point perdu de vûë, s'étant approchés, & lui ayant remis devant les yeux les vérités éternelles, dont il avoit été ſi pénétré d'abord; il rentra en lui-même, & ne parut plus occupé que de ſon ſalut. Quelque tems après un Huron le prit à ſon avantage, & lui coupa la tête.

Habileté de ces Peuples dans leurs Négociations.

Cependant, Madame, ſi ces Peuples font la guerre en Barbares, il faut convenir que dans leurs Traités de paix, & généralement dans toutes leurs négociations, ils font paroître une habileté, & une nobleſſe de ſentimens, qui feroient honneur aux Nations les plus policées. Il ne s'agit point entre eux de conquérir, & d'étendre leur domination. Pluſieurs Nations mêmes ne connoiſſent point de domaine proprement dit, & celles, qui ne ſe ſont point éloignées de leur Pays, & qui ſe regardent comme les Maîtreſſes de leurs Terres, n'en ſont point jalouſes juſqu'à trouver mauvais qu'on vienne s'y établir, pourvu qu'on n'entreprenne point de les inquietter. Il n'eſt donc queſtion dans leurs Traités, que de ſe faire des Alliés contre des Ennemis puiſſans, de mettre fin à une guerre, qui devient onéreuſe aux deux Partis, ou plutôt de ſuſpendre les hoſtilités, car j'ai déja obſervé que les guerres ſont éternelles parmi les Sauvages, quand elles ſont de Nation à Nation. Auſſi ne faut-il pas compter ſur un Traité de Paix, tant qu'une des deux Parties peut donner de la jalouſie à l'autre.

Tout le tems qu'on négocie, & avant même que d'entrer en Négociation, le principal ſoin eſt de ne point paroître faire les premieres démarches, ou du moins de perſuader à ſon Ennemi, que ce n'eſt ni par crainte, ni par néceſſité, qu'on les fait; & cela eſt manié avec la plus grande dextérité. Un Plénipotentiaire ne rabat rien de ſa fierté, lors même que les Affaires de ſa Nation, ſont dans le plus mauvais état; & il réuſſit ſouvent à perſuader ceux, avec qui il traite, qu'il eſt de leur intérêt de mettre fin aux Hoſtilités, quoique Vainqueurs. Auſſi y va-t-il de tout pour lui, d'y employer tout ce qu'il a d'eſprit & d'éloquence; car ſi ſes Propoſitions ne ſont pas agréées, il faut qu'il ſe tienne bien ſur ſes gardes. Il n'eſt point rare qu'un coup de Hache, ſoit l'unique Réponſe, qu'on lui fait. Il n'eſt pas même hors de danger, quand il a évité la premiere ſurpriſe, il doit s'attendre à être

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pourſuivi, & à être brûlé, s'il eſt pris, & qu'une telle violence puiſſe être colorée de quelque prétexte, comme de Repreſailles. Cela eſt arrivé à quelques François, chez les Iroquois, où ils avoient été envoyés de la part du Gouverneur Général; & pendant bien des années, les Jéſuites, qui demeuroient parmi ces Barbares, quoiqu'ils y fuſſent ſous la Sauve-garde Publique, & en quelque façon, les Agents ordinaires de la Colonie, ſe trouvoient tous les jours à la veille d'être ſacrifiés à un reſſentiment, ou d'être les victimes d'une intrigue des Gouverneurs de la Nouvelle York.

Enfin il eſt ſurprenant que des Peuples, qui ne font nullement la guerre par intérêt, & qui portent même le déſintéreſſement juſqu'au point que les Guerriers ne ſe chargent jamais des dépouilles des Vaincus, ne touchent pas même aux habits des Morts, & s'ils rapportent quelque butin, l'abandonnent au premier, qui veut s'en emparer; en un mot, qui ne prennent les armes, que pour la gloire, ou pour ſe venger de leurs Ennemis: il eſt, dis-je, étonnant de les voir auſſi exercés, qu'ils le ſont dans le manége de la plus fine politique, & entretenir des Penſionnaires chez leurs Ennemis. Ils ont même, par rapport à ces ſortes de Miniſtres, une coûtume, qui paroît d'abord aſſez biſarre, mais qu'on peut néanmoins regarder comme l'effet d'une grande prudence: c'eſt qu'ils ne font jamais aucun fond ſur les avis, qu'ils reçoivent de leurs Penſionnaires, ſi ceux-ci ne les accompagnent de quelque préſent. Ils ont compris ſans doute, que pour pouvoir ſagement compter ſur de pareils avis, il faut, non-ſeulement que celui, qui les donne, n'ait rien à eſpérer; mais qu'il lui en coûte même pour les donner, afin que le ſeul intérêt du bien public puiſſe l'y engager, & qu'il ne le faſſe pas trop légerement.

Je ſuis, &c.

At a Council held at Philadelphia April the 20th 1724

Present

Richard Hill — Jonathan Dickinson
Samuel Preston — Thomas Masters
James Logan Secretary

William Lyndford of Philadelphia Mariner appeared before the Board and made Oath that the Sloop Sarah Burthen twenty two Tuns himself Master was built at Philadia Anno 1724. and owned by his Majtys Subjects and no Forreigners, and had a Register for the said Sloop signed by the Secretary in the Presence and by Order of the Board.

At a Council held at Philadelphia May the 11th 1724

Present

Richard Hill — Samuel Preston
Isaac Norris — Thomas Masters
James Logan Secretary

Joseph Redman of Philadelphia Merch.t appeared before the Board and upon the solemn Affirmation according to Law declared that the Sloop Lilly Joseph Burthen fifteen Tuns, Thomas Glenhworth Master, was built in Rhode Island Anno 1719 (as appears by a former Regr now cancelled) and is wholly owned by himself & George Emlen of Philadelphia. And had a Regr for said Sloop signed by the Secretary in the presence and by Order of the Board.

At a Council held at Philadelphia June the 2d 1724.

Present

The Honourable Sir William Keith Baronet Governour
Richard Hill — Anthony Palmer
William Trent — Jonathan Dickinson
Isaac Norris — Andrew Hamilton
Samuel Preston
James Logan Secretary

This being the first Meeting of the Council since the Governours Return from Virginia, the Governour took Occasion to thank the Board for their Service to the Government in his Absence, with some Expressions of his Satisfaction in meeting with his Council at this time, and finding the publick Affairs of the Province in perfect good Order & Tranquillity. Whereupon all the Members present very heartily and unanimously congratulated him upon his Arrival in his own Government; And Several of them took this Occasion particularly to acknowledge the Governours constant Care and Concern for the Interest, Honour, and publick Peace of the Province, for whose Service He had undertaken and now happily accomplished so long and expensive a Journey.

The Secretary reported the Minutes of Council and Message to the Indians at Conestogoe the 28th

the 28th of March last occasioned by the Governours Letter to him from Chester with the Governour of Virginia's Answer to the Express concerning Indian Affairs sent by Saml Robins last February.

The Governour acquainted the Board that having formerly at several times declared to this Board the Reasons and Necessity of the Country to Virginia, and the same being undertaken with their Approbation, He needed only to tell them, that He had had several Conferences with Colonel Spotswood Governour of that Province concerning Ind.n Affairs and had found him very ready and desirous to contribute all that He is able towards settling a firm Peace and Friendship between our Indians and those under the Protection of that Government and all the other Indians to the Southward in Alliance or Amity with them; That the substance of his Negotiations with that Governour being contained in a Memorial which He had presented to him in Virginia and in the said Governours Answer thereto, He had caused both to be published for the Satisfaction of the People of this Province; yet nevertheless He thinks it proper that they may be read in the Presence of the Council, and remain upon the Minutes of this Board.

Which said Memorial & Answer thereto were read accordingly, and are as follow

To His Excellency Colonel Spotswood Governour of Virginia &c

The Memorial of Wm Keith Governour of Pensilvania

Sir

Having duly considered your Letter of the 6th of last March in Answer to my Express, wherein you are pleased to say, That the Tributary Indians of Virginia have given solemn Assurances unto your Govt that they will not for the future pass Patowmeck River nor the high Ridge of Mountains extending along the Back of Virginia: Provided that the Indians to the Northward of Patowmeck and to the Westward of those Mountains will observe the same Limits. and that this is the Proposition signified to the Pensilvania Indians seated upon Susquehannah River by the two Belts then sent before from the aforesaid Virginia Tributaries which I received.

Hereupon I take Leave to inform you Sir, that the same Ridge which you call the Virginia or Appalachy Mountains extends itself Northward through the Province of Pensilvania into the Government of New York: and that all our Indians upon the River Susquehannah are settled to the Eastward of those Mountains: Wherefore the Condition you propose seems to be more applicable to the New York Indians known by the Name of the five Nations who live to the Westward of that Ridge, than it can be to our Indians who are seated amongst our new Settlements to the Eastward of it: and who seldom or never pass the River Patowmeck, unless it be when they go a hunting for Fishers towards the Branches of Wabash and Ohio, which they commonly do in the Fall of the Year and do not return before the Month of May following.

I would further represent to you Sir, that the Belts which I sent to you last August from our Susquehannah Indians did not only mean to renew a perfect Peace and good Understanding between them and the Virginia Tributaries, but also between them and all or any other Indian Nations to the Southward who are in Amity with the Virginia

the Virginia Tributaries and hold a friendly Correspondence with your Governments. So that as often as you have any Opportunity either of renewing formerly Treaties or of making new ones with the Cattawbas. Cherokees or any other Southern Nation, if you will please particularly to mention and include the Pensilvania Indians upon Susquehannah seated to the Eastward of the above Ridge of Mountains, the Province of Pensilvania will not only most gratefully acknowledge the Favour of your Countenance & Protection, but also will readily concur to bear a reasonable Proportion of the Charge which you may be at in accomplishing such Treaties.

You very well know Sir, That Pensilvania which is three Degrees in Breadth, and extends five Degrees West of the River Delaware, must border upon his Majty's Dominions of Virginia to the Westward of Maryland, and upon New York to the Northward of New Jersey: So that it is no less the Interest of so small a Colony as Pensilvania than it is unquestionably their Duty to cultivate a perfect Friendship and constant Agreement with two such powerful and rich Neighbours, whose Protection they are encouraged to hope for, not only as they are all dutiful and loyal Subjects to the same most gracious Sovereign, but also as having the same End in view to maintain and promote as much as in us lies, the British Interest, and his Majesty's Dominions on this large Continent.

These Sentiments Sir joyned to my most perfect Regard and Esteem for your Person and Character, have brought me at this time to wait upon you here; & shall if I may be so happy to have my honest Intentions for his Majesty's Service well received and approved by your Excellency and the Honourable Gentlemen of his Majesty's Councils of this ancient Colony and Dominion, I shall return to Pensilvania with the greatest Satisfaction to my self as well as a general Contentment to the good People of that Province

Williamsburgh April 22d 1724 — W Keith

To His Excellency Sir William Keith Baronet Governor of the Province of Pensilvania

The Answer of the Governour of Virginia to the Memorial in behalf of the Indians under the Government of Pensilvania —

Sir

After reading this Day in Council the Representation which I had the Honr to receive yesterday from your Hands I take Occasion to assure you that it contains nothing but what is entirely agreeable to this Government; and am glad to observe that a Person of your Penetration makes no other Objection to the Proposition and Inferences, than the Mistake which I seem by the general Words of my Letter to lye under as to the Situation of your Susquehannah Indians: However whether they be settled on the East or the West Side of the Mountains, still I think the Bounds proposed may serve as proper Limits, were those your and our Indians; for if neither of them cross Patowmeck River they cannot in their several Courses come at one another, without passing the high Ridge of Mountains which is

which is to be their Boundary where that River leaves, and in this Sense only you will be pleased to understand what I had the Honour to propose in my Letter of the 8th of last Month. As during my Administration here this Government has in all its Negotiations with the Indians regarded equally with its own the Safety of its Neighbours, so you will do us the Justice to be assured that whenever a favourable Opportunity shall offer for future Treaties with the Cattawbas, Chirokees and other Southern Indians, this Government will in as more particular manner regard the Interests of your Province and the Security of the Indians settled under its Protection.

The Governour of Virginia will always retain the like Sentiments with you, that the Subjects of the same Sovereign however divided into distinct Governments, ought still to be united in Affection to each other, and will therefore never be wanting in any Offices of Friendship and Benevolence towards the Province of Pensilvania, being intirely satisfied that the same Principles of Duty and Loyalty to our Sovereign, and the same Views to promote and extend the British Interest in these Dominions on this Continent will more and more increase that Bond of mutual Friendship between these two Colonies, and that when the wish'd for time shall come that the Settlements of both shall extend as far Westward as to border on each other, the Inclinations of both Governments will ship be proportioned to their Power to assist one another.

It remains, Sir, that I assure you on my part of the Pleasure I have in the Occasion which has brought you hither at this time, whereby an Opportunity is given me to renew by you the Professions of a true Respected Friendship, to testify my Readiness to concur with you in promoting his Majestys Service, and to give you Proofs of my sincere Inclinations to contribute whatever in me may be to the Service of the Province under your Government

Williamsburgh Spotswood
Virginia 10th 9br 1721.

Samuel Robins Acct of Expences in his Journey to Virginia in February last for the Service of this Government being £ with Days Wages for himself and Horse at 5s p Day by Agreement making in all is now laid before the Board; Whereupon it is ordered that the Treasurer do forthwith pay to the Secretary five pounds advanced by him to the said Robins at his setting out for Virginia; and to the said Robins so much more of his said Acct as the Secretary shall think reasonable to be allowed him.

The Governour acquainted the Board that she had yesterday received an Express from the Conestoga Indians intimating that they were certainly informed of some Deputys from the Five Nations being on their Journey to Conestoga in Order to treat with this Government

Whereupon it is the Opinion of the Board that the Resolution to be taken upon this Message be deferred till the Governour is informed of the Arrival of the said Indians of the Five Nations at Conestoga: In the mean time the Secretary is desired to prepare a proper Message to be sent to the Conestoga Indians, to acquaint them of the Governours Return from Virginia, and to inform them particularly of his Negotiation with that Government in their behalf.

The Gov. communicated

The Governour communicated to the Board some part of a Letter from his Excellency the Governour of New York dated at Burlington April 26th 1721 which with the Copy of the Instruction thereunto it relates were read being as follows,

Dear Sir

Burlington April 26th 1721

Inclosed I send you my last Accounts from Albany, and the Copy of that Instruction by which I have Ground to make a circular Demand for repairing and increasing the Fortifications of the Frontier of New York. I have sent the same to Colonel Stoddard & Colonel Calvert, and must now recommend it to you to provide the three hundred and fifty Pounds which the King has made the Quota of your Province, and to transmit it to New York in Order to be applied to that Service. W Burnet

To his Excellency William Burnet Esqr Governour of the Province of New York

Instruction 91. Whereas it has been thought requisite that the general Security of your Plantations upon the Continent of America be provided for by a Contribution in proportion to the respective Abilities of each Plantation, And Whereas the northern Frontiers of the Province of New York being the most exposed to any Enemy do require an extraordinary Charge for the erecting and maintaining of Forts necessary for the Defence thereof: And Whereas Orders were given by King William the third for the advancing of £8000 Sterling towards a Fort in the Onondaga Country, and of two thousand Pounds Sterling towards the rebuilding of the Fort at Albany & Schenectady, And likewise by Letter under his royal Sign Manual directed to the Governours of divers of the Plantations to recommend to the Councils and general Assemblies of the said Plantations that they respectively furnish a proportionable Summ towards the Fortifications on the Northern Frontiers of your said Province of New York viz

| | |
|---|---|
| Rhode Island & Providence Plantation | £150.-.- |
| Connecticut | 450.-.- |
| Pensilvania | 880.-.- |
| Maryland | 650.-.- |
| Virginia | 900.-.- |

And Whereas We thought fit to direct that You also signify to our Province of New Cesarea or New Jersey that the Summ which We have at present thought fit to be contributed by them (if not already done) in proportion to what has been directed to be supplyed by our other Plantations as aforesaid are £250 Sterling for the Division of East New Jersey and £250 Sterling for the Division of West New Jersey, You are therefore to inform your self what has been done therein and what remains further to be done, and to send an Account thereof home and to our Commrs for Trade & Plantations as aforesaid.

Upon a full Consideration of the Matter it was observed That this Instruction appears to be grounded on those Letters from the late King William directed about twenty five years ago under his Sign manual to the several Governours of the Provinces or Colonies on this Continent mentioned in the said Instruction in the same

same

Which being fully considered and largely debated by the Board, every Member present having thereupon given his Sentiments, it was resolved and declared to be the unanimous Opinion of this Board, That seeing it is the Practice of the Government of New York to treat with the Indians of those Nations at Albany, which lies at a greater Distance from New York than Conestogoe does from this place; And that the said Indians cannot be perswaded to come down to Philadelphia; And considering likewise that the Governours Zeal and Inclination to serve the Government outweighs all the Objections naturally arising from the extremity of the Season and other Inconveniencies of so fatiguing a Journey. These things being duely considered, and the Board having returned the Governour their Thanks for this Mark of his Care of the publick Affairs of the Province, do unanimously declare their Opinion, That it will very much conduce to the Service and Peace of this Government, That the Governour and such other Persons of this Board as he shall nominate do undertake a Journey to Conestogoe in Order to treat with the Deputies of the five Nations now there, as they have desired. Whereupon the Governour named Richard Hill, Jonathan Dickinson, Col. French and the Secretary to accompany him in his Journey and assist him in the said Treaty with the five Nations. And it is concluded that they begin their Journey on Munday Morning, being the 8th of July.

Conestogoe July the 5th 1721.

The Governour arrived here this Day at Noon, and in the Evening went to Capt. Civility's Cabin, where some Deputies of the five Nations and some few more of their People came to see the Governour, who spake to them by an Interpreter to this purpose, viz.

That this being the first time that the five Nations had thought fit to send any of their Chiefs to visit him, he had come a great way from home to bid them welcome; That he hoped to be better acquainted and talk a further Discourse with them before he left the Place.

They answered, That they were come a long way on purpose to see the Governour and speak with him; That they had heard much of him, and would have come here before now, but that the Shawls or Mistakes committed by some of their young Men had made them ashamed to shew their Faces; But now that they had seen the Governour's Face they were well satisfied with their Journey whether any thing else was done or not.

The Governour told them, That to morrow morning he designed to speak a few words to his Brothers & Children the Indians of Conestogoe and their Friends upon Susquehanah, and desired that the Deputies of the five Nations might be present in Council to hear what is said to them.

Conestogoe

At a Council held at Philadelphia, March the 28th, 1721.
In the Governours Absence.

PRESENT:

Richard Hill, Thomas Masters,
Samuel Preston, James Logan, Secretary.
Jonathan Dickinson,

The Secretary laid before the board the letter he had received from the Governour, Colonel Keith, dated at Chester in his Journey to Virginia, occasioned by his meeting Samuel Robins, who had been dispatched by the Governour about the middle of last month to Colonel Spotswood, Governour of Virginia, in order to obtain an Answer to the Message sent him by this Government, from the Indians of Conestogoe, and others of this Province; Which Letter being read, the Secretary by the direction of the Board, drew up a Message to be forthwith dispatched to the Conestogoe Indians and others upon Susquehanna in this Province, as follows: That the Messenger sent by our Governour to the Governour of Virginia in order to obtain an answer to the Message, and Tokens sent from and in behalf of the Indians by this Government was now returned, and had brought from the Indians of Virginia residing in that Government two Belts of Wampum, which are herewith sent them as a Promise and Assurance from the Indians of Virginia, that the said Indians will not for the future pass over Potowmeck River to the Eastward or Northward, or the high Ridge of Mountains extending along the back of Virginia. Provided, that our Indians and these to the Northward shall not pass over Potowmeck into Virginia to the Southward, nor shall go over to the Eastward of the said Ridge of Mountains.

That this is the Message now sent by those Indians dwelling within the sd. Mountains and in Friendship with Virginia, but that our Governour continues his Journey to Virginia to see the Governour of that Country who is his Great Friend, and the Governor of Mary-Land, in order to establish a firm peace amongst all the Indians in Friendship with the Subjects and People of the Great King of England, and this service to the Indians alone has led him so far from home from his Family and ffrds. in his own Province. In the mean time, 'tis expected that none of the Indians in Friendship with this Government shall go out to War against any Indians whatsoever who are in Friendship with the Subjects of England, but behave themselves peaceably and quietly to all their neighbours without giving any offence.

And John Cartlidge, of Conestogoe, is desired to deliver the said Belts of Wampum to the Chiefs of the Indians of Susquehannah, and to interpret this message from the Indians of Virginia and from this Government, and to return their answer to the Governour or to this Board by the first opportunity after.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, April the 20th, 1721.

PRESENT:

Richard Hill, Thomas Masters,
Samuel Preston, James Logan, Secretary.
Jonathan Dickinson,

William Spafford, of Philadelphia, Mariner, appeared before the Board and made Oath, that the Sloop Sarah, Burthen, twenty two Tuns, himself Master, was built at Philadia., Anno 1721, and owned by his Maty's Subjects and no Foreigners, and had a Register for the said Sloop, Signed by the Secretary in the presence and by order of the Board.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia, May the 11th, 1721.

PRESENT:

Richard Hill, Thomas Masters,
Isaac Norris, James Logan, Secretary.
Samuel Preston,

Joseph Redman, of Philadelphia, mercht., appeared before the Board, and upon his solemn affirmation according to Law, declared that the Sloop Little Joseph, Burthen fifteen Tuns, Thomas Glentworth, Master, was built in Rhode Island, Anno 1719, (as appears by a former Regr. now cancelled,) and wholly owned by himself and George Campion, of Philadelphia, And had a Regr. for said Sloop Signed by the Secretary in the presence and by Order of the Board.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia, June the 3d, 1721.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Baronet, Governour.

Richard Hill, Anthony Palmer,
William Trent, Jonathan Dickinson,
Isaac Norris, Andrew Hamilton,
Samuel Preston, James Logan, Secretary.

This being the first meeting of the Council since the Governours Return from Virginia, the Governour took occasion to thank the Board for their Services to the Government in his Absence, with some Expression of his satisfaction in meeting with his Council at this time, and finding the publick affairs of the province in perfect good order & Tranquility; Whereupon all the members present very heartily and unanimously congratulated him upon his Arrival in his own Government, And several of them took this occasion particularly to acknowledge the Governours constant care and concern for the Interest, Honour and public Peace of the province, for whose Service he had undertaken and now happily accomplished so long and expensive a Journey. The Secretary reported the Minute of Council and

Message to the Indians at Conestogoe, the 28th of March last, occasioned by the Governours Letter to him from Chester, with the Governour of Virginia's Answer, to the Express concerning Indian affairs sent by Saml. Robins, last February.

The Governour acquainted the Board, that having formerly at several times declared to this Board the Reasons and Necessity of his Journey to Virginia and the same being undertaken with their Approbation, He needed only tell them, that he had several Conferences with Colonel Spotswood, Governour of that Province, concerning Indn. affairs, and had found him very ready and desirous to contribute all that he is able towards settling a firm Peace and Friendship between our Indians and those under the protection of that Government, and all the other Indians to the Southward in Alliance or Amity with them. That the Substance of his Negotiation with that Governour being contained in in a memorial which he had presented to him in Virginia, and in the said Governours answer thereto, He had caused both to be published for the satisfaction of the People of this province; Yet nevertheless, He thinks it proper that the same be read in the presence of the Council, and remain upon the Minutes of this Board.

Which said memorial & Answer thereto was read accordingly, and are as follows.

To His Excellency Colonel Spotswood, Governour of Virginia, &c.

The memorial of Wm. Keith, Governour of Pensilvania.

Sir,

Having duly considered your Letter of the 6th of last March in Answer to my Express, wherein you are pleased to say, That the Tributary Indians of Virginia have given solemn assurances unto your Govmt., that they will not for the future pass Patowmeck River nor the high Ridge of Mountains extending along the Back of Virginia; Provided that the Indians to the Northward of Patowmeck and to the Westward of those mountains will observe the same limits, and that this is the proposition signified to the Pennsylvania Indians seated upon Sasquehannah River, by the two Belts then sent from the aforesaid Virginia Tributaries, which I received.

Hereupon I take leave to inform you Sir, that the same Ridge which you call the Virginia or Appalachy mountains, extends itself Northward through the Province of Pennsylvania into the Government of New York, and that all our Indians upon the River Sasquehannah are settled to the Eastward of these mountains; Wherefore, the Condition you propose seems to be more applicable to the New York Indians, known by the name of the five Nations who live to the Westward of that Ridge, than it can be to ours who are seated amongst our own Settlements to the Eastward of it, and who seldom or never pass the River Patowmeck, unless it be when they go a hunting for Fishes towards the branches of the Wabash and Ohio, which they commonly do in the fall of the year, and do not return before the month of May following.

I would further represent to you Sir, that the Belts which I sent to you last August from the Sasquehannah Indians, did not only

mean to secure a perfect Peace and good understanding between them and the Virginia Tributaries but also between them and all or any other Indian Nations to the Southward, who are in amity with the Virginia Tributaries and hold a friendly correspondence with your Government, So that as often as you have any opertunity either of renewing former Treaties, or of making new ones with the Cattawbras, Cherrykoes or any other Southern nation, if you will please particularly to mention and include the Pensylvania Indians upon Susquehannah seated to the Eastward of the above Ridge of Mountains the Province of Pennsylvania will not only most greatfully acknowledge the favour of your Countenance & Protection, but also will readily concur to bear a reasonable proportion of the Charge which you may be at in accomplishing such Treaties.

You very well know Sir, That Pensilvania which is three degrees in breadth and extends five degrees West of the River Delaware, must border upon his Matys Dominion of Virginia to the Westward of MaryLand, and upon New York to the Northward of New Jersey. So that it is no less the interest of so small a Colony as Pensilvania, that it is unquestionably their duty to Cultivate a perfect friendship and constant agreement with two such powerful and rich neighbours, whose protection we are encouraged to hope for, not only as we are all dutiful and loyal subjects to the same most gracious Sovereign, but also as having the same end in view to maintain and promote as much as in us lies, the British Interest and his Majestys Dominion on this large Continent.

These Sentiments Sir, Joyn'd to a most perfect Regard and Esteem for your pson and character, have brought me at this time to wait upon you here, and if I may be so happy to have my honest Intentions for his Majestys Service, well received and approved by your Excellency and the Honorable Gentlemen of his Majestys Council of this ancient Colony and Dominion.

I shall return to Pensilvania with inexpressible Satisfaction to myself, as well as a general contentment to the good People of that Province.

W. KEITH.

Williamsburg, April 22nd, 1721.

To his Excellency Sir William Keith, Baronet, Governour of the Province of Pensilvania.

The Answer of the Governour of Virginia to the Memorial in behalf of the Indians under the Government of Pensilvania.

SIR.

After reading this day in Council the representation which I had the Honr. to receive Yesterday from your Hands, I take occasion to assure you that it contains nothing but what is entirely agreeable to this Government, and am glad to observe that a person of your penetration makes no other objection to the proposition sent hence, than the Mistake which I seen by the general words of my Letter to lay under as to the situation of your Sasquehanna Indians, however, whether they be settled on the East or the West side of the Mountains, still I think the Bounds proposed may serve as proper

Limits, even between your and our Indians, for if neither of them cross Patowmeck River, they cannot in their several courses come at one another, without passing the high Ridge of Mountains which is to be their Boundary where that River ceases, and in this sense only you will be pleased to understand what I had the Honor to propose in my letter of the 6th of last month. As during my administration here, this Government has in all its Negociations with the Indians regarded equally with its own the safety of its neighbours; So you will do us the Justice to be assured, than whenever a favorable opportunity shall offer for future Treaties with the Cattawbras, Chirokees and other Southern Indians, this Governmt. will in a more particular manner regard the interests of your province and the Security of the Indians settled under its Protection.

The Governour of Virginia will always retain the like Sentiments with you, that the subjects of the same Sovereign however divided into distinct Governments ought still to be united in Affection to each other, and will therefore never be wanting in any offices of Friendship and Benevolence towards the Province of Pensilvania, being intirely satisfied that the same Principles of Duty and Loyalty to our Sovereign, and the same views to promote and extend the British Interest & Dominion on this Continent will more and more increase the Bonds of mutual Friendship between these two Colonies, and that when the wish'd for time shall come that the settlements of both shall extend so far Westward as to border on each other, the Inclinations of both Governments will still be proportioned to their power to assist one another.

It remains Sir, that I assure you on my part of the Pleasure I have in the occasion which has brought you hither at this time, whereby an opportunity is given me to renew to you the professions of a true Respect and Friendship, to testify my Readines to concur with you in promoting his Majestys Service, and to give you proofs of my sincere Inclinations to contribute whatever is in my power to the service of the province under your Government.

A. SPOTSWOOD.

Williamsburg, April 25th, 1721.

Samuel Robins accott. of Expenses in his Journey to Virginia, in February last, for the service of this Government, being £—, with —days Wages for himself and Horse, at 5s. per Day by agreement, making in all——, is now laid before the Board; Whereupon, it is ordered that the Treasurer do forthwith pay to the Secretary five pounds advanced by him to the said Robbins at his setting out for Virginia, and to the said Robbins so much more of his said accott. as the Secretary shall think reasonable to be allowed him.

The Governour acquainted the Board that He had yesterday received an Express from Conestogoe Indians, intimating that they were certainly informed of some Deputys from the five Nations being on their Journey to Conestogoe, in order to treat with this Government.

Whereupon it is the opinion of the Board, that the Resolution to be taken upon this Message be deferred till the Governour is informed

of the Arrival of the said Indians of the five Nations at Conestogoe. In the meantime, the Secretary is desired to prepare a proper Message to be sent to the Conestogoe Indians, to acquaint them of the Governour's Return from Virginia, and to inform them particularly of his Negociation wt. that Govmt. in their Behalf. The Governour communicated to the Board, some part of a Letter from his Excellency the Governour of New York, dated at Burlington, April 26th 1721, which with the Copy of the Instruction whereunto it relates were read, being as follows:

BURLINGTON, April 26th, 1721.

DEAR SIR.

Inclosed I send you my last accounts from Albany, and the Copy of that Instruction by which I have Ground to make a circular Demand for repairing and increasing the Fortifications of the ffrontier of New York. I have sent the same to Colonel Spotswood & Colonel Calvert, and must now recommend it to you to provide the three hundred and fifty pounds which the King has made the Quota of your Province, and to transmit it to New York, in Order to be applied to that Service.

W. BURNET.

To his Excellency William Burnet, Esqr., Governour of the Province of New York.

INSTRUCTION 91. Whereas it has been thought requisite, that the general Security of our Plantations upon the Continent of America, be provided for by a Contribution in proportion to the respective Abilities of each Plantation; And whereas, the Northern Frontiers of the Province of New York being the most exposed to an Enemy, do require an extraordinary Charge for the erecting and maintaining of Forts necessary for the Defence thereof; And whereas, Orders were given by King William the third for the advancing of £500 Sterling towards a Fort in the Onondage Country, and of two thousand pounds Sterling towards the rebuilding of the Fort at Albany & Schenectady. And likewise, by Letters under his royal Sign manual directed to the Governours of divers of the Plantations, to recommend to the Councils and general Assemblies of the said Plantations, that they respectively furnish a proportionable Summ towards the Fortifications on the Northern Frontiers of our said province of New York, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Rhode Island & Providence Plantation, | £150 |
| Conneticutt, | 450 |
| Pensilvania, | 350 |
| MaryLand, | 650 |
| Virginia, | 900 |

And whereas, We thought fit to direct that you also signify to our Province of Nova Cesarea or New Jersey, that the Summs which we have at present thought fit to be contributed by them, (if not already done,) in proportion to what has been directed to be supplyed by our other Plantations as aforesaid, are £250 Sterling for the Division of East New Jersey and £250 Sterling for the Division of

West New Jersey, you are therefore to inform yourself what has been done therein and what remains further to be done, and to send an Account thereof to us and to our Commrs. for Trade & Plantations as aforesaid.

Upon a full consideration of the matter, it was observed, That this Instruction appears to be grounded on those Letters from the late King William, directed about twenty five years agoe, under his Sign manual to the several Governours of the provinces or Colonies on this Continent mentioned in the said Instruction; And that an Instruction of the very same Tenour was given to the Lord Cornbury, together with his Commission from the said King William, for the Government of the Province of New York; That the same Instruction has ever since been continued (as the Board is informed) to the other succeeding Governours of that Colony; That it appears from the Instruction itself now laid before the Board, that the Intention of it is not that any Demand should be now made on this province, but only that it should be inquired into how far the aforesaid orders of King William have been complied with.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia, June the 17th, 1721.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Sir WILLAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Hill, | Jonathan Dickinson, |
| Isaac Norris, | Thomas Masters, |
| Samuel Preston, | James Logan, Secretary. |

The Governour acquainted the Board, That at the last meeting of the Council, the Gentlemen then present may remember He communicated them some Advices he had received from Conestogoe, that some deputies of the ffive Nations were on their Journey thither in order to treat with this Government; That the same Day the Secretary, by the Governours order, had sent an Express to John Cartlidge, requiring him to inform the Governour immediately upon the Arrival of the said Indians at Conestogoe, and likewise to endeavour to inform himself particularly of their Business with this Government, and in the Name and by order of the Governour & Council, to invite them to treat with us at Philadelphia. In obedience whereunto John Cartledge, by an Express arrived here this morning, acquaints the Govt. of the Arrival of the said Deputies at Conestogoe, "That He had entertained them at his House, and moved their Coming to treat with the Governour at Philadelphia, which they absolutely deny; That they seem very reserved in discovering any part of their Business with this Government, until they meet with the Governour himself at Conestogoe, whither they desire him to come with all convenient speed.

Whereupon the Governour declared his opinion, That seeing a Considerable number of the Chiefs & others of the said Indians of the ffive Nations were actually come to Conestogoe, and having been invited to Philadelphia had positively refused to come any nearer

than Conestogoe, and therefore press to meet the Governour there in order to treat with him; He for his part thinks it necessary for the Service of the Colony, that this opportunity of treating with the said Indians should by all means be embraced; Nevertheless, being resolved to be governed in this matter by the Advice and opinion of this Board, He proposes and leaves it wholy to their Consideration, Whether the Service which is reasonable to be expected from a treaty with those Nations at this time will be a sufficient Equivalent to compensate the Charge wherewith the Governours Journey to Conestogoe, and the Gentlemen of the Council that must accompany him thither, will necessarily be attended.

Which being fully considered and largely debated by the Board, every member present having thereupon given his sentiments, It is resolved and declared to be the unanimous opinion of this Board, That seeing it is the Practice of the Government of New York to treat with Indians of those Nations at Albany, which lies at a greater Distance from New York than Conestogoe does from this place; And that the said Indians cannot be perswaded to come down to Philadelphia; And considering likewise, that the Governours Zeal and Inclination to serve the Governmt. outweighs all the objections naturally arising from the extreme Heat of the Season and other Inconveniencies of so fatiguing a Journey. These things being duly considered, and the Board having returned the Governour their thanks for this Mark of his Care of the public affairs of the Province, do unanimously declare their opinion, That it will very much conduce to the service and peace of this Government, That the Governour and such and so many Members of this Board as he shall nominate do undertake a Journey to Conestogoe, in order to treat with the Deputies of the ffive Nations now there, as they have desired; Whereupon, the Governour named Richard Hill, Jonathan Dickinson, Colo. French and the Secretary, to accompany him in his Journey and assist him in the said Treaty with the ffive Nations, And it is concluded that they begin their Journey on Monday Morning, being the 3d of July.

CONESTOGOE, July the 5th, 1721.

The Governour arrived here this Day at Noon, and in the Evening went to Captn. Civility's Cabin, where four Deputies of the five Nations, and some few more of their People came to see the Governour, who spake to them by an Interpreter to this purpose, viz:

That this being the first time that the five nations had thought fit to send any of their Chiefs to visit him; He had come a great way from home to bid them welcome, That He hoped to be better acquainted and hold a further Discourse with them before he left the Place.

They answered, That they were come a long way on purpose to see the Governour and speak with him; That they had heard much of him and would have come here before now, but that the Faults or mistakes committed by some of their young Men had made them ashamed to shew their Faces, but now that they had seen the Go-

At a Council held at Philad.a June the 3.d 1721

Present

The Honorable Sir William Keith Baronet Governor

Richard Hill — Anthony Palmer
William Trent — Jonathan Dickinson
Isaac Norris — Andrew Hamilton
Samuel Preston

James Logan Secretary

Whereas the first meeting of the Council since the Governors return from Virginia &c

The Governor acquainted the Board that he had yesterday received an express from the Conestogoe Indians intimating that they were cautiously informed of some disturbance from the Journalists being on their Journey to Conestogoe in order to treat with their Government whereupon it is the opinion of the Board that the Resolution to be taken at this Meeting be deferred till the Governor is informed of the arrival of the said Indians of the Journalists at Conestogoe & the reason why the Indians do not come down the Riverside is desired to produce a proper message to be sent to the Conestogoe Indians to acquaint them of the Governors return from Virginia and to assure them his constancy of his Protection of that Town in their behalf.

At a Council held at Phila. June the 27th 1721

Present

The Honorable Sir William Keith Bart Governr

Richd Hill — Jonathan Dickinson
Isaac Norris — Thomas Masters
Samuel Preston

James Logan Esqr

The Governr acquainted the Board that at the last Meeting of the Council the Gentlemen then present may remember the Commissioners & Others from Conestogoe that some objections of the Indian Traders were in their Journey thither made to them with the Government. That the occasion of the Secretary by the Governor's Order had sent an express to John Cartlidge requiring him to inform the Governor immediately when the arrival of the said Indians at Conestogoe and likewise to endeavour to inform himself particularly of their business with the Government and in the name and by Order of the Governr Council to invite them to treat with us at Philad. He obedience thereunto John Cartlidge by an Express arrived here this Morning acquainting the Gov & the arrival of the said Deputies at Conestogoe. That he had invited them to his House and Moved

them coming to treat with the Governour of Phia. which they absolutely deny. What they seem very reserved in discovering may be cut, that Business with the Government rentall they meet with the Governour themselves at Lancaster whether they esteem him to come with the Commissioners Indeed -

Whereupon the Governour declared his opinion that seeing a considerable number of the Chiefs & others of the Six Indians of the Confederacy were actually come to Lancaster and having been invited to Philad. had respectively refused to come any nearer than Lancaster and therefore press to meet the Governour there in order to treat with them - He for his part thought it necessary for the Service of the Colony that their objections & treating with the Six Indians should by all means be embraced, Nevertheless being resolved to be governed in this affair entirely by the advice and direction of this Board - He for his own and Council satisfaction & the Commissioners further satisfaction desired to know whether the Service which is reasonably to be expected from a treaty with those Nations at this time, will be a sufficient Equivalent to countervail the charge wherewith the Governours Journey to Lancaster and the Gentlemen of the Council that must accompany him further will necessarily be attended —

Which being fully considered and largely debated
by the Board, every Member present having there
=upon given his Sentiments - It is resolved and
declared by the Unanimous opinion of the
Board that being it is the Province of the
Government of New York to treat with the
Indians of those Nations at Albany which lies
at a greater distance from Oswego than
Canajoharie does from this place And that the said
Indians cannot be persuaded to come down
to Albd - And Considering likewise that the
Governors Zeal and Inclination to Serve the
Govern^t ~~to~~ outweighs all the objections pro-
=ceeding arising from the extreme heat & the
Sickness and other Inconveniencies of so
fatiguing a Journey - These things being duly
considered And the Board having returned
the Governor their thanks for their Message of
his Case & the Resolutions & Opinion of the Board
do unanimously declare their Opinion
that it will very much endure to the Peace
and Trade of this Government that the Gover
nor and Suite and so many Members of this
Board as he shall nominate do undertake
a Journey to Canajoharie in order to treat with
the Indians of the Affirmations more than as
they have desired thereupon the Governor

named

named Richard Hill, Jonathan Dickinson, Col. French and the Secretary to accompany him on his Journey and upon him on the next Treaty with the five Nations - And it is Concluded that they begin their Journey on Monday Morning being the 3d of July -

Onnelogae July 5th. 1721

The Governour arrived here this day at Noon and in the Evening went to Capt. Civility's Cabin where four Deputies of the five Nations and some few more of their People came to wait upon the Governour who spake to them by an Interpreter to this purpose - Viz:

That this being the first time that the five Nations had thought fit to send any of their Chief to visit him He had come a great way from Home to bid them welcome - That he hoped to be better acquainted and had a further discourse with them before he left the Place -

They answered that they were come a long way on purpose to see the Governour and Speak with him - That they had heard much of him and would have come here before but that the Path was a Mistake committed by some of their young Men

had much them ashamed to Shew their Faces - but
now that they had Seen the Governours Face
they were well Satisfied with their Journey
whether any thing else was done or not —
The Governour told them that Tomorrow he
he designed to Shew a few words to his Brethren
and Children the Indians of Canastagie and their
Friends at the Onnyuchanah and desired that the
Deputies of the Nations might be present
as he used to Shew and to Speak to them

At a Council held at Canastagie July the 6th 1721

Present

The Honourable Sir William Keith Bart Gov.
Richard Hill — Jonathan Dickinson
Caleb Pusey — Colonel John Hamtrot
James Logan Esq

The Governour spoke to the Canastagie Indians
as follows -

My Brethren & Children

As Soon as you sent me word
that your Near friends and Relations the Chief
of the Several Nations were come to visit you
I made haste and am come to see both
you and them and to Expose all the Indians of
the Confederacy my love to them -

you

You old acquaintance and true friend the Great
William Penn was a Wise Man and therefore
he did not approve of War among the Indians
whom he loved because it wasted and destroyed
their people but always recommended Peace
to the Indians as the surest way to make
them rich and strong by preserving their Numbers
Some of you can very well remember Since
W.m Penn and his Friends came first to settle
among you in this Country - It is but a few
years and like us yesterday to an Old Man
& soon Shall by following that Great Mans
peaceable Councils this Government is now
become Wealthy and peopled by great Numbers
of People And tho many of our Inhabitants are
not accustomed to War and dislike the practice
of men Killing one another yet you cannot
but know I am able to bring several thousands
into the field well armed to defend both your
people and ours from being hurt by any Enemy
that durst attempt to invade us - However we
do not forget that William Penn often ~~[illegible]~~
told us that the Experience of old age which
is true wisdom advises Peace and I say to you
that the Wisest man is also the bravest man
for he safely depends on his Wisdom and there is
no true courage without it -

I have no great love my dear Brother who has
made the Proclaction of this Government that I
cannot Suffer you to be hurt permore than I
would my own Children. I am but just now
returned from Virginia where I married myself
in a long journey both by Land and Water
only to make Peace for you my Children that
you may Safely hunt in the Woods without
danger from Virginia and the many Indian
Nations that are at Peace with that Government
But this Governour of Virginia expects that
you will not hunt on this the great Mountains
on the other side of Patowmack River being it
is a small tract of Land which he Reserves for
the Virginia Indians to hunt in. And that he
Promises that his Indians shall not any more
come on this side Patowmack or behind the
great Mountains that may to disturb your
Hunting. And this is the condition I have
made for you which I expect you will surely
keep and not break it on any consideration
whatsoever.

I desire that what I have now said to you
may be interpreted to the Chiefs of the four
Nations present. For as you are a part of
them they are in like manner one with us
as you yourselves are and therefore can keep
any

must agree and be made known to one another
For our heart should be shown that we may
Joyfully Salute one another Brother - And
that you friend may Speak to me freely, Tell
them I am willing to forget the mistakes which
Some of the young men were guilty of amongst
our Selves - I tell them they will give us much
Ease and Comfort in the Government of our
Old Men whose Voices we esteem because they
are Wise but the Rashness of the young
Men is altogether folly.

At a Council held at Conestoga July the 7. 1721

Present

The Honorable Sr. W. Keith Bart Governor
Richard Hill — Jonathan Dickinson
Caleb Pusey — Col. John Jones
James Logan — Secretary
Publick Servants present the
The Chief of the Delaware Nation by the Interpreter
Nahoy to treat with the Government. Viz
Sunckaes Nahon. — Onondagoes Nation. — Cayoogoes Nahon
Ghesuont — Tannawee — Sahoode
Otcannoot — Skestowesy — Tohehunhgee
Smith the Canawese Indian Interpreter from the
Mingoe Language to the Delaware - John Cartlidge

and James Le Tort Interpreter from the Delaware
with Crystal

Ghesaont in the name and on the behalf
of all the five Nations delivered himself as
Speaking to the Governor as follows

They were glad to see the Governor and his
Council at this place for they had heard
much of the Governor in their Towns before
they came from home and now they find them to
be such as they had then heard of them. Then
Friend and Brother and the occasion of their
Coming now & till we eat from.

They Upon the Governor and Council that they
had not forgot Wm Penns Treaties with them
and that his advice to them was still fresh in
their Memories

Though they cannot Write yet they retain
every thing said in their Councils with all the
Nations they treat with and preserve it as
Carefully in their Memories as if it were com
mitted to Writing

They complain that the Traders carrying
Goods and Liquors up the Susquehanna River
soon comes meet with their young People going
out to war and treat them unkindly not only
refusing to give them a dram of their Liquor
but use them with ill language and call them Dogs &

They take this unkindly because they have no Cause
to understand by Where as they can Men and think
that then Brothers should not comhare Them to
such Creatures

That Soon Yamhader Calling Them young
Men by Those Names they young Men answered
if they were Dogs Then they might Act as such
Whereupon They Seized a Key & Then Legins
and Ran away with it.

N. B. This Seems to be Said in the Artful
way to excuse Some Small Robberies that have
been committed by Them young People

Then lying down a Belt of Wampum upon
the Table he proceeded and Said That all the
Disorders arose from the Use of Rum and Strong
Spirits, which took away Their Senses & Memory
That They had no Such Liquor amongst Themselves
but were hurt with what was furnished Them
and therefore desired that no more if That
Sort might be Sent amongst Them.

He presented a Bundle of Skins & Said
That the four Nations faithfully Remember all
their Ancient Treaties and were desirous that
the Chain of friendship between Them and us
may be made so Strong as that none of the Links
can ever be broken.

Presents another Bundle of Skins & Says

That a Church may contract Rust with lying & become Weake Therefore he desires it may never be so much cleared as to lose its bright and Shyning Rust ever it may be

Presents on the heads of Mony and Say

That as in the Firmament all Clouds & darkness are removed from the face of the Sun So they desire that all misunderstandings may be fully done away So That when they or any more shall be dead and gone Then their Children may live with them Children and posterity may enjoy the clear Sun Shine of friendship with out Jarring with out any thing to interpose and obscure it

Presents on the Hands of Mony & Say

That Looking upon the Governour as of Witham Penn as present they desire that in case any disorders should have risen between their young people and ~~any~~ ours we would not be too hasty in resenting any such Accidents with Their Council and every one have Some absolute=nety to treat amicably upon it and So to adjust all matters as That the friendship between us may Still be inviolably preserved

Presents on Small Parcel of Rust Mony & Say

That we may now be Loyall as one People treating one another Children Kindly and Brotherly on all occasions

He

He proceeds and Says
That they came Thursday in the Treaty on the
part of Plenipotentiaries and Representatives of
the fifteen Nations And they both when the
Governor on the Great King of Englands Repre
=sentatives and therefore they expect that every
thing may be Related and made absolutely
firm and good on both Sides

Presents a Bundle of Bear Skins & Says
That having now made a firm League with us
we become one Body they can't see that
they get too little for their Furrs &c as they
cannot live by their Hunting they desire us
therefore to take compassion on them and
Continue Some way to help them on that
Score

Presenting a few Furrs He Sheweth only as from
himself to negotiate the Gov[r] That the four
Nations having heard that the Governor of
Virginia wanted to Speak with them He
himself with Some of his Company intend
to proceed to Virginia but do not Know as
they how to get Safe Thither

At a Council held at the House of John Randolph
Esq near Williamsburgh July 8. 1721.

Present.

The Honble Sr W. K. Beat Governor
Richard Hill Col. John Read
Jonath Dickenson
Joseph Leyson Esq

The Governor observed that the Board would
address them on the Quantity and Kind of
the Presents that were to be made to the Indians
at Robert Ross and to Consider what
Black & Men Shou'd be agreed
that 25 Shirts Match Coats 2 yards each
10 lbs 10 Gun Powder 200 & Lead with Som
Rolls Tobacco Pipes should be delivered as
the Governor Present & the Interpreters &
the Journ being Prepared accordingly the
Council was adjourned to Tomorrow the
Place as Yesty

Notes by
W. Mitchell

same Province was given to the Lord Cornbury together with his Commission from the said King William for the Government of the Provinces of New York: That the same Instructions were continued (as the Board is informed) to the other succeeding Governours of that Colony: That it appeares from the Instructions itself now laid before the Board, that the Intention of it is not that any Demands should be now made on this Province, but only that it should be inquired into how far the Tenor of Orders of King William have been complied with.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia June the 27th 1721

Present

The Honourable Sir William Keith Bart Governour

Richard Hill
Isaac Norris
Samuel Preston
Jonathan Dickinson
Thomas Masters

James Logan Secretary

The Governour acquainted the Board, That at the last Meeting of the Council the Gentlemen then present may remember, he communicated to them some Advices he had received from Conestogoe, that some Deputies of the five Nations were on their Journey thither in Order to treat with this Government; That the same Day the Secretary, by the Governour's Order, had written Letters to John Cartlidge requiring him to inform the Governour immediately upon the Arrival of the said Indians at Conestogoe; and likewise to endeavour to inform himself particularly of their Business with this Government; and in the Name and by Order of the Governour & Council, to invite them to treat with us at Philadelphia: To all which Letters John Cartlidge by an Express arrived here this Morning acquaints the Govr of the Arrivals of the said Deputies at Conestogoe, That he had entertained them at his House, and invited their coming to treat with the Governour at Philadelphia, which they absolutely deny; That they seem very reserved in discovering any part of their Business with this Government, until they meet with the Governour himself at Conestogoe, whither they desire him to come with all convenient Speed.

Whereupon the Governour declared his Opinion, That seeing a considerable Number of the Chiefs & others of the said Indians of the five Nations were actually come to Conestogoe, and having been invited to Philadelphia had positively refused to come any nearer than Conestogoe, and therefore gone to meet the Governour there in Order to treat with him, That for his part he thinks it necessary for the Service of the Colony, that this Opportunity of treating with the said Indians should by all means be embraced, Especially being resolved to be governed in this matter by the Advice and Opinion of this Board. He proposes and leaves it wholly to their Considerations, Whether the Service which is reasonably to be expected from a Treaty with those Nations at this time will be sufficient Equivalent to compensate the Charge wherewith the Governour's Journey to Conestogoe and the Gentlemen of the Counties that must accompany him thither will necessarily be attended.

Which being

Which being fully considered and largely debated by the Board, every Member present having thereupon given his Sentiments, It is resolved and declared to be the unanimous Opinion of this Board, That seeing it is the Practice of the Government of New York to treat with the Indians of those Nations at Albany, which lies at a greater Distance from New York than Conestogoe does from this place; And that the said Indians cannot be perswaded to come down to Philadelphia; And considering likewise that the Governours Zeal and Inclination to serve the Govern.t outweighs all the Objections naturally arising from the extremity of the Season and other Inconveniencies of so fatiguing a Journey. These things being duely considered, and the Board having returned the Governour their Thanks for this Mark of his Care of the publick Affairs of the Province, do unanimously declare their Opinion, That it will very much conduce to the Service and Peace of this Government, That the Governour and such and so many Members of this Board as He shall nominate do undertake a Journey to Conestogoe in Order to treat with the Deputies of the five Nations now there, as they have desired. Whereupon the Governour named Richard Hill, Jonathan Dickinson, Col.o French and the Secretary to accompany him in his Journey and assist him in the said Treaty with the five Nations. And it is concluded that they begin their Journey on Munday Morning, being the 6.th of July.

Conestogoe July the 5.th 1724.

The Governour arrived here this Day at Noon, and in the Evening went to Capt.n Civility's Cabin, where some Deputies of the five Nations, and some few more of their People came to see the Governour, who spake to them by an Interpreter to this purpose, viz.

That this being the first time that the five Nations had thought fit to send any of their Chiefs to visit him, he had come a great way from home to bid them Welcome; That he hoped to be better acquainted and hold a further discourse with them before he left the Place.

They answered, That they were come a long way on purpose to see the Governour and speak with him; That they had heard much of him, and would have come here before now, but that the Faults or Mistakes committed by some of their young Men, made them ashamed to shew their Faces, but now that they had seen the Governour's Face they were well satisfied with their Journey whether any thing else was done or not.

The Governour told them, That to morrow morning he designed to speak a few words to his Brothers & Children, the Indians of Conestogoe and their Friends upon Sasquehanah, and desired that the Deputies of the five Nations might be present in Council to hear what is said to them.

Conestogoe

West New Jersey, you are therefore to inform yourself what has been done therein and what remains further to be done, and to send an Account thereof to us and to our Commrs. for Trade & Plantations as aforesaid.

Upon a full consideration of the matter, it was observed, That this Instruction appears to be grounded on those Letters from the late King William, directed about twenty five years agoe, under his Sign manual to the several Governours of the provinces or Colonies on this Continent mentioned in the said Instruction; And that an Instruction of the very same Tenour was given to the Lord Cornbury, together with his Commission from the said King William, for the Government of the Province of New York; That the same Instruction has ever since been continued (as the Board is informed) to the other succeeding Governours of that Colony; That it appears from the Instruction itself now laid before the Board, that the Intention of it is not that any Demand should be now made on this province, but only that it should be inquired into how far the aforesaid orders of King William have been complied with.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, June the 17th, 1721.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Sir WILLAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Hill, | Jonathan Dickinson, |
| Isaac Norris, | Thomas Masters, |
| Samuel Preston, | James Logan, Secretary. |

The Governour acquainted the Board, That at the last meeting of the Council, the Gentlemen then present may remember He communicated them some Advices he had received from Conestogoe, that some deputies of the five Nations were on their Journey thither in order to treat with this Government; That the same Day the Secretary, by the Governours order, had sent an Express to John Cartlidge, requiring him to inform the Governour immediately upon the Arrival of the said Indians at Conestogoe, and likewise to endeavour to inform himself particularly of their Business with this Government, and in the Name and by order of the Governour & Council, to invite them to treat with us at Philadelphia. In obedience whereunto John Cartledge, by an Express arrived here this morning, acquaints the Govt. of the Arrival of the said Deputies at Conestogoe, "That He had entertained them at his House, and moved their Coming to treat with the Governour at Philadelphia, which they absolutely deny; That they seem very reserved in discovering any part of their Business with this Government, until they meet with the Governour himself at Conestogoe, whither they desire him to come with all convenient speed.

Whereupon the Governour declared his opinion, That seeing a Considerable number of the Chiefs & others of the said Indians of the five Nations were actually come to Conestogoe, and having been invited to Philadelphia had positively refused to come any nearer

than Conestogoe, and therefore press to meet the Governour there in order to treat with him; He for his part thinks it necessary for the Service of the Colony, that this opportunity of treating with the said Indians should by all means be embraced; Nevertheless, being resolved to be governed in this matter by the Advice and opinion of this Board, He proposes and leaves it wholy to their Consideration, Whether the Service which is reasonable to be expected from a treaty with those Nations at this time will be a sufficient Equivalent to compensate the Charge wherewith the Governours Journey to Conestogoe, and the Gentlemen of the Council that must accompany him thither, will necessarily be attended.

Which being fully considered and largely debated by the Board, every member present having thereupon given his sentiments, It is resolved and declared to be the unanimous opinion of this Board, That seeing it is the Practice of the Government of New York to treat with Indians of those Nations at Albany, which lies at a greater Distance from New York than Conestogoe does from this place; And that the said Indians cannot be perswaded to come down to Philadelphia; And considering likewise, that the Governours Zeal and Inclination to serve the Governmt. outweighs all the objections naturally arising from the extreme Heat of the Season and other Inconveniencies of so fatiguing a Journey. These things being duly considered, and the Board having returned the Governour their thanks for this Mark of his Care of the public affairs of the Province, do unanimously declare their opinion, That it will very much conduce to the service and peace of this Government, That the Governour and such and so many Members of this Board as he shall nominate do undertake a Journey to Conestogoe, in order to treat with the Deputies of the ffive Nations now there, as they have desired; Whereupon, the Governour named Richard Hill, Jonathan Dickinson, Colo. French and the Secretary, to accompany him in his Journey and assist him in the said Treaty with the ffive Nations, And it is concluded that they begin their Journey on Monday Morning, being the 3d of July.

Conestogoe, July the 5th, 1721.

The Governour arrived here this Day at Noon, and in the Evening went to Captn. Civility's Cabin, where four Deputies of the five Nations, and some few more of their People came to see the Governour, who spake to them by an Interpreter to this purpose, viz:

That this being the first time that the five nations had thought fit to send any of their Chiefs to visit him; He had come a great way from home to bid them welcome, That He hoped to be better acquainted and hold a further Discourse with them before he left the Place.

They answered, That they were come a long way on purpose to see the Governour and speak with him; That they had heard much of him and would have come here before now, but that the Faults or mistakes committed by some of their young Men had made them ashamed to shew their Faces, but now that they had seen the Go-

Which being fully considered and largely debated by the Board, every Member present having thereupon given his Sentiments, It was resolved and declared to be the unanimous Opinion of this Board, That seeing it is the Practice of the Government of New York to treat with the Indians of those Nations at Albany, which lies at a greater Distance from New York than Conestogoe does from this place; And that the said Indians cannot be perswaded to come down to Philadelphia; And considering likewise that the Governours Zeal and Inclination to serve the Government outweighs all the Objections naturally arising from the extremity of the Season and other Inconveniencies of so fatiguing a Journey. These things being duely considered, and the Board having returned the Governour their Thanks for this Mark of his Care of the publick Affairs of the Province, do unanimously declare their Opinion, That it will be very much conducive to the Service and Peace of this Government, That the Governour and such two or more Members of this Board as He shall nominate do undertake a Journey to Conestogoe in Order to treat with the Deputies of the five Nations now there, as they have desired. Whereupon the Governour named Richard Hill, Jonathan Dickinson, Col. French and the Secretary to accompany him in his Journey and assist him in the said Treaty with the five Nations. And it is concluded that they begin their Journey on Sunday Morning, being the 10th of July.

Conestogoe July the 5th 1721.

The Governour arrived here this Day at Noon, and in the Evening went to Capt. Civility's Cabin, where some Deputies of the five Nations, and some few more of their People came to see the Governour, who spake to them by an Interpreter to this purpose, viz.

That this being the first time that the five Nations had thought fit to send any of their Chiefs to visit him, He had come a great way from home to bid them Welcome; That he hoped to be better acquainted and talk at further Discourse with them before he left the Place.

They answered, That they were come a long way on purpose to see the Governour and speak with him; That they had heard much of him, and would have come here before now, but that the Faults or Mistakes committed by some of their young Men, had made them ashamed to shew their Faces, but Now that they had seen the Governour's Face they were well satisfied with their Journey whether any thing else were done or not.

The Governour told them, That to morrow morning he designed to speak a few words to his Brothers & Children the Indians of Conestogoe and their Friends upon Susquehanah, and desired that the Deputies of the five Nations might be present in Council to hear what is said to them.

Conestogoe

West New Jersey, you are therefore to inform yourself what has been done therein and what remains further to be done, and to send an Account thereof to us and to our Commrs. for Trade & Plantations as aforesaid.

Upon a full consideration of the matter, it was observed, That this Instruction appears to be grounded on those Letters from the late King William, directed about twenty five years agoe, under his Sign manual to the several Governours of the provinces or Colonies on this Continent mentioned in the said Instruction; And that an Instruction of the very same Tenour was given to the Lord Cornbury, together with his Commission from the said King William, for the Government of the Province of New York; That the same Instruction has ever since been continued (as the Board is informed) to the other succeeding Governours of that Colony; That it appears from the Instruction itself now laid before the Board, that the Intention of it is not that any Demand should be now made on this province, but only that it should be inquired into how far the aforesaid orders of King William have been complied with.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia, June the 17th, 1721.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Sir WILLAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Hill, | Jonathan Dickinson, |
| Isaac Norris, | Thomas Masters, |
| Samuel Preston, | James Logan, Secretary. |

The Governour acquainted the Board, That at the last meeting of the Council, the Gentlemen then present may remember He communicated them some Advices he had received from Conestogoe, that some deputies of the ffive Nations were on their Journey thither in order to treat with this Government; That the same Day the Secretary, by the Governours order, had sent an Express to John Cartlidge, requiring him to inform the Governour immediately upon the Arrival of the said Indians at Conestogoe, and likewise to endeavour to inform himself particularly of their Business with this Government, and in the Name and by order of the Governour & Council, to invite them to treat with us at Philadelphia. In obedience whereunto John Cartledge, by an Express arrived here this morning, acquaints the Govt. of the Arrival of the said Deputies at Conestogoe, "That He had entertained them at his House, and moved their Coming to treat with the Governour at Philadelphia, which they absolutely deny; That they seem very reserved in discovering any part of their Business with this Government, until they meet with the Governour himself at Conestogoe, whither they desire him to come with all convenient speed.

Whereupon the Governour declared his opinion, That seeing a Considerable number of the Chiefs & others of the said Indians of the ffive Nations were actually come to Conestogoe, and having been invited to Philadelphia had positively refused to come any nearer

than Conestogoe, and therefore press to meet the Governour there in order to treat with him; He for his part thinks it necessary for the Service of the Colony, that this opportunity of treating with the said Indians should by all means be embraced; Nevertheless, being resolved to be governed in this matter by the Advice and opinion of this Board, He proposes and leaves it wholy to their Consideration, Whether the Service which is reasonable to be expected from a treaty with those Nations at this time will be a sufficient Equivalent to compensate the Charge wherewith the Governours Journey to Conestogoe, and the Gentlemen of the Council that must accompany him thither, will necessarily be attended.

Which being fully considered and largely debated by the Board, every member present having thereupon given his sentiments, It is resolved and declared to be the unanimous opinion of this Board, That seeing it is the Practice of the Government of New York to treat with Indians of those Nations at Albany, which lies at a greater Distance from New York than Conestogoe does from this place; And that the said Indians cannot be perswaded to come down to Philadelphia; And considering likewise, that the Governours Zeal and Inclination to serve the Governmt. outweighs all the objections naturally arising from the extreme Heat of the Season and other Inconveniencies of so fatiguing a Journey. These things being duly considered, and the Board having returned the Governour their thanks for this Mark of his Care of the public affairs of the Province, do unanimously declare their opinion, That it will very much conduce to the service and peace of this Government, That the Governour and such and so many Members of this Board as he shall nominate do undertake a Journey to Conestogoe, in order to treat with the Deputies of the ffive Nations now there, as they have desired; Whereupon, the Governour named Richard Hill, Jonathan Dickinson, Colo. French and the Secretary, to accompany him in his Journey and assist him in the said Treaty with the ffive Nations, And it is concluded that they begin their Journey on Monday Morning, being the 3d of July.

CONESTOGOE, July the 5th, 1721.

The Governour arrived here this Day at Noon, and in the Evening went to Captn. Civility's Cabin, where four Deputies of the five Nations, and some few more of their People came to see the Governour, who spake to them by an Interpreter to this purpose, viz:

That this being the first time that the five nations had thought fit to send any of their Chiefs to visit him; He had come a great way from home to bid them welcome, That He hoped to be better acquainted and hold a further Discourse with them before he left the Place.

They answered, That they were come a long way on purpose to see the Governour and speak with him; That they had heard much of him and would have come here before now, but that the Faults or mistakes committed by some of their young Men had made them ashamed to shew their Faces, but now that they had seen the Go-

vernours Face, they were well satisfied with their Journey whether any thing else was done or not.

The Governour told them, That to-morrow morning he designed to speak a few words to his Brothers & Children, the Indians of Conestogoe and their friends upon Sasquehanna, and desired that the Deputies of the five nations might be present in Council to hear what is said to them.

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At a Council held at Conestogoe, July the 6th, 1721.

PRESENT:

The Honorable Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Govr.

Richard Hill, Colonel John ffrench,
Caleb Pusey, James Logan, Secretary.
Jonathan Dickinson,

The Governour Spoke to the Conestogoe Indians, as follows:

My Brothers & Children,

So soon as you sent me Word That your near Friends and Relations the Chiefs of the ffive Nations, were come to visit you, I made haste and am come up to see both you and them, and to assure all the Indians of the Continuance of my Love to them.

Your old Acquaintance and true Friend, the Great William Penn, was a wise man, and therefore he did not approve of Wars among the Indians whom he loved, because it wasted and destroyed their People, but always recommended Peace to the Indians as the surest way to make them rich and strong by increasing their Numbers.

Some of you can very well remember since William Penn and his Friends came first to settle amongst you in this Country; It is but a few years and like as yesterday to an old man, Nevertheless by following that Great Man's peaceable Councils this Government is now become wealthy and powerful in great Numbers of People, And tho' many of our Inhabitants are not accustomed to war and dislike the Practice of mens Killing one another, yet you cannot but know I am able to bring several thousand into the Field well armed, to defend both your People and ours from being hurt by any Enemy that durst attempt to invade us; However, We do not forget what William Penn often told us, That the Experience of old age, which is true Wisdom, advises Peace, and I say to you, that the wisest man is also the bravest man, for he safely depends on his Wisdom, and there is no true Courage without it. I have so great a Love for you, my dear Brothers, who live under the Protection of this Government that I cannot suffer you to be hurt no more than I would my own children; I am but just now returned from Virginia, where I wearied myself in a long Journey both by Land and Water, only to make Peace for you my children, that you may safely hunt in the Woods without Danger from Virginia and them any Indian nations that are at Peace with that Government. But the Governor of Virginia expects that you will not hunt within the Great Mountains on the other side of Patowmeck River, being it is a small Tract of Land which

he keeps for the Virginia Indians to hunt in, And He promises that his Indians shall not any more come on this side Patowmeck, or behind the Great Mountain this way to disturb your hunting; And this is the Condition I have made for you, which I expect you will firmly keep, and not break it on any Consideration whatsoever.

I desire that what I have now said to you may be interpreted to the Chiefs of the five Nations present, For as you are a part of them, There are in like manner one with us as you yourselves are, and therefore our Councils must agree and be made known to one another, For our Hearts should be open that we may perfectly see into one another's Breasts. And that your Friends may Speak to me freely, tell them I am willing to forget the mistakes which some of their young men were guilty of amongst our people; I hope They will grow wiser with age, any hearken to the grave counsels of their old men whose Valour we esteem because they are wise; But the Rashness of their young men is altogether Folly.

---

At a Council held at Conestogoe, July the 7th, 1721.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Hill, | Colonel John ffrench, |
| Caleb Pusey, | James Logan, Secretary, |
| Jonathan Dickinson, | with divers Gentlemen. |

PRESENT ALSO:

The Chiefs or Deputies sent by the ffive Nations to treat with this Governmt., viz:

| Sinnekaes Nation: | Onondagoes Nation: | Cayoogoes Nation: |
|---|---|---|
| Ghesaont, | Tannawree, | Sahoode, |
| Awennool, | Skeetowas, | Tchehuhque. |

Smith, the Ganawese Indian Interpreter from the Mingoe Language to the Delaware; John Cartlidge and James Le Tort, Interpreters from the Delaware into English.

Ghesaont, in the Name and on the behalf of all the ffive Nations, delivered himself in speaking to the Governour, as follows:

They were glad to see the Governour and his Council at this place, for they had heard much of the Governour in their Towns before they came from home, and now they find him to be what they had then heard of him, Viz: their Friend and Brother, and the same as if William Penn were still amongst them.

They assure the Governour and Council that they had not forgot William Penns Treaties with them, and that his advice to them was still fresh in their memories.

Though they cannot write, yet they retain every thing said in their Councils with all the Nations they treat with, and preserve it as carefully in their memories as if it was committed in our method to Writing.

They complain that our Traders carrying Goods and Liquors up

# THE PARTICULARS OF AN Indian Treaty AT CONESTOGOE,

BETWEEN

His Excellency Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart. Governor of *Pennſylvania*, and the Deputies of the Five Nations.

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Publiſhed

At the Requeſt of the GENTLEMEN who were preſent, and waited upon the Governor in His Journey.

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*DUBLIN*:

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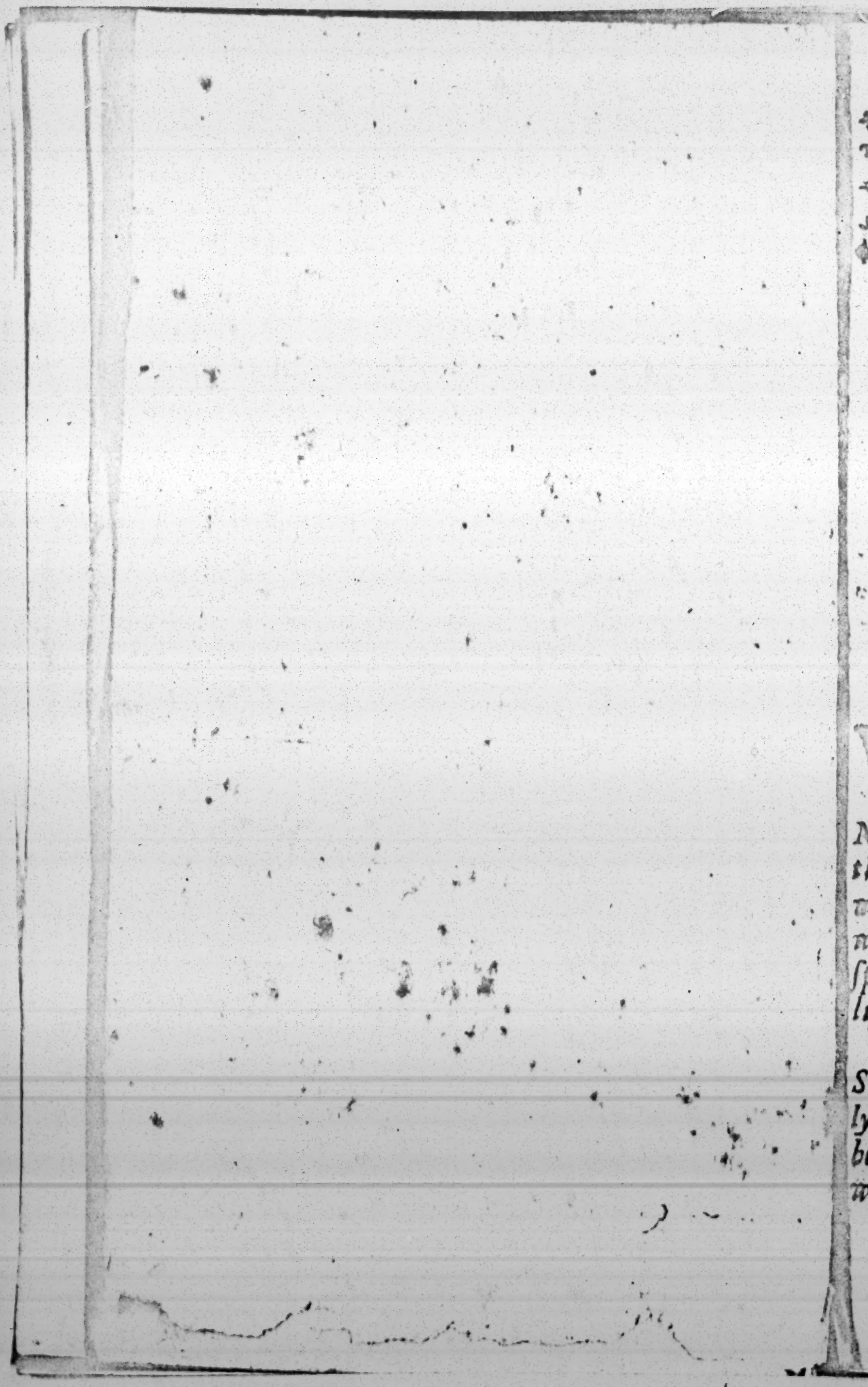

# *The Publiſher*

## TO THE

# READER

Philadelphia, July 26, 1721.

Courteous Reader,

WE here preſent you with an exact Copy of the Proceedings of this Govern-ment, in a late Treaty with ſeve- Nations of Indians at Coneſtogoe, taken from the Minutes of the reſpective Councils, wh- were held on that Occaſion: And we hope it will be more generally acceptable to our Correſpondents, than any Abſtract that could be publiſhed in our Weekly Mercury.

The Indian Village of Coneſtogoe lies about Seventy Engliſh Miles Diſtance, directly Weſt of this City; and the Land thereabouts being exceeding Rich, it is now ſurrounded with divers fine Plantations, or Farms, where

*they raise Quantities of* Wheat, Barley, Flax *and* Hemp, *without the Help of any Dung.*

*The Company who attended the Governor consisted of between Seventy and Eighty Horse-Men, most of them well arm'd. And the Directions that had been given were so well observed, that great Plenty of all Sorts of Provisions were every where provided both for Man and Horse.*

*His Excellency the Governor's Care for the Publick Safety of this Colony plainly discovers it self in his Management of Affairs with the* Indians, *in General, as well as by his late toilsom Journey to and from* Virginia, *and* Conestogoe. *And the good People of this City and Province, from a just Sense of the Happiness they enjoy under the present Administration, embrace all Opportunities of expressing their Love and esteem for the Governor, who, at his Return from* Conestogoe, *was waited upon at the Upper-Ferry of* Schulkill *River by the Mayor and Aldermen of this City with about Two Hundred Horse. And after a Refreshment of Wine and other cool Liquors, upon the* 11th *Instant, about Sun-set His Excellency arrived in good Health at his own House, to the universal Joy of our Inhabitants.*

Conestogoe

# CONESTOGOE,

JULY 5th, 1721.

THE Governor arrived here this Day at Noon, and in the Evening went to Captain *Civility*'s Cabbin, where four Deputies of the Five Nations, and ſome few more of their People, came to ſee the Governor, who ſpake to them by an Interpreter to this Purpoſe, *viz.*

*That this being the firſt Time that the Five Nations had thought fit to ſend any of their Chiefs to viſit him, he had come a great Way from home to bid them Welcome.* That *he hop'd to be better acquainted, and hold a further Diſcourſe with them before he left the Place.*

They anſwered, That *they were come a long Way, on purpoſe to ſee the Governor and ſpeak with him. That they had heard much of him, and would have come before now, but that the Faults or Miſtakes committed by ſome of their Young Men, had made them aſhamed to ſhew their*

*Faces: But now that they had ſeen the Governor's Face, they were well ſatisfied with their Journey, whether any thing elſe was done or not.*

The Governor told them, That *to Morrow Morning he deſigned to ſpeak a few Words to his Brothers and Children, the* Indians *of* Coneſtogoe, *and their Friends upon* Saſquehannah; and deſired, That *the Deputies of the Five Nations might be preſent in Council, to hear what is ſaid to them.*

---

# CONESTOGOE.

JULY, *the* 6th 1721.

PRESENT

*The Honourable Sir* WILLIAM KEITH, *Bart. Governor.*

Richard Hill, *Eſq;* } { Jonathan Dickinſon, *Eſq;*
Caleb Puſey, *Eſq;* } { *Col.* John French.

James Logan, *Eſq; Secretary.*

*The Governor ſpoke to the* Coneſtogoe-Indians *as follows:*

*My Brothers and Children,*

SO ſoon as you ſent me Word, That your near Friends and Relations, the Chiefs of the Five

Five Nations, were come to visit you, I made haste, and am come up to see both you and them, and to assure all the *Indians* of the Continuance of my Love to them.

Your Old Acquaintance and True Friend, the Great *William Penn*, was a wise Man, and therefore he did not approve of Wars among the *Indians* whom he lov'd. because it wasted and destroyed their People; but always recommended Peace to the *Indians*, as the surest Way to make them rich and strong, by encreasing their Numbers.

Some of you can very well remember since *William Penn* and his Friends came first to settle amongst you in this Country: It is but a few Years, and like as Yesterday to an old Man; Nevertheless, by following that great Man's peaceable Counsels this Government is now become wealthy, and powerful in great Numbers of People. And though many of our Inhabitants are not accustom'd to War, and dislike the Practice of Men's killing one another; yet you cannot but know, I am able to bring several Thousands into the Field well armed, to defend both your People and ours from being hurt by any Enemy that durst attempt to invade us.

However we do not forget what *William Penn* often told us, That the Experience of old Age, which is true Wisdom, advises Peace: and I say to you, That the Wisest Man is also the bravest Man: For he safely depends

on his Wiſdom, and there is no true Courage without it.

I have ſo great a Love for you, *My dear Brothers*, who live under the Protection of this Government, that I cannot ſuffer you to be hurt, no more than I would my own Children. I am but juſt now returned from *Virginia*, where I wearied my ſelf in a long journey, both by Land and Water, only to make Peace for you my Children, that you may ſafely hunt in the Woods without Danger from *Virginia*, and the many *Indian* Nations that are at Peace with that Government. But the Governor of *Virginia* expects, that you will not hunt within the great Mountains, on the other ſide of *Potowmack* River, being it is a ſmall Tract of Land which he keeps for the *Virginia-Indians* to hunt in: And he promiſes, That his Indians ſhall not any more come on this Side *Potowmack*, or behind the great Mountains this Way, to diſturb your Hunting. And this is the Condition I have made for you, which I expect you will firmly keep, and not break it on any Conſideration whatſoever.

I deſire, that what I have now ſaid to you may be interpreted to the Chiefs of the Five Nations preſent: For as you are a Part of them, they are in like Manner one with us, as you your ſelves are; and therefore our Councils muſt agree, and be made known to one another; For our Hearts ſhould be open, that

we

we may perfectly ſee into one anothers Breaſts. And that your Friends may ſpeak to me freely, tell them, I am willing to forget the Miſtakes which ſome of their Young Men were Guilty of amongſt our People. I hope they will grow wiſer with Age, and hearken to the grave Counſels of their Old Men, whoſe Valour we eſteem becauſe they are wiſe; but the Raſhneſs of their Young Men is altogether Folly.

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At a Council held at

# CONESTOGOE,

JULY, *the* 7th, 1721.

PRESENT

The Honourable Sir *William Keith*, Baronet, Governor,

*Richard Hill*, Eſq; } { *Jonathan Dickinſon*, Eſq;
*Caleb Puſey*, Eſq; } { Col. *John French*.

*James Logan*, Eſq; Secretary.

With divers Gentlemen.

PRESENT ALSO.

The

The Chiefs, or Deputies, ſent by the Five Nations to treat with this Government, *viz.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Sinnekaes* Nation, | | *Onondagoes* Nation |
| *Gheſaont*, | | *Tanawree*, |
| *Awennoot*, | | *Skeetowas*, |
| *Cayoogoes* Nation | | *Tehobughque* |
| *Saboode*, | | |

*Smith* the *Ganaweſe-Indian*, Interpreter from the *Mingoe* Language to the *Delaware*; *John Cartlidge*, Eſq; and Mr. *James le Tort*, Interpreters from the *Delaware* into *Engliſh*.

Gheſaont *in the Name and on the Behalf of all the Five Nations, delivered himſelf in ſpeaking to the Governor, as follows*:

THEY were glad to ſee the Governor and his Council at this Place; for they had heard much of the Governor in their Towns before they came from Home, and now they find him to be what they had then heard of him, *viz.* Their Friend and Brother, and the ſame as if *William Penn* were ſtill amongſt them.

They aſſure the Governor and Council, That they had not forgot *William Penn*'s Treaties with them; and that his Advice to them was ſtill freſh in their Memories.

Though they cannot write, yet they retain every thing ſaid in their Councils with all the

the Nations they treat with, and preſerve it as carefully in their Memories, as if it was committed in our Method to Writing.

They complain, That our Traders carrying Goods and Liquors up *Saſquehannah* River, ſometimes meet wth their young People going out to War, and treat them unkindly; not only refuſing to give them a Dram of their Liquor, but uſe them with ill Language, and call them *Dogs*, &c.

They take this unkindly, becauſe *Dogs* have no Senſe or Underſtanding: Whereas they are Men, and think that their Brothers ſhould not compare them to ſuch Creatures.

That ſome of our Traders calling their Young Men by thoſe Names, the Young Men anſwered, *If they were Dogs, then they might act as ſuch*: Whereupon they ſeiz'd a Cag of Liquor, and run away with it.

N. B. *This ſeems to be told in their artful Way, to excuſe ſome ſmall Robberies that had been committed by their Young People.*

*Then laying down a Belt of* Wampum *upon the Table, he proceeded and ſaid.*

That all their Diſorders aroſe from the Uſe of *Rum* and Strong Spirits which took away their Senſe and Memory. That they had no ſuch Liquors amongſt themſelves, but were hurt with what we furniſhed

to

to them, and therefore desired that no more of that sort might be sent amongst them.

*He presented a Bundle of dress'd Skins, and said,* That the Five Nations faithfully remember all their Ancient Treaties, and now desire that the Chain of Friendship between Them and Us may be made so strong, as that none of the Links can ever be broken.

*Presents another Bundle of raw Skins, and observes,* That a Chain may contract Rust with lying, and become weaker: Wherefore he desires it may now be so well cleaned, as to remain brighter and stronger than ever it was before.

*Presents another parcel of Skins, and says,* That as in the Firmament all Clouds and Darkness are removed from the Face of the Sun; So they desire that all Misunderstandings may be fully done away: So that when they, who are now here, shall be dead and gone, their whole People with their Children and Posterity, may enjoy the clear Sunshine of Friendship with us for ever, without any thing to interpose and obscure it.

*Presents another Bundle of Skins, and says,* That looking upon the Governor as if *William Penn* was present, they desire, That in Case any Disorders should hereafter happen between their Young People and ours, we would not be too hasty in resenting any such Accident, until their Council and ours can have some Opportunity to treat amicably upon it; and

so

ſo to adjuſt all Matters, as that the Friendſhip between us may ſtill be inviolably preſerved.

*Preſents a ſmall Parcel of dreſs'd Skins, and deſires,* That we may now be together as one People, treating one another's Children kindly and affectionately on all Occaſions.

*He proceeds and ſays,* That they conſider themſelves in this Treaty as the full Plenipotentiaries and Repreſentatives of the Five Nations, and they look upon the Governor as the Great KING of *England*'s Repreſentative; and therefore they expect, that every thing now ſtipulated will be made abſolutely firm and good on both Sides.

*Preſents a Bundle of Bear Skins, and ſays,* That having now made a firm League with us, as becomes our Brothers, they complain that they get too little for their Skins and Furrs, ſo as they cannot live by their Hunting; they deſire us therefore to take Compaſſion on them, and contrive ſome Way to help them in that Particular.

*Preſenting a few Furrs, he ſpeaks only as from himſelf to acquaint the Governor,* That the Five Nations having heard, that the Governor of *Virginia* wanted to ſpeak with them, He himſelf, with ſome of his Company intend to proceed to *Virginia*, but do not know the Way how to get ſafe thither.

At

At a Council held at the Houſe of *John Cartlidge*, Eſq; near *Coneſtogoe*, *July* the 8th, 1721.

PRESENT

The Honourable Sir *William Keith*, Baronet, Governor,

*Richard Hill*, Eſq; *Jonathan Dickinſon*, Eſq;

Col. *John French*.

*James Logan*, Eſq; Secretary.

THE Governor deſired, That the Board would adviſe him, as to the Quantity and Kind of the Preſents, that muſt be made to the *Indians* in Return to theirs, and in Confirmation of his Speech to them: Whereupon it was agreed, That Twenty Five Strowd Match Coats of Two Yards each, One Hundred of Gun-Powder, Two Hundred of Lead, with ſome Bisket, Tobacco and Pipes, ſhould be delivered as the Governor's Preſent to the Five Nations. And the ſame being prepared accordingly, the Council was adjourned to *Coneſtogoe*, the Place of Treaty.

At

At a Council held at *Coneſtogoe*, *July* the 8th, 1721. *Poſt Meridiem.*

PRESENT

*The Honourable Sir* WILLIAM KEITH, *Bart. Governor,*

And the ſame Members as before; with divers Gentlemen attending the Governor; And the Chiefs of the Five Nations, being all ſeated in Council, and the preſents laid down before the *Indians.*

*The Governor ſpoke to them by the Interpreters in theſe Words:*

*My Friends and Brothers,*

IT is a great Satisfaction to me, That I have this Opportunity of Speaking to the Valiant and Wiſe Five Nations of *Indians*, whom you tell me you are fully impowered to repreſent.

I treat with you therefore as if all theſe Nations were here preſent; and you are to underſtand what I now ſay to be agreeable to the Mind of our Great Monarch *GEORGE* the King of *England*, who bends his Care to eſtabliſh Peace amongſt all the mighty Nations of *Europe*, unto whom all the People in theſe Parts are as it were but like one Drop

out

out of a Bucket. So that what is now transacted between us, muſt be laid up as the Words of the whole Body of your People and our People, to be kept in perpetual Remembrance.

I am alſo glad to find, That you remember what *William Penn* formerly ſaid to you. He was a Great and a Good Man: His own People loved him; He loved the *Indians*, and they alſo loved him. He was as their Father; he would never ſuffer them to be wrong'd; neither would he let his People enter upon any Lands until he had firſt Purchaſed them of the *Indians*. He was juſt; and therefore the *Indians* lov'd Him.

Though he is now removed from us; yet his Children and People following his Example, will always take the ſame Meaſures: So that his and our Poſterity will be as a long Chain, of which He was the firſt Link; and when one Link ends, another ſucceeds; and then another; being all firmly bound together in one ſtrong Chain to endure for ever.

He formerly knit the Chain of Friendſhip with you, as the Chief of all the *Indians* in theſe Parts; and leſt this Chain ſhould grow ruſty, you now deſire it may be ſcour'd and made ſtrong to bind us as one People together. We do aſſure you it is, and has always been bright on our Side; and ſo we will ever keep it.

As

As to your Complaint of our Traders, That *they have treated ſome of your Young Men unkindly*, I take that to be ſaid only by way of Excuſe for the Follies of your People, thereby endeavouring to perſwade me, that they were provoked to do what you very well know they did: But, as I told our own *Indians* two Days ago, I am willing to paſs by all theſe Things. You may therefore be aſſured, That our People ſhall not offer any Injury to yours; or if I know that they do, they ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed for it: So you muſt in like Manner ſtrictly command your Young Men, that they do not offer any Injury to ours. For when they paſs through the utmoſt Skirts of our Inhabitants, where there are no People yet ſetled but a few Traders, they ſhould be more careful of them, as having ſeparated themſelves from the Body of their Friends, purely to ſerve the *Indians* more commodiouſly with what they want.

Nevertheleſs, if any little Diſorders ſhould at any Time hereafter ariſe, we will endeavour that it ſhall not break or weaken the Chain of Friendſhip between us: To which End, if any of your People take Offence, you muſt in that Caſe apply to me, or to our Chiefs. And when we have any Cauſe to complain, we ſhall, as you deſire, apply to your Chiefs, by our Friends the *Canaſtogas-Indians*: But on both Sides we muſt labour

to prevent every Thing of this Kind as much as we can.

You complain, *That our Traders come into the Path of your Young Men going out to War, and thereby occaſion Diſorders amongſt them*; I will therefore, *My Friends and Brothers*, ſpeak very plainly to you on this Head.

Your Young Men came down *Saſquehannah* River, and take their Road through our *Indian* Towns and Settlements, and make a Path between us and the People againſt whom they go out to War. Now you muſt know, That the Path this way leads them only to the *Indians* who are in Alliance with the *Engliſh*; and firſt, to thoſe who are in a ſtrict League of Friendſhip with the great Governor of *Virginia*, juſt as theſe our Friends and Children, who are ſetled amongſt us, are in League with me and our People.

You cannot therefore make War upon the *Indians* in League with *Virginia* without weakning the Chain with the *Engliſh*: For as we would not ſuffer theſe our Friends and Brothers of *Coneſtogoe*, and upon this River, to be hurt by any Perſon whatſoever conſidering it as done to our ſelves; ſo the Governor of *Virginia* looks upon the Injuries done to his *Indian* Brothers and Friends, as if they were done to himſelf. And you very well know, that though you are Five different Nations, yet you are but one People: So

as

as that any Wrong done to one Nation, is received as an Injury done to you all.

In the ſame Manner, and much more ſo, it is with the *Engliſh*, who are all united under one Great King, who has more People in that one Town where he lives than all the *Indians* in *North America* put together.

You are in a League with *New-York*, as your ancient Friends and neareſt Neighbours; and you are in a League with us by Treaties often repeated, and by a Chain which you have now brighten'd. As therefore all the *Engliſh* are but one People, you are actually in League with all the *Engliſh* Governments and muſt equally preſerve the Peace with all, as with one Government.

You pleaſed me very much, when you told me that you were going to treat with the Governor of *Virginia*. Your Nations formerly entred into a very firm League with that Government; and if you have ſuffered that Chain to grow ruſty it is time to ſcour it: And the Five Nations have done very wiſely to ſend you there for that Purpoſe.

I do aſſure you, the Governor of *Virginia* is a great and a good Man. He loves the *Indians* as his Children, and ſo protects and defends them: For He is very ſtrong, having many Thouſand Chriſtian Warriors under his Command, whereby he is able to aſſiſt

all thoſe who are in any League of Friendſhip with him. Haſten therefore, My Friends to brighten and ſtrengthen the Chain with that Great Man; For he deſires it, and will receive you kindly. He is my great and good Friend, I have been lately with him; and ſince you ſay you are Strangers, I will give you a Letter to him, to inform him of what we have done, and of the good Deſign of your Viſit to Him and this Country.

*My Friends and Brothers*, I told you two Days ago, that we muſt open our Breaſts to each other; I ſhall therefore, like your true Friend, open mine yet further to you for your Good.

You ſee that the Engliſh, from a very ſmall People at firſt in theſe Parts, are by Peace amongſt themſelves, become a very great People amongſt you, far exceeding the Number of all the *Indians* that we know of.

But while we are at Peace, the *Indians* continue to make War upon one another, and deſtroy each other, as if they intended that none of their People ſhould be left alive; By which Means you are from a great People, become a very ſmall People; and yet you will go on to deſtroy your ſelves.

The *Indians* of the South, though they ſpeak a different Language, yet they are the ſame People, and inhabit the ſame Land with thoſe of the North; We therefore cannot but wonder, how you, that are a wiſe Peo-

ple,

ple, ſhould take delight in putting an end to your Race. The *Engliſh*, being your true Friends, labour to prevent this. We would have you ſtrong as a Part of our ſelves: For as our Strength is your Strength, ſo we would have yours to be as our own.

I have perſwaded all my Brethren in theſe Parts to conſider what is for their Good, and not to go out any more to War; but your Young Men, as they come this way, endeavour to force them. And becauſe they incline to follow the Councils of Peace, and the good Advice of their true Friends, your People uſe them ill, and often prevail with them to go out to their own Deſtruction: Thus it was that this Town of *Coneſtogoe* loſt their good King not long ago, and thus many have been loſt. Their young Children are left without Parents; their Wives without Husbands; the old Men contrary to the Courſe of Nature, mourn the Death of their Young; the People decay and grow weak; we loſe our Dear Friends and are afflicted. And this is chiefly owing to your Young Men.

Surely you cannot propoſe to get either Riches or Poſſeſſions by going thus out to War: For when you kill a Deer, you have the Fleſh to eat, and the Skin to ſell; but when you return from War, you bring nothing Home but the Scalp of a dead Man, who perhaps was Husband to a kind Wife,

and Father to tender Children, who never wronged you; though by losing Him you have robbed them of his Help and Protection, and at the same Time got nothing by it.

If I were not your true Friend, I would not take the Trouble of saying all these things to you, which I desire may be fully related to all your People when you return Home, that they may consider in Time what is for their own Good. And after this, if any will be so madly deaf and blind, as neither to hear nor see the Danger before them, but will still go out to destroy and be destroyed for nothing, I must desire, That such foolish young Men will take another Path, and not walk this Way amongst our People, whose Eyes I have opened, and they have wisely hearkened to my Advice. So that I must tell you plainly, As I am their best Friend, and this Government is their Protector, and as a Father to them, we will not suffer them any more to go out, as they have done, to their Destruction. I say again, we will not suffer it; for we have the Council of Wisdom amongst us, and know what is for their Good. For though they are weak, yet they are our Brethren: We will therefore take Care of them, that they be not misled with ill Counsel. You mourn when you lose a Brother, we mourn when any of them are lost; To prevent which, they shall not be suffered to

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go out, as they have done, to be deſtroyed by War.

*My good Friends and Brothers*, I give you the ſame Counſel, and earneſtly deſire that you will follow it, ſince it will make you a happy People. I give you this Advice becauſe I am your true Friend, but I much fear you hearken to others, who never were, nor never will be your Friends.

You know very well, that the *French* have been your Enemies from the Beginning; and though they made Peace with you about 22 Yeaſs ago, yet by ſubtil Practices they ſtill endeavour to enſnare you. They uſe Arts and Tricks, and tell you Lies to deceive you; And if you would make Uſe of your own Eyes, and not be deluded by their *Jeſuites* and *Interpreters*, you would ſee this your ſelves: For you know they have had no Goods of any Value theſe ſeveral Years paſt, except what has been ſent to them from the *Engliſh* of *New-York*, and that is now all over. They give fair Speeches inſtead of real Services; and as for many Years they attempted to deſtroy you in War, ſo they now endeavour to do it in Peace: For when they perſwade you to go out to War againſt others, it is only that you may be deſtroyed your ſelves, which we, as your true Friends, labour to prevent, becauſe we would have your Numbers increaſe, that you may grow

ſtrong, and that we may be all ſtrengthned in Friendſhip and Peace together.

As to what you have ſaid of Trade, I ſuppoſe, the great Diſtance at which you live from us, has prevented all Commerce between us and your People. We believe, thoſe who go into the Woods, and ſpend all their Time upon it, endeavour to make the beſt Bargains they can for themſelves. So on your Part, you muſt take Care to make the beſt Bargain you can with them. But we hope our Traders do not exact; for we think that a *Strowd Coat*, or *a Pound of Powder* is now ſold for no more *Buck-Skins* than formerly. *Bever* indeed is not of late ſo much uſed in *Europe*, and therefore does not give ſo good a Price, and we deal but very little in that Commodity. But *Deer-Skins* ſell very well amongſt us, and I ſhall always take Care that the *Indians* be not wrong'd. But except other Meaſures be taken to regulate the *Indian*-Trade every where, the common Methods uſed in Trade will ſtill be followed, and every Man muſt take Care of himſelf; for thus I muſt do my ſelf, when I buy any Thing from our own People, if I do not give them their Price, they will keep it; for we are a free People. But if you have any further Propoſals to make about theſe Affairs, I'm willing to hear and conſider them; for 'tis my Deſire that the Trade be well regulated to your Content.

I am

I am ſenſible *Rum* is very hurtful to the *Indians*; we have made Laws that none ſhould be carried amongſt them, or if any were, that it ſhould be ſtaved and thrown upon the Ground, and the *Indians* have been ordered to deſtroy all the *Rum* that comes in their way; but they will not do it, they will have *Rum*, and when we refuſe it, they will travel to the Neighbouring Provinces and fetch it. Their own Women go to purchaſe it, and then ſell it amongſt their own People at exceſſive Rates. I would gladly make any Laws to prevent this that could be effectual; but the Country is ſo wide, the Woods are ſo dark and private, and ſo far out of my Sight, that if the *Indians* themſelves do not prohibit their own People, there is no other way to prevent it: For my Part, I ſhall readily joyn in any Meaſures that can be propoſed for ſo good a Purpoſe.

I have now, *My Friends and Brothers*, ſaid all that I think can be of Service at this Time, and I give you theſe Things here laid before you to confirm my Words, *viz. Five Strowd Coats, Twenty Pound of Powder*, and *Forty Pound of Lead* for each of the five Nations; thatis, *Twenty Five Coats, one Hundred Weight of Powder*, and *Two Hundred of Lead* in the Whole, which I deſire may be delivered to them with theſe my Words, in my Name, and on Behalf of this Province.

I ſhall

I shall be glad frequently to see some of your Chief Men, sent in the Name of all the rest; but desire you will be so kind as to come to us at *Philadelphia*, to visit our Families and our Children born there, where we can provide better for you, and make you more Welcome: For People always receive their Friends best at their own Houses. I heartily wish you well on your Journey, and good Success in it. And when you return Home, I desire you will give my very kind Love, and the Love of all our People, to your Kings, and to all their People.

*Then the Governor rose up from his Chair; And when he had called* Ghesaont, *the Speaker, to him, He took a Coronation Medal of the King's out of his Pocket, and presented it to the* Indian *in these Words.*

That our Children, when we are dead, may not forget these Things, but keep this Treaty between us in perpetual Remembrance, I here deliver to you a Picture in Gold, bearing the Image of my Great Master, the King of all the *English*; and when you return Home, I charge you to deliver this Piece into the Hands of the first Man, or greatest Chief of all the Five Nations, whom you call *Kennygooah*, to be laid up and kept

as a Token to our Children's Children, that an entire and lasting Friendship is now established for ever, between the *English* in this Country, and the Great Five Nations.

*Extracted per* Geo. Barclay, *Cler. Conc.*

(1)

# The PARTICULARS of an INDIAN TREATY At CONESTOGOE;

BETWEEN

His Excellency Sir *William Keith*, Bart. Governor of *Pennſylvania*, And the Deputies of the Five Nations.

Publiſhed at the Requeſt of the GENTLEMEN who were preſent, and waited upon the Governor in His Journey.

## *The Publiſher to the READER.*

Philadelphia, July 26, 1721.

Courteous Reader,

WE here preſent you with an exact Copy of the Proceedings of this Government, in a late Treaty with ſeveral Nations of Indians at Coneſtogoe, taken from the Minutes of the reſpective Councils, which were held on that Occaſion: And we hope this will be more generally acceptable to our Correſpondents, than any Abſtract that could be publiſhed in our Weekly Mercury.

The Indian-Village of Coneſtogoe lies about Seventy Engliſh Miles Diſtance, almoſt directly Weſt of this City; and the Land thereabouts being exceeding Rich, it is now ſurrounded with divers fine Plantations, or Farms, where they raiſe Quantities of Wheat, Barley, Flax and Hemp, without the Help of any Dung.

The Company who attended the Governor conſiſted of between Seventy and Eighty Horſe-Men, moſt of them well arm'd. And the Directions that had been given were ſo well obſerved, that great Plenty of all Sorts of Proviſions were every where provided both for Man and Horſe.

His Excellency the Governor's Care for the Publick Safety of this Colony plainly diſcovers itſelf in his Management of Affairs with the Indians, in General, as well as by his late toilſom Journey to and from Virginia and Coneſtogoe: And the good People of this City and Province, from a juſt Senſe of the Happineſs they enjoy under the preſent Adminiſtration, embrace all Opportunities of expreſſing their Love and eſteem for the Governor, who, at his Return from Coneſtogoe, was waited upon at the Upper-Ferry of Schuylkill-River by the Mayor and Aldermen of this City with about Two Hundred Horſe. And after a Refreſhment of Wine and other cool Liquors, upon the 11th Inſtant about Sun-ſet His Excellency arrived in good Health at his own Houſe, to the univerſal Joy of our Inhabitants.

## *Coneſtogoe, July 5th,* 1721.

THE Governor arrived here this Day at Noon, and in the Evening went to Capt. *Civility*'s Cabin, where four Deputies of the Five Nations, and ſome few more of their People, came to ſee the Governor, who ſpake to them by an Interpreter to this Purpoſe, *viz.*

*That this being the firſt Time that the Five Nations had thought fit to ſend any of their Chiefs to viſit him, he had come a great Way from Home to bid them Welcome.* That *he hop'd to be better acquainted, and hold a further Diſcourſe with them before he left the Place.*

They anſwered, That *they were come a long Way, on Purpoſe ſee the Governor and ſpeak with him.* That *they had heard much of him, and would have come here before now, but that the Faults or Miſtakes, committed by ſome of their Young Men, had made them aſhamed to ſhew their Faces: But now that they had ſeen the Governor's Face, they were well ſatisfied with their Journey, whether any thing elſe was done or not.*

The Governor told them, That *to Morrow Morning he deſigned to ſpeak a few Words to his Brothers and Children, the* Indians *of* Coneſtogoe, *and their Friends upon* Saſquehannah; and deſired, That *the Deputies of the Five Nations might be preſent in Council, to hear what is ſaid to them.*

## *Coneſtogoe, July the 6th,* 1721.

PRESENT

*The Honourable Sir* WILLIAM KEITH, *Bart. Governor,*

Richard Hill, *Eſq;* Jonathan Dickinſon, *Eſq;*
Caleb Puſey, *Eſq;* *Col.* John French.

James Logan, *Eſq; Secretary.*

*The Governor ſpoke to the* Coneſtogoe-Indians *as follows:*

*My Brothers and Children,*

SO ſoon as you ſent me Word, That your near Friends and Relations, the Chiefs of the Five Nations, were come to viſit you, I made haſte, and am come up to ſee both you and them, and to aſſure all the *Indians* of the Continuance of my Love to them.

Your Old Acquaintance and True Friend, the Great *William Penn*, was a wiſe Man, and therefore he did not approve of Wars among the *Indians* whom he lov'd, becauſe it waſted and deſtroyed their People; but always recommended Peace to the *Indians*, as the ſureſt Way to make them rich and ſtrong, by encreaſing their Numbers.

Some of you can very well remember ſince *William Penn* and his Friends came firſt to ſettle amongſt you in this Country: It is but a few Years, and like as Yeſterday to an old Man; Nevertheleſs, by following that great Man's peaceable Counſels this Government is now become wealthy, and powerful in great Numbers of People. And though many of our Inhabitants are not accuſtom'd to War, and diſlike the Practice of Mens killing one another; yet you cannot but know, I am able to bring ſeveral Thouſands into the Field well-armed, to defend both your People and ours from being hurt by any Enemy that durſt attempt to invade us.

However,

However we do not forget what *William Penn* often told us, That the Experience of old Age, which is true Wiſdom, adviſes Peace; and I ſay to you, That the Wiſeſt Man is alſo the Braveſt Man: for he ſafely depends on his Wiſdom, and there is no true Courage without it.

I have ſo great a Love for you, *My dear Brothers*, who live under the Protection of this Government, that I cannot ſuffer you to be hurt, no more than I would my own Children. I am but juſt now returned from *Virginia*, where I wearied my ſelf in a long Journey, both by Land and Water, only to make Peace for you my Children, that you may ſafely hunt in the Woods without Danger from *Virginia*, and the many *Indian* Nations that are at Peace with that Government. But the Governor of *Virginia* expects, that you will not hunt within the great Mountains, on the other Side of *Potowmack* River, being it is a ſmall Tract of Land which he keeps for the *Virginia Indians* to hunt in: And he promiſes, That his Indians ſhall not any more come on this Side *Potowmack*, or behind the great Mountains this Way, to diſturb your Hunting. And this is the Condition I have made for you, which I expect you will firmly keep, and not break it on any Conſideration whatſoever.

I deſire, that what I have now ſaid to you may be interpreted to the Chiefs of the Five Nations preſent: For as you are a Part of them, they are in like Manner one with us, as you your ſelves are; and therefore our Councils muſt agree, and be made known to one another: For our Hearts ſhould be open, that we may perfectly ſee into one anothers Breaſts. And that your Friends may ſpeak to me freely, tell them, I am willing to forget the Miſtakes which ſome of their Young Men were guilty of amongſt our People. I hope they will grow wiſer with Age, and hearken to the grave Counſels of their Old Men, whoſe Valour we eſteem becauſe they are wiſe, but the Raſhneſs of their Young Men is altogether Folly.

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At a Council held at *Coneſtogoe*, *July* the 7th, 1721.

PRESENT

The Honourable Sir *William Keith*, Baronet, Governor,

*Richard Hill*, Eſq; *Jonathan Dickinſon*, Eſq;
*Caleb Puſey*, Eſq; Col. *John French*.

*James Logan*, Eſq; Secretary.

With divers Gentlemen.

PRESENT ALSO,

The Chiefs, or Deputies, ſent by the Five Nations to treat with this Government, *viz.*

| *Sinnekaes* Nation. | *Onondagoes* Nation. | *Cayoogoes* Nation. |
|---|---|---|
| *Gheſaont*, | *Tannawree*, | *Sahoode*, |
| *Awennoot*. | *Skeetowaſs*. | *Tchehughque*. |

*Smith* the *Ganaweſe-Indian*, Interpreter from the *Mingoe* Language to the *Delaware*; *John Cartlidge*, Eſq; and Mr. *James le Tort*, Interpreters from the *Delaware* into *Engliſh*.

Gheſaont *in the Name and on the Behalf of all the Five Nations, delivered himſelf in ſpeaking to the Governor, as follows:*

THEY were glad to ſee the Governor and his Council at this Place; for they had heard much of the Governor in their Towns before they came from Home, and now they find him to be what they had then heard of him, *viz.* Their Friend and Brother, and the ſame as if *William Penn* were ſtill amongſt them.

They aſſure the Governor and Council, That they had not forgot *William Penn*'s Treaties with them; And that his Advice to them was ſtill freſh in their Memories.

Though they cannot write, yet they retain every thing ſaid in their Councils with with all the Nations they treat with, and preſerve it as carefully in their Memories, as if it was committed in our Method to Writing.

They complain, That our Traders carrying Goods and Liquors up *Saſquehannah* River, ſometimes meet with their young People going out to War, and treat them unkindly; not only refuſing to give them a Dram of their Liquor, but uſe them with ill Language, and call them *Dogs*, &c.

They take this unkindly, becauſe *Dogs* have no Senſe or Underſtanding: Whereas they are Men, and think that their Brothers ſhould not compare them to ſuch Creatures.

That ſome of our Traders calling their Young Men by thoſe Names, the Young Men anſwered, *If they were Dogs, then they might act as ſuch:* Whereupon they ſeiz'd a Cag of Liquor, and run away with it.

N. B. *This ſeems to be told in their artful Way, to excuſe ſome ſmall Robberies that had been committed by their Young People.*

*Then laying down a Belt of* Wampum *upon the Table, he proceeded and ſaid,*

That all their Diſorders aroſe from the Uſe of *Rum* and Strong Spirits, which took away their Senſe and Memory. That they had no ſuch Liquors amongſt themſelves, but were hurt with what we furniſhed to them, and therefore deſired that no more of that Sort might be ſent amongſt them.

*He preſented a Bundle of dreſs'd Skins, and ſaid,* That the Five Nations faithfully remember all their Ancient Treaties, and now deſire that the Chain of Friendſhip between Them and Us may be made ſo ſtrong, as that none of the Links can ever be broken.

*Preſents another Bundle of raw Skins, and obſerves,* That a Chain may contract Ruſt with lying, and become weaker: Wherefore he deſires it may now be ſo well cleaned, as to remain brighter and ſtronger than ever it was before.

*Preſents another Parcel of Skins, and ſays,* That as in the Firmament all Clouds and Darkneſs are removed from the Face of the Sun; ſo they deſire that all Miſunderſtandings may be fully done away: So that when they, who are now here, ſhall be dead and gone, their whole People, with their Children and Poſterity, may enjoy the clear Sun-ſhine of Friendſhip with us for ever, without any thing to interpoſe and obſcure it.

*Preſents another Bundle of Skins, and ſays,* That looking upon the Governor as if *William Penn* was preſent, they deſire, That in Caſe any Diſorders ſhould hereafter happen between their Young People and ours, we would not be too haſty in reſenting any ſuch Accident, until their Council and ours can have ſome Opportunity to treat amicably upon it; and ſo to adjuſt all Matters, as that the Friendſhip between us may ſtill be inviolably preſerved.

*Preſents a ſmall Parcel of dreſs'd Skins, and deſires,* That we may now be together as one People, treating one another's Children kindly and affectionately on all Occaſions.

*He proceeds and ſays,* That they conſider themſelves in this Treaty as the full Plenipotentiaries and Repreſentatives of the Five Nations, and they look upon the Governor as the Great KING of *England*'s Repreſentative; and therefore they expect, that every thing now ſtipulated will be made abſolutely firm and good on both Sides.

*Preſents a Bundle of Bear Skins, and ſays,* That having now made a firm League with us, as becomes our Brothers, they complain that they get too little for their Skins and Furrs, ſo as they cannot live by their Hunting; they deſire us therefore to take Compaſſion on them, and contrive ſome Way to help them in that Particular.

*Preſenting a few Furrs, he ſpeaks only as from himſelf to acquaint the Governor,* That the Five Nations having heard, that the Governor of *Virginia* wanted to ſpeak with them, He himſelf, with ſome of his Company intend to proceed to *Virginia*, but do not know the Way how to get ſafe thither.

A:

At a Council held at the House of *John Cartlidge*, Esq; near *Conestogoe*, *July* the 8th, 1721.

PRESENT

The Honourable Sir *William Keith*, Baronet, Governor,
*Richard Hill*, Esq; *Jonathan Dickinson*, Esq;
Col. *John French*.

*James Logan*, Esq; Secretary.

THE Governor desired, That the Board would advise him, as to the Quantity and Kind of the Presents, that must be made to the *Indians* in Return to theirs, and in Confirmation of his Speech to them: Whereupon it was agreed, That Twenty Five Strowd Match Coats of Two Yards each, One Hundred of Gun-Powder, Two Hundred of Lead, with some Bisket, Tobacco and Pipes, should be delivered as the Governor's Present to the Five Nations. And the same being prepared accordingly, the Council was adjourned to *Conestogoe*, the Place of Treaty.

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At a Council held at *Conestogoe*, *July* the 8th, 1721. *Post Meridiem.*

PRESENT

*The Honourable Sir* WILLIAM KEITH, *Bart. Governor*,

And the same Members as before; with divers Gentlemen attending the Governor; And the Chiefs of the Five Nations, being all seated in Council, and the Presents laid down before the *Indians*,

*The Governor Spoke to them by the Interpreters in these Words:*

*My Friends and Brothers,*

IT is a great Satisfaction to me, That I have this Opportunity of Speaking to the Valiant and Wise Five Nations of *Indians*, whom you tell me you are fully impowered to represent.

I treat with you therefore as if all these Nations were here present; and you are to understand what I now say to be agreeable to the Mind of Our Great Monarch *GEORGE*, the King of *England*, who bends his Care to establish Peace amongst all the mighty Nations of *Europe*, unto whom all the People in these Parts are as it were but like one Drop out of a Bucket. So that what is now transacted between us, must be laid up as the Words of the whole Body of your People and our People, to be kept in perpetual Remembrance.

I am also glad to find, That you remember what *William Penn* formerly said to you. He was a Great and a Good Man: His own People loved him; He loved the *Indians*, and they also loved him. He was as their Father; he would never suffer them to be wrong'd; neither would he let his People enter upon any Lands, until he had first Purchased them of the *Indians*. He was just; and therefore the *Indians* lov'd him.

Though he is now removed from us; yet his Children and People following his Example, will always take the same Measures: So that his and our Posterity will be as a long Chain, of which He was the first Link; and when one Link ends, another succeeds; and then another; being all firmly bound together in one strong Chain to endure for ever.

He formerly knit the Chain of Friendship with you, as the Chief of all the *Indians* in these Parts; and lest this Chain should grow rusty, you now desire it may be scour'd and made strong, to bind us as one People together. We do assure you it is, and has always been bright on our Side; and so we will ever keep it.

As to your Complaint of our Traders, That *they have treated ſome of your Young Men unkindly*, I take that to be ſaid only by way of Excuſe for the Follies of your People, thereby endeavouring to perſwade me, that they were provoked to do what you very well know they did: But, as I told our own *Indians* two Days ago, I am willing to paſs by all theſe Things. You may therefore be aſſured, That our People ſhall not offer any Injury to yours; or if I know that they do, they ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed for it: So you muſt in like Manner ſtrictly command your Young Men, that they do not offer any Injury to ours. For when they paſs through the utmoſt Skirts of our Inhabitants, where there are no People yet ſetled but a few Traders, they ſhould be more careful of them, as having ſeparated themſelves from the Body of their Friends, purely to ſerve the *Indians* more commodiouſly with what they want.

Nevertheleſs, if any little Diſorders ſhould at any Time hereafter ariſe, we will endeavour that it ſhall not break or weaken the Chain of Friendſhip between us: To which End, if any of your People take Offence, you muſt in that Caſe apply to me, or to our Chiefs. And when we have any Cauſe to complain, we ſhall, as you deſire, apply to your Chiefs, by our Friends the *Coneſtogoe-Indians*: But on both Sides we muſt labour to prevent every Thing of this Kind as much as we can.

You complain, *That our Traders come into the Path of your Young Men going out to War, and thereby occaſion Diſorders amongſt them*; I will therefore, *My Friends and Brothers*, ſpeak very plainly to you on this Head.

Your Young Men come down *Saſquehannah*-River, and take their Road through our *Indian* Towns and Settlements, and make a Path between us and the People againſt whom they go out to War. Now you muſt know, That the Path this way leads them only to the *Indians* who are in Alliance with the *Engliſh*; and firſt, to thoſe who are in a ſtrict League of Friendſhip with the great Governor of *Virginia*, juſt as theſe our Friends and Children, who are ſetled amongſt us, are in League with me and our People.

You cannot therefore make War upon the *Indians* in League with *Virginia*, without weakening the Chain with the *Engliſh*: For as we would not ſuffer theſe our Friends and Brothers of *Coneſtogoe*, and upon this River, to be hurt by any Perſons, without conſidering it as done to our ſelves; ſo the Governor of *Virginia* looks upon the Injuries done to his *Indian* Brothers and Friends, as if they were done to himſelf. And you very well know, that though you are Five different Nations, yet you are but one People: So as that any Wrong done to one Nation, is received as an Injury done to you all.

In the ſame Manner, and much more ſo, it is with the *Engliſh*, who are all united under one Great King, who has more People in that one Town where he lives than all the *Indians* in *North America* put together.

You are in a League with *New-York*, as your ancient Friends and neareſt Neighbours; and you are in a League with us by Treaties often repeated, and by a Chain which you have now brighten'd. As therefore all the *Engliſh* are but one People, you are actually in League with all the *Engliſh* Governments, and muſt equally preſerve the Peace with all, as with one Government.

You pleaſed me very much, when you told me that you were going to treat with the Governor of *Virginia*. Your Nations formerly entered into a very firm League with that Government; and if you have ſuffered that Chain to grow ruſty, it is time to ſcour it: And the Five Nations have done very wiſely to ſend you there for that Purpoſe.

I do aſſure you, the Governor of *Virginia* is a great and a good Man. He loves the *Indians* as his Children, and ſo protects and defends them: For He is very ſtrong, having many Thouſand Chriſtian Warriors under his Command, whereby he is able to aſſiſt all thoſe who are in any League of Friendſhip with him. Haſten therefore, My Friends, to brighten and ſtrengthen the Chain with that Great Man; For he deſires it, and will receive you kindly. He is my great and good Friend, I have been lately with him; and ſince you ſay you are Strangers, I will give you a Letter to him, to inform him of what we have done, and of the good Deſign of your Viſit to Him and this Country.

*My Friends and Brothers*, I told you two Days ago, that we muſt open our Breaſts to each other; I ſhall therefore, like your true Friend, open mine yet further to you for your Good.

You

You ſee that the Engliſh, from a very ſmall People at firſt in theſe Parts, are, by Peace amongſt themſelves, become a very great People amongſt you, far exceeding the Number of all the *Indians* that we know of.

But while we are at Peace, the *Indians* continue to make War upon one another, and deſtroy each other, as if they intended that none of their People ſhould be left alive; By which Means you are from a great People, become a very ſmall People; and yet you will go on to deſtroy your ſelves.

The *Indians* of the South, though they ſpeak a different Language, yet they are the ſame People, and inhabit the ſame Land with thoſe of the North; We therefore cannot but wonder, how you, that are a wiſe People, ſhould take Delight in putting an End to your Race. The *Engliſh*, being your true Friends, labour to prevent this. We would have you ſtrong as a Part of our ſelves: For as our Strength is your Strength, ſo we would have yours to be as our own.

I have perſwaded all my Brethren in theſe Parts to conſider what is for their Good, and not to go out any more to War; but your Young Men, as they come this way, endeavour to force them. And becauſe they incline to follow the Counſels of Peace, and the good Advice of their true Friends, your People uſe them ill, and often prevail with them to go out to their own Deſtruction: Thus it was that this Town of *Conoſtogoe* loſt their good King not long ago, and thus many have been loſt. Their young Children are left without Parents; their Wives without Husbands; the old Men, contrary to the Courſe of Nature, mourn the Death of their Young; the People decay and grow weak; we loſe our Dear Friends and are afflicted. And this is chiefly owing to your Young Men.

Surely you cannot propoſe to get either Riches or Poſſeſſions by going thus out to War: For when you kill a Deer, you have the Fleſh to eat, and the Skin to ſell; but when you return from War, you bring nothing Home but the Scalp of a dead Man, who perhaps was Husband to a kind Wife, and Father to tender Children, who never wronged you; though by killing Him you have robbed him of their Help and Protection, and at the ſame Time got nothing by it.

If I were not your true Friend I would not take the Trouble of ſaying all theſe Things to you, which I deſire may be fully related to all your People when you return Home, that they now conſider in Time what is for their own Good. And after this, if any will be ſo madly deaf and blind, as neither to hear nor ſee the Danger before them, but will ſtill go out to deſtroy and be deſtroyed for nothing, I muſt deſire, That ſuch fooliſh young Men will take another Path, and not paſs this Way amongſt our People, whoſe Eyes I have opened, and they have wiſely hearkned to my Advice. So that I muſt tell you plainly, As I am their beſt Friend, and this Government is their Protector, and as a Father to them, we will not ſuffer them any more to go out, as they have done, to their Deſtruction. I ſay again, we will not ſuffer it; for we have the Counſel of Wiſdom amongſt us, and know what is for their Good. For though they are weak, yet they are our Brethren: We will therefore take Care of them, that they be not miſled with ill Counſel. You mourn when you loſe a Brother, we mourn when any of them are loſt; To prevent which, they ſhall not be ſuffered to go out, as they have done, to be deſtroyed by War.

*My good Friends and Brethers*, I give you the ſame Counſel, and earneſtly deſire that you will follow it, ſince it will make you a happy People. I give you this Advice becauſe I am your true Friend, but I much fear you hearken to others, who never were nor never will be your Friends.

You know very well, that the *French* have been your Enemies from the Beginning; and though they made Peace with you about 22 Years ago, yet by ſubtle Practices they ſtill endeavour to enſnare you. They uſe Arts and Tricks, and tell you Lies to deceive you; And if you would make Uſe of your own Eyes, and not be deluded by their *Jeſuites* and *Interpreters*, you would ſee this your ſelves: For you know they have had no Goods of any Value theſe ſeveral Years paſt, except what has been ſent to them from the *Engliſh* of *New-York*, and that is now all over. They give fair Speeches inſtead of real Services; and as for many Years they attempted to deſtroy you in War, ſo they now endeavour to do it in Peace: For when they perſwade you to go out to War againſt others, it is only that you may be deſtroyed your ſelves, which we, as your true Friends, labour to prevent, becauſe we would have your Numbers increaſe, that you may grow ſtrong, and that we may be all ſtrengthned in Friendſhip and Peace together.

As to what you have ſaid of Trade, I ſuppoſe, the great Diſtance at which you live from us, has prevented all Commerce between us and your People. We believe, thoſe who go into the Woods, and ſpend all their Time upon it, endeavour to make the beſt Bargains they can for themſelves. So on your Part, you muſt take Care to make the beſt Bargain you can with them. But we hope our Traders do not exact; for we think that a *Strowd Coat*, or *a Pound of Powder* is now ſold for no more *Buck-Skins* than formerly. *Beaver* indeed is not of late ſo much uſed in *Europe*, and therefore does not give ſo good a Price, and we deal but very little in that Commodity. But *Deer Skins* ſell very well amongſt us, and I ſhall always take Care that the *Indians* be not wrong'd. But except other Meaſures be taken to regulate the *Indian*-Trade every where, the common Methods uſed in Trade will ſtill be followed, and every Man muſt take Care of himſelf; for thus I muſt do my ſelf, when I buy any Thing from our own People, if I do not give them their Price, they will keep it; for we are a free People. But if you have any further Propoſals to make about theſe Affairs, I'm willing to hear and conſider them; for 'tis my Deſire that the Trade be well regulated to your Content.

I am ſenſible *Rum* is very hurtful to the *Indians*; we have made Laws that none ſhould be carried amongſt them, or if any were, that it ſhould be ſtaved and thrown upon the Ground, and the *Indians* have been ordered to deſtroy all the Rum that comes in their way; but they will not do it, they will have Rum, and when we refuſe it, they will travel to the Neighbouring Provinces and fetch it. Their own Women go to purchaſe it, and then ſell it amongſt their own People at exceſſive Rates. I would gladly make any Laws to prevent this that could be effectual; but the Country is ſo wide, the Woods are ſo dark and private, and ſo far out of my Sight, that if the *Indians* themſelves do not prohibit their own People, there is no other Way to prevent it: For my Part, I ſhall readily join in any Meaſures that can be propoſed for ſo good a Purpoſe.

I have now, *My Friends and Brothers*, ſaid all that I think can be of Service at this Time, and I give you theſe Things here laid before you to confirm my Words, *viz. Five Strowd Coats, Twenty Pound of Powder* and *Forty Pound of Lead* for each of the Five Nations; that is, *Twenty five Coats, One Hundred Weight of Powder* and *Two Hundred of Lead* in the Whole, which I deſire may be delivered to them with theſe my Words, in my Name, and on Behalf of this Province.

I ſhall be glad frequently to ſee ſome of your Chief Men, ſent in the Name of all the reſt; but deſire you will be ſo kind as to come to us at *Philadelphia*, to viſit our Families and our Children born there, where we can provide better for you, and make you more Welcome: For People always receive their Friends beſt at their own Houſes. I heartily wiſh you well on your Journey, and good Succeſs in it. And when you return Home, I deſire you will give my very kind Love, and the Love of all our People, to your Kings, and to all their People.

*Then the Governor roſe up from his Chair; And when he had called* Gheſaont, *the Speaker, to him, He took a Coronation Medal of the King's out of his Pocket, and preſented it to the* Indian *in theſe Words.*

That our Children, when we are dead, may not forget theſe Things, but keep this Treaty between us in perpetual Remembrance, I here deliver to you a Picture in Gold, bearing the Image of my Great Maſter, the King of all the *Engliſh*; and when you return Home, I charge you to deliver this Piece into the Hands of the firſt Man, or greateſt Chief of all the Five Nations, whom you call *Kannygooah*, to be laid up and kept as a Token to our Children's Children, that an entire and laſting Friendſhip is now eſtabliſhed for ever, between the *Engliſh* in this Country, and the Great Five Nations.

*Extracted per* Geo. Barclay, *Cler. Conc.*

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*Philadelphia:* Printed and Sold by *Andrew Bradford*, at the *Bible*, in the Second Street.

(1)

# The PARTICULARS of an INDIAN TREATY At CONESTOGOE;

BETWEEN

His Excellency Sir *William Keith*, Bart. Governor of *Pennſylvania*, And the Deputies of the Five Nations.

Publiſhed at the Requeſt of the GENTLEMEN who were preſent, and waited upon the Governor in His Journey.

## *The Publiſher to the READER.*

Philadelphia, July 26, 1721.

Courteous Reader,

WE here preſent you with an exact Copy of the Proceedings of this Government, in a late Treaty with ſeveral Nations of Indians at Coneſtogoe, taken from the Minutes of the reſpective Counſils, which were held on that Occaſion: And we hope this will be more generally acceptable to our Correſpondents, than any Abſtract that could be publiſhed in our Weekly Mercury.

The Indian-Village of Coneſtogoe lies about Seventy Engliſh Miles Diſtance, almoſt directly Weſt of this City; and the Land thereabouts being exceeding Rich, it is now ſurrounded with divers fine Plantations, or Farms, where they raiſe Quantities of Wheat, Barley, Flax and Hemp, without the Help of any Dung.

The Company who attended the Governor conſiſted of between Seventy and Eighty Horſe-Men, moſt of them well arm'd. And the Directions that had been given were ſo well obſerved, that great Plenty of all Sorts of Proviſions were every where provided both for Man and Horſe.

His Excellency the Governor's Care for the Publick Safety of this Colony plainly diſcovers itſelf in his Management of Affairs with the Indians, in General, as well as by his late toilſom Journey to and from Virginia and Coneſtogoe: And the good People of this City and Province, from a juſt Senſe of the Happineſs they enjoy under the preſent Adminiſtration, embrace all Opportunities of expreſſing their Love and eſteem for the Governor, who, at his Return from Coneſtogoe, was waited upon at the Upper-Ferry of Schuylkill-River by the Mayor and Aldermen of this City with about Two Hundred Horſe. And after a Refreſhment of Wine and other cool Liquors, upon the 11th Inſtant about Sun-ſet His Excellency arrived in good Health at his own Houſe, to the univerſal Joy of our Inhabitants.

## *Coneſtogoe, July 5th,* 1721.

THE Governor arrived here this Day at Noon, and in the Evening went to Capt. *Civility*'s Cabin, where four Deputies of the Five Nations, and ſome few more of their People, came to ſee the Governor, who ſpake to them by an Interpreter to this Purpoſe, *viz.*

*That this being the firſt Time that the Five Nations had thought fit to ſend any of their Chiefs to viſit him, he had come a great Way from Home to bid them Welcome.* That *he hop'd to be better acquainted, and hold a further Diſcourſe with them before he left the Place.*

They anſwered, That *they were come a long Way, on Purpoſe ſee the Governor and ſpeak with him.* That *they had heard much of him, and would have come here before now, but that the Faults or Miſtakes, committed by ſome of their Young Men, had made them aſhamed to ſhew their Faces: But now that they had ſeen the Governor's Face, they were well ſatisfied with their Journey, whether any thing elſe was done or not.*

The Governor told them, That *to Morrow Morning he deſigned to ſpeak a few Words to his Brothers and Children, the* Indians *of* Coneſtogoe, *and their Friends upon* Saſquehannah; and deſired, That *the Deputies of the Five Nations might be preſent in Council, to hear what is ſaid to them.*

## *Coneſtogoe, July the 6th,* 1721.

PRESENT

*The Honourable Sir* WILLIAM KEITH, *Bart. Governor,*

Richard Hill, *Eſq;* Jonathan Dickinſon, *Eſq;*
Caleb Puſey, *Eſq;* *Col.* John French.

James Logan, *Eſq;* *Secretary.*

*The Governor ſpoke to the* Coneſtogoe-Indians *as follows:*

*My Brothers and Children,*

SO ſoon as you ſent me Word, That your near Friends and Relations, the Chiefs of the Five Nations, were come to viſit you, I made haſte, and am come up to ſee both you and them, and to aſſure all the *Indians* of the Continuance of my Love to them.

Your Old Acquaintance and True Friend, the Great *William Penn*, was a wiſe Man, and therefore he did not approve of Wars among the *Indians* whom he lov'd, becauſe it waſted and deſtroyed their People; but always recommended Peace to the *Indians*, as the ſureſt Way to make them rich and ſtrong, by encreaſing their Numbers.

Some of you can very well remember ſince *William Penn* and his Friends came firſt to ſettle amongſt you in this Country: It is but a few Years, and like as Yeſterday to an old Man; Nevertheleſs, by following that great Man's peaceable Counſels this Government is now become wealthy, and powerful in great Numbers of People. And though many of our Inhabitants are not accuſtom'd to War, and diſlike the Practice of Mens killing one another; yet you cannot but know, I am able to bring ſeveral Thouſands into the Field well-armed, to defend both your People and ours from being hurt by any Enemy that durſt attempt to invade us.

However,

However we do not forget what *William Penn* often told us, That the Experience of old Age, which is true Wiſdom, adviſes Peace; and I ſay to you, That the Wiſeſt Man is alſo the Braveſt Man: for he ſafely depends on his Wiſdom, and there is no true Courage without it.

I have ſo great a Love for you, *My dear Brothers*, who live under the Protection of this Government, that I cannot ſuffer you to be hurt, no more than I would my own Children. I am but juſt now returned from *Virginia*, where I wearied my ſelf in a long Journey, both by Land and Water, only to make Peace for you my Children, that you may ſafely hunt in the Woods without Danger from *Virginia*, and the many *Indian* Nations that are at Peace with that Government. But the Governor of *Virginia* expects, that you will not hunt within the great Mountains, on the other Side of *Potowmack* River, being it is a ſmall Tract of Land which he keeps for the *Virginia Indians* to hunt in: And he promiſes, That his Indians ſhall not any more come on this Side *Potowmack*, or behind the great Mountains this Way, to diſturb your Hunting. And this is the Condition I have made for you, which I expect you will firmly keep, and not break it on any Conſideration whatſoever.

I deſire, that what I have now ſaid to you may be interpreted to the Chiefs of the Five Nations preſent: For as you are a Part of them, they are in like Manner one with us, as you your ſelves are; and therefore our Councils muſt agree, and be made known to one another: For our Hearts ſhould be open, that we may perfectly ſee into one anothers Breaſts. And that your Friends may ſpeak to me freely, tell them, I am willing to forget the Miſtakes which ſome of their Young Men were guilty of amongſt our People. I hope they will grow wiſer with Age, and hearken to the grave Counſels of their Old Men, whoſe Valour we eſteem becauſe they are wiſe; but the Raſhneſs of their Young Men is altogether Folly.

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At a Council held at *Coneſtogoe*, *July* the 7th, 1721.

PRESENT

The Honourable Sir *William Keith*, Baronet, Governor,
*Richard Hill*, Eſq; *Jonathan Dickinſon*, Eſq;
*Caleb Puſey*, Eſq; Col. *John French*.
*James Logan*, Eſq; Secretary.
With divers Gentlemen.

PRESENT ALSO,

The Chiefs, or Deputies, ſent by the Five Nations to treat with this Government, *viz.*

| *Sinnekaes* Nation. | *Onondagoes* Nation. | *Cayoogoes* Nation. |
|---|---|---|
| *Gheſaont*, | *Tannawree*, | *Sahoode*, |
| *Awennoot*. | *Skeetowaſs*. | *Tchehughque*. |

*Smith* the *Ganaweſe-Indian*, Interpreter from the *Mingoe* Language to the *Delaware*; *John Cartlidge*, Eſq; and Mr. *James le Tort*, Interpreters from the *Delaware* into *Engliſh*.

Gheſaont *in the Name and on the Behalf of all the Five Nations, delivered himſelf in ſpeaking to the Governor, as follows:*

THEY were glad to ſee the Governor and his Council at this Place; for they had heard much of the Governor in their Towns before they came from Home, and now they find him to be what they had then heard of him, *viz.* Their Friend and Brother, and the ſame as if *William Penn* were ſtill amongſt them.

They aſſure the Governor and Council, That they had not forgot *William Penn*'s Treaties with them; And that his Advice to them was ſtill freſh in their Memories.

Though they cannot write, yet they retain every thing ſaid in their Councils with with all the Nations they treat with, and preſerve it as carefully in their Memories, as if it was committed in our Method to Writing.

They complain, That our Traders carrying Goods and Liquors up *Saſquehannah* River, ſometimes meet with their young People going out to War, and treat them unkindly; not only refuſing to give them a Dram of their Liquor, but uſe them with ill Language, and call them *Dogs*, &c.

They take this unkindly, becauſe *Dogs* have no Senſe or Underſtanding: Whereas they are Men, and think that their Brothers ſhould not compare them to ſuch Creatures.

That ſome of our Traders calling their Young Men by thoſe Names, the Young Men anſwered, *If they were Dogs, then they might act as ſuch:* Whereupon they ſeiz'd a Cag of Liquor, and run away with it.

N. B. *This ſeems to be told in their artful Way, to excuſe ſome ſmall Robberies that had been committed by their Young People.*

*Then laying down a Belt of* Wampum *upon the Table, he proceeded and ſaid,*

That all their Diſorders aroſe from the Uſe of *Rum* and Strong Spirits, which took away their Senſe and Memory. That they had no ſuch Liquors amongſt themſelves, but were hurt with what we furniſhed to them, and therefore deſired that no more of that Sort might be ſent amongſt them.

*He preſented a Bundle of dreſs'd Skins, and ſaid,* That the Five Nations faithfully remember all their Ancient Treaties, and now deſire that the Chain of Friendſhip between Them and Us may be made ſo ſtrong, as that none of the Links can ever be broken.

*Preſents another Bundle of raw Skins, and obſerves,* That a Chain may contract Ruſt with lying, and become weaker: Wherefore he deſires it may now be ſo well cleaned, as to remain brighter and ſtronger than ever it was before.

*Preſents another Parcel of Skins, and ſays,* That as in the Firmament all Clouds and Darkneſs are removed from the Face of the Sun; ſo they deſire that all Miſunderſtandings may be fully done away: So that when they, who are now here, ſhall be dead and gone, their whole People, with their Children and Poſterity, may enjoy the clear Sun-ſhine of Friendſhip with us for ever, without any thing to interpoſe and obſcure it.

*Preſents another Bundle of Skins, and ſays,* That looking upon the Governor as if *William Penn* was preſent, they deſire, That in Caſe any Diſorders ſhould hereafter happen between their Young People and ours, we would not be too haſty in reſenting any ſuch Accident until their Council and ours can have ſome Opportunity to treat amicably upon it; and ſo to adjuſt all Matters, as that the Friendſhip between us may ſtill be inviolably preſerved.

*Preſents a ſmall Parcel of dreſs'd Skins, and deſires,* That we may now be together as one People, treating one another's Children kindly and affectionately on all Occaſions.

*He proceeds and ſays,* That they conſider themſelves in this Treaty as the full Plenipotentiaries and Repreſentatives of the Five Nations, and they look upon the Governor as the Great KING of *England*'s Repreſentative; and therefore they expect, that every thing now ſtipulated will be made abſolutely firm and good on both Sides.

*Preſents a Bundle of Bear Skins, and ſays,* That having now made a firm League with us, as becomes our Brothers, they complain that they get too little for their Skins and Furrs, ſo as they cannot live by their Hunting; they deſire us therefore to take Compaſſion on them, and contrive ſome Way to help them in that Particular.

*Preſenting a few Furrs, he ſpeaks only as from himſelf to acquaint the Governor,* That the Five Nations having heard, that the Governor of *Virginia* wanted to ſpeak with them, He himſelf, with ſome of his Company intend to proceed to *Virginia*, but do not know the Way how to get ſafe thither.

*A:*

At a Council held at the Houſe of *John Cartlidge*, Eſq; near *Coneſtogoe*, *July* the 8th, 1721.

PRESENT

The Honourable Sir *William Keith*, Baronet, Governor,
*Richard Hill*, Eſq; *Jonathan Dickinſon*, Eſq;
Col. *John French*.

*James Logan*, Eſq; Secretary.

THE Governor deſired, That the Board would adviſe him, as to the Quantity and Kind of the Preſents, that muſt be made to the *Indians* in Return to theirs, and in Confirmation of his Speech to them: Whereupon it was agreed, That Twenty Five Strowd Match Coats of Two Yards each, One Hundred of Gun-Powder, Two Hundred of Lead, with ſome Bisket, Tobacco and Pipes, ſhould be delivered as the Governor's Preſent to the Five Nations. And the ſame being prepared accordingly, the Council was adjourned to *Coneſtogoe*, the Place of Treaty.

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At a Council held at *Coneſtogoe*, *July* the 8th, 1721. *Poſt Meridiem.*

PRESENT

*The Honourable Sir* WILLIAM KEITH, *Bart. Governor*;

And the ſame Members as before; with divers Gentlemen attending the Governor; And the Chiefs of the Five Nations, being all ſeated in Council, and the Preſents laid down before the *Indians*,

*The Governor ſpoke to them by the Interpreters in theſe Words:*

*My Friends and Brothers,*

IT is a great Satisfaction to me, That I have this Opportunity of Speaking to the Valiant and Wiſe Five Nations of *Indians*, whom you tell me you are fully impowered to repreſent.

I treat with you therefore as if all theſe Nations were here preſent; and you are to underſtand what I now ſay to be agreeable to the Mind of Our Great Monarch *GEORGE*, the King of *England*, who bends his Care to eſtabliſh Peace amongſt all the mighty Nations of *Europe*, unto whom all the People in theſe Parts are as it were but like one Drop out of a Bucket. So that what is now tranſacted between us, muſt be laid up as the Words of the whole Body of your People and our People, to be kept in perpetual Remembrance.

I am alſo glad to find, That you remember what *William Penn* formerly ſaid to you. He was a Great and a Good Man: His own People loved him; He loved the *Indians*, and they alſo loved him. He was as their Father; he would never ſuffer them to be wrong'd; neither would he let his People enter upon any Lands, until he had firſt Purchaſed them of the *Indians*. He was juſt; and therefore the *Indians* lov'd him.

Though he is now removed from us; yet his Children and People following his Example, will always take the ſame Meaſures: So that his and our Poſterity will be as a long Chain, of which He was the firſt Link; and when one Link ends, another ſucceeds; and then another; being all firmly bound together in one ſtrong Chain to endure for ever.

He formerly knit the Chain of Friendſhip with you, as the Chief of all the *Indians* in theſe Parts; and leſt this Chain ſhould grow ruſty, you now deſire it may be ſcour'd and made ſtrong, to bind us as one People together. We do aſſure you it is, and has always been bright on our Side; and ſo we will ever keep it.

As to your Complaint of our Traders, That *they have treated ſome of your Young Men unkindly*, I take that to be ſaid only by way of Excuſe for the Follies of your People, thereby endeavouring to perſwade me, that they were provoked to do what you very well know they did: But, as I told our own *Indians* two Days ago, I am willing to paſs by all theſe Things. You may therefore be aſſured, That our People ſhall not offer any Injury to yours; or if I know that they do, they ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed for it: So you muſt in like Manner ſtrictly command your Young Men, that they do not offer any Injury to ours. For when they paſs through the utmoſt Skirts of our Inhabitants, where there are no People yet ſetled but a few Traders, they ſhould be more careful of them, as having ſeparated themſelves from the Body of their Friends, purely to ſerve the *Indians* more commodiouſly with what they want.

Nevertheleſs, if any little Diſorders ſhould at any Time hereafter ariſe, we will endeavour that it ſhall not break or weaken the Chain of Friendſhip between us: To which End, if any of your People take Offence, you muſt in that Caſe apply to me, or to our Chiefs. And when we have any Cauſe to complain, we ſhall, as you deſire, apply to your Chiefs, by our Friends the *Coneſtogoe-Indians*: But on both Sides we muſt labour to prevent every Thing of this Kind as much as we can.

You complain, *That our Traders come into the Path of your Young Men going out to War, and thereby occaſion Diſorders amongſt them*; I will therefore, *My Friends and Brothers*, ſpeak very plainly to you on this Head.

Your Young Men come down *Saſquehannah*-River, and take their Road through our *Indian* Towns and Settlements, and make a Path between us and the People againſt whom they go out to War. Now you muſt know, That the Path this way leads them only to the *Indians* who are in Alliance with the *Engliſh*; and firſt, to thoſe who are in a ſtrict League of Friendſhip with the great Governor of *Virginia*, juſt as theſe our Friends and Children, who are ſetled amongſt us, are in League with me and our People.

You cannot therefore make War upon the *Indians* in League with *Virginia*, without weakening the Chain with the *Engliſh*: For as we would not ſuffer theſe our Friends and Brothers of *Coneſtogoe*, and upon this River, to be hurt by any Perſons, without conſidering it as done to our ſelves; ſo the Governor of *Virginia* looks upon the Injuries done to his *Indian* Brothers and Friends, as if they were done to himſelf. And you very well know, that though you are Five different Nations, yet you are but one People: So as that any Wrong done to one Nation, is received as an Injury done to you all.

In the ſame Manner, and much more ſo, it is with the *Engliſh*, who are all united under one Great King, who has more People in that one Town where he lives than all the *Indians* in *North America* put together.

You are in a League with *New-York*, as your ancient Friends and neareſt Neighbours; and you are in a League with us by Treaties often repeated, and by a Chain which you have now brighten'd. As therefore all the *Engliſh* are but one People, you are actually in League with all the *Engliſh* Governments, and muſt equally preſerve the Peace with all, as with one Government.

You pleaſed me very much, when you told me that you were going to treat with the Governor of *Virginia*. Your Nations formerly entered into a very firm League with that Government; and if you have ſuffered that Chain to grow ruſty, it is time to ſcour it: And the Five Nations have done very wiſely to ſend you there for that Purpoſe.

I do aſſure you, the Governor of *Virginia* is a great and a good Man. He loves the *Indians* as his Children, and ſo protects and defends them: For He is very ſtrong, having many Thouſand Chriſtian Warriors under his Command, whereby he is able to aſſiſt all thoſe who are in any League of Friendſhip with him. Haſten therefore, My Friends, to brighten and ſtrengthen the Chain with that Great Man; For he deſires it, and will receive you kindly. He is my great and good Friend, I have been lately with him; and ſince you ſay you are Strangers, I will give you a Letter to him, to inform him of what we have done, and of the good Deſign of your Viſit to Him and this Country.

*My Friends and Brothers*, I told you two Days ago, that we muſt open our Breaſts to each other; I ſhall therefore, like your true Friend, open mine yet further to you for your Good.

You

You ſee that the Engliſh, from a very ſmall People at firſt in theſe Parts, are, by Peace amongſt themſelves, become a very great People amongſt you, far exceeding the Number of all the *Indians* that we know of.

But while we are at Peace, the *Indians* continue to make War upon one another, and deſtroy each other, as if they intended that none of their People ſhould be left alive; By which Means you are from a great People, become a very ſmall People; and yet you will go on to deſtroy your ſelves.

The *Indians* of the South, though they ſpeak a different Language, yet they are the ſame People, and inhabit the ſame Land with thoſe of the North; We therefore cannot but wonder, how you, that are a wiſe People, ſhould take Delight in putting an End to your Race. The *Engliſh*, being your true Friends, labour to prevent this. We would have you ſtrong as a Part of our ſelves: For as our Strength is your Strength, ſo we would have yours to be as our own.

I have perſwaded all my Brethren in theſe Parts to conſider what is for their Good, and not to go out any more to War; but your Young Men, as they come this way, endeavour to force them. And becauſe they incline to follow the Counſels of Peace, and the good Advice of their true Friends, your People uſe them ill, and often prevail with them to go out to their own Deſtruction: Thus it was that this Town of *Coneſtogoe* loſt their good King not long ago, and thus many have been loſt. Their young Children are left without Parents; their Wives without Husbands; the old Men, contrary to the Courſe of Nature, mourn the Death of their Young; the People decay and grow weak; we loſe our Dear Friends and are afflicted. And this is chiefly owing to your Young Men.

Surely you cannot propoſe to get either Riches or Poſſeſſions by going thus out to War: For when you kill a Deer, you have the Fleſh to eat, and the Skin to ſell; but when you return from War, you bring nothing Home but the Scalp of a dead Man, who perhaps was Husband to a kind Wife, and Father to tender Children, who never wronged you; though by loſing Him you have robbed him of their Help and Protection, and at the ſame Time got nothing by it.

If I were not your true Friend I would not take the Trouble of ſaying all theſe Things to you, which I deſire may be fully related to all your People when you return Home, that they may conſider in Time what is for their own Good. And after this, if any will be ſo madly deaf and blind, as neither to hear nor ſee the Danger before them, but will ſtill go out to deſtroy and be deſtroyed for nothing, I muſt deſire, That ſuch fooliſh young Men will take another Path, and not paſs this Way amongſt our People, whoſe Eyes I have opened, and they have wiſely hearkned to my Advice. So that I muſt tell you plainly, As I am their beſt Friend, and this Government is their Protector, and as a Father to them, we will not ſuffer them any more to go out, as they have done, to their Deſtruction. I ſay again, we will not ſuffer it; for we have the Counſel of Wiſdom amongſt us, and know what is for their Good. For though they are weak, yet they are our Brethren: We will therefore take Care of them, that they be not miſled with ill Counſel. You mourn when you loſe a Brother, we mourn when any of them are loſt; To prevent which, they ſhall not be ſuffered to go out, as they have done, to be deſtroyed by War.

*My good Friends and Brothers*, I give you the ſame Counſel, and earneſtly deſire that you will follow it, ſince it will make you a happy People. I give you this Advice becauſe I am your true Friend, but I much fear you hearken to others, who never were nor never will be your Friends.

You know very well, that the *French* have been your Enemies from the Beginning; and though they made Peace with you about 22 Years ago, yet by ſubtle Practices they ſtill endeavour to enſnare you. They uſe Arts and Tricks, and tell you Lies to deceive you; And if you would make Uſe of your own Eyes, and not be deluded by their *Jeſuites* and *Interpreters*, you would ſee this your ſelves: For you know they have had no Goods of any Value theſe ſeveral Years paſt, except what has been ſent to them from the *Engliſh* of *New-York*, and that is now all over. They give fair Speeches inſtead of real Services; and as for many Years they attempted to deſtroy you in War, ſo they now endeavour to do it in Peace: For when they perſwade you to go out to War againſt others, it is only that you may be deſtroyed your ſelves, which we, as your true Friends, labour to prevent, becauſe we would have your Numbers increaſe, that you may grow ſtrong, and that we may be all ſtrengthned in Friendſhip and Peace together.

As to what you have ſaid of Trade, I ſuppoſe, the great Diſtance at which you live from us, has prevented all Commerce between us and your People. We believe, thoſe who go into the Woods, and ſpend all their Time upon it, endeavour to make the beſt Bargains they can for themſelves. So on your Part, you muſt take Care to make the beſt Bargain you can with them. But we hope our Traders do not exact; for we think that a *Strowd Coat*, or *a Pound of Powder* is now ſold for no more *Buck-Skins* than formerly. *Beaver* indeed is not of late ſo much uſed in *Europe*, and therefore does not give ſo good a Price, and we deal but very little in that Commodity. But *Deer Skins* ſell very well amongſt us, and I ſhall always take Care that the *Indians* be not wrong'd. But except other Meaſures be taken to regulate the *Indian*-Trade every where, the common Methods uſed in Trade will ſtill be followed, and every Man muſt take Care of himſelf; for thus I muſt do my ſelf, when I buy any Thing from our own People, if I do not give them their Price, they will keep it; for we are a free People. But if you have any further Propoſals to make about theſe Affairs, I'm willing to hear and conſider them; for 'tis my Deſire that the Trade be well regulated to your Content.

I am ſenſible *Rum* is very hurtful to the *Indians*; we have made Laws that none ſhould be carried amongſt them, or if any were, that it ſhould be ſtaved and thrown upon the Ground, and the *Indians* have been ordered to deſtroy all the Rum that comes in their way; but they will not do it, they will have Rum, and when we refuſe it, they will travel to the Neighbouring Provinces and fetch it. Their own Women go to purchaſe it, and then ſell it amongſt their own People at exceſſive Rates. I would gladly make any Laws to prevent this that could be effectual; but the Country is ſo wide, the Woods are ſo dark and private, and ſo far out of my Sight, that if the *Indians* themſelves do not prohibit their own People, there is no other Way to prevent it: For my Part, I ſhall readily join in any Meaſures that can be propoſed for ſo good a Purpoſe.

I have now, *My Friends and Brothers*, ſaid all that I think can be of Service at this Time, and I give you theſe Things here laid before you to confirm my Words, *viz. Five Strowd Coats*, *Twenty Pound of Powder* and *Forty Pound of Lead* for each of the Five Nations; that is, *Twenty Five Coats*, *One Hundred Weight of Powder* and *Two Hundred of Lead* in the Whole, which I deſire may be delivered to them with theſe my Words, in my Name, and on Behalf of this Province.

I ſhall be glad frequently to ſee ſome of your Chief Men, ſent in the Name of all the reſt; but deſire you will be ſo kind as to come to us at *Philadelphia*, to viſit our Families and our Children born there, where we can provide better for you, and make you more Welcome: For People always receive their Friends beſt at their own Houſes. I heartily wiſh you well on your Journey, and good Succeſs in it. And when you return Home, I deſire you will give my very kind Love, and the Love of all our People, to your Kings, and to all their People.

*Then the Governor roſe up from his Chair; And when he had called* Gheſaont, *the Speaker, to him, He took a Coronation Medal of the King's out of his Pocket, and preſented it to the* Indian *in theſe Words.*

That our Children, when we are dead, may not forget theſe Things, but keep this Treaty between us in perpetual Remembrance, I here deliver to you a Picture in Gold, bearing the Image of my Great Maſter, the King of all the *Engliſh*; and when you return Home, I charge you to deliver this Piece into the Hands of the firſt Man, or greateſt Chief of all the Five Nations, whom you call *Kannygooah*, to be laid up and kept as a Token to our Children's Children, that an entire and laſting Friendſhip is now eſtabliſhed for ever, between the *Engliſh* in this Country, and the Great Five Nations.

*Extracted per* Geo. Barclay, *Cler. Conc.*

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*Philadelphia*: Printed and Sold by *Andrew Bradford*, at the *Bible*, in the Second Street.

At a Council held At Conestogoe July the 6th 1721

Present

The Honorable Sir William Keith Bart. Govr.

Richard Hill — Jonathan Dickinson

Caleb Pusey — Colonel John French

James Logan Secretary

The Governour spoke to the Conestogoe Indians as follows

My Brothers & Children

I am sorry as I present my Words That your near Friends and Relations the Chiefs of the five Nations, were come to visit you, I made haste and am come up to see both you and them, and to assure all the Indians of the Continuance of my Love to them.

Your old Acquaintance and true Friend, the Great William Penn, was a wise Man, and therefore he did not approve of Wars among the Indians whom he loved, because it wasted and destroyed their People. He always recommended Peace to the Indians as the surest way to make them rich and strong by encreasing their Numbers.

Some of you can very well remember since William Penn and his Friends came first to settle amongst you in this Country. 'Tis but a few years and like as yesterday to any old Man; Nevertheless by following that Great Man's peaceable Counsels this Government is now become wealthy, and powerful in great Numbers of People; And tho' many of my Inhabitants are not accustomed to War and dislike the Practice of Men killing one another, yet you cannot but know I am able to bring several thousands into the Field well armed, to defend both your People, and ours from being hurt by any Enemy that durst attempt to invade us. However We do not forget what William Penn often told us, That the Experience of old Ages, which is true Wisdom, advises Peace, and I say to you, that the wisest Man is also the bravest Man: for he safely depends on his Wisdom, and there is no true Courage without it.

I have so great a Love for you, my dear Brothers, who live under the Protection of this Government that I cannot suffer you to be hurt no more than I would my own Children. I am but just now returned from Virginia, where I was carried my self in a long Journey both by Land and Water, only to make Peace for you my Children, that you may safely hunt in the Woods without Danger from Virginia and the many Indian Nations that are at Peace with that Government. And the Governour of Virginia expects that you will not hunt within the great Mountains on the other Side of Patowmack River, being it is a small Tract of Land which he keeps for the Virginia Indians to hunt in; And he promises that his Indians shall not any more come on this Side Patowmack, or behind the great Mountains this way to disturb your hunting. And this is the Condition I have made for you, which I expect you will strictly keep, and not break it on any Consideration whatsoever.

I desire that what I have now said to you may be interpreted to the Chiefs of the five Nations present. For as you are a part of them, they are in like manner One with us as your selves are, and their Love my Councils must agree and be made known to One another, for my Heart should be open that we may perfectly see into one another's

Breasts

Bread &c. And that your Friends may speak home freely, tell them I am willing to forget the Mistakes which some of their young Men were guilty of amongst our People. I hope they will grow wiser with Age and hearken to the grave Counsels of their old Men whose Calling we esteem because they are wise, but the Rashness of their young Men is altogether Folly.

At a Council held at Mr Conestoe July the 7th 1721

Present

The Honourable Sir William Keith Bart Governour
Richard Hill Jonathan Dickinson
Caleb Pusey Colonel John French
James Logan Secretary
with divers Gentlemen
Present also

The Chiefs or Deputies sent by the five Nations to treat with this Government viz

Sinnekes Nation
Cheveanot
Mowmorh

Onondagoes Nation
Tuscaroras
Shawanoes

Cayoogoes Nation
Oakondo
Oshehuhque

Smith the Carnarvese Indian Interpreter from the Mingoe Language to the Delaware; John Cartlidge and James Le Tort Interpreters from the Delaware into English

Cheseneb in the Name and on the Behalf of all the five Nations delivered himself in speaking to the Governour as follows

They were glad to see the Governour and his Council at this place, for they had heard much of the Governour in their Towns before they came from home, and now they find him to be such they had then heard of him, a Friend and Brother and the same as if William Penn were still amongst them.

They assure the Governour and Council, that they had not forgot William Penn's Treaties with them, and that his Advice to them was still fresh in their Memories.

Though they cannot write, yet they retain every thing said in their Councils with all the Nations they treat with, and preserve it as carefully in their Memories as if it was committed to some Method of Writing.

They complain that our Traders carrying Goods and Liquors up Susquehannah River, sometimes meet with their young People going out to War, and treat them unkindly, not only refusing to give them a Dram of their Liquor, but use them with ill Language and call them Dogs &c.

They take this unkindly, because Dogs have no Sense or Understanding, whereas they are Men, and think that their Brothers should not compare them to such Creatures.

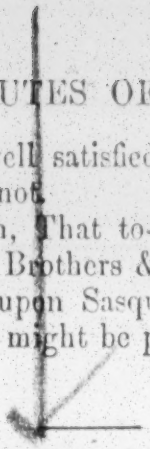
That some of our Traders calling their young Men by those Names, the young Men answered, if they were Dogs, then they might act as such. Whereupon they seized a Keg of their Liquor and run away with it.

N.B. This seems to be told in this artful way to excuse some small Robberies that had been committed by their young People.

Then

vernours Face, they were well satisfied with their Journey whether any thing else was done or not.

The Governour told them, That to-morrow morning he designed to speak a few words to his Brothers & Children, the Indians of Conestogoe and their friends upon Sasquehanna, and desired that the Deputies of the five nations might be present in Council to hear what is said to them.



At a Council held at Conestogoe, July the 6th, 1721.

PRESENT:

The Honorable Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Govr.

Richard Hill, Colonel John ffrench,
Caleb Pusey, James Logan, Secretary.
Jonathan Dickinson,

The Governour Spoke to the Conestogoe Indians, as follows:
My Brothers & Children,

So soon as you sent me Word That your near Friends and Relations the Chiefs of the five Nations, were come to visit you, I made haste and am come up to see both you and them, and to assure all the Indians of the Continuance of my Love to them.

Your old Acquaintance and true Friend, the Great William Penn, was a wise man, and therefore he did not approve of Wars among the Indians whom he loved, because it wasted and destroyed their People, but always recommended Peace to the Indians as the surest way to make them rich and strong by increasing their Numbers.

Some of you can very well remember since William Penn and his Friends came first to settle amongst you in this Country; It is but a few years and like as yesterday to an old man, Nevertheless by following that Great Man's peaceable Councils this Government is now become wealthy and powerful in great Numbers of People, And tho' many of our Inhabitants are not accustomed to war and dislike the Practice of mens Killing one another, yet you cannot but know I am able to bring several thousand into the Field well armed, to defend both your People and ours from being hurt by any Enemy that durst attempt to invade us; However, We do not forget what William Penn often told us, That the Experience of old age, which is true Wisdom, advises Peace, and I say to you, that the wisest man is also the bravest man, for he safely depends on his Wisdom, and there is no true Courage without it. I have so great a Love for you, my dear Brothers, who live under the Protection of this Government that I cannot suffer you to be hurt no more than I would my own children; I am but just now returned from Virginia, where I wearied myself in a long Journey both by Land and Water, only to make Peace for you my children, that you may safely hunt in the Woods without Danger from Virginia and them any Indian nations that are at Peace with that Government. But the Governor of Virginia expects that you will not hunt within the Great Mountains on the other side of Patowmeck River, being it is a small Tract of Land which

he keeps for the Virginia Indians to hunt in, And He promises that his Indians shall not any more come on this side Patowmeck, or behind the Great Mountain this way to disturb your hunting; And this is the Condition I have made for you, which I expect you will firmly keep, and not break it on any Consideration whatsoever.

I desire that what I have now said to you may be interpreted to the Chiefs of the five Nations present, For as you are a part of them, There are in like manner one with us as you yourselves are, and therefore our Councils must agree and be made known to one another, For our Hearts should be open that we may perfectly see into one another's Breasts. And that your Friends may Speak to me freely, tell them I am willing to forget the mistakes which some of their young men were guilty of amongst our people; I hope They will grow wiser with age, any hearken to the grave counsels of their old men whose Valour we esteem because they are wise; But the Rashness of their young men is altogether Folly.

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At a Council held at Conestogoe, July the 7th, 1721.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Hill, | Colonel John ffrench, |
| Caleb Pusey, | James Logan, Secretary, |
| Jonathan Dickinson, | with divers Gentlemen. |

PRESENT ALSO:

The Chiefs or Deputies sent by the ffive Nations to treat with this Governmt., viz:

| Sinnekaes Nation: | Onondagoes Nation: | Cayoogoes Nation: |
|---|---|---|
| Ghesaont, | Tannawree, | Sahoode, |
| Awennool, | Skeetowas, | Tchehuhque. |

Smith, the Ganawese Indian Interpreter from the Mingoe Language to the Delaware; John Cartlidge and James Le Tort, Interpreters from the Delaware into English.

Ghesaont, in the Name and on the behalf of all the ffive Nations, delivered himself in speaking to the Governour, as follows:

They were glad to see the Governour and his Council at this place, for they had heard much of the Governour in their Towns before they came from home, and now they find him to be what they had then heard of him, Viz: their Friend and Brother, and the same as if William Penn were still amongst them.

They assure the Governour and Council that they had not forgot William Penns Treaties with them, and that his advice to them was still fresh in their memories.

Though they cannot write, yet they retain every thing said in their Councils with all the Nations they treat with, and preserve it as carefully in their memories as if it was committed in our method to Writing.

They complain that our Traders carrying Goods and Liquors up

Arch
In 3



The PARTICULARS of an

# INDIAN TREATY

At CONESTOGOE,

BETWEEN

His Excellency Sir *William Keith*, Bart. Governor of *Pennsylvania*,
And the Deputies of the Five Nations.

Published at the Request of the GENTLEMEN who were present and waited upon the Governor in His Journey.

## *The Publisher to the* READER.

Philadelphia, July 26, 1721.

Courteous Reader,

WE here present you with an exact Copy of the Proceedings of this Government, in a late Treaty with several Nations of Indians at Conestogoe, taken from the Minutes of the respective Councils, which were held on that Occasion: And we hope this will be more generally acceptable to our Correspondents, than any Abstract that could be published in our Weekly Mercury.

The Indian-Village of Conestogoe lies about Seventy English Miles Distance, almost directly West of this City; and the Land thereabouts being exceeding Rich, it is now surrounded with divers fine Plantations, or Farms, where they raise Quantities of Wheat, Barley, Flax and Hemp, without the Help of any Dung.

The Company who attended the Governor consisted of between Seventy and Eighty Horse-Men, most of them well arm'd. And the Directions that had been given were so well observed, that great Plenty of all Sorts of Provisions were every where provided both for Man and Horse.

His Excellency the Governor's Care for the Publick Safety of this Colony plainly discovers itself in his Management of Affairs with the Indians, in General, as well as by his late tedious Journey to and from Virginia and Conestogoe: And the good People of this City and Province, from a just Sense of the Happiness they enjoy under the present Administration, embrace all Opportunities of expressing their Love and esteem for the Governor, who, at his Return from Conestogoe, was waited upon at the Upper Ferry of Schuylkill-River by the Mayor and Aldermen of this City with about Two Hundred Horse. And after a Refreshment of Wine and other cool Liquors, upon the 11th Instant about Sun-set His Excellency arrived in good Health at his own House, to the universal Joy of our Inhabitants.

Conestogoe,

*Coneſtogoe, July 5th* 1721.

THE Governor arrived here this Day at Noon, and in the Evening went to Capt. *Civility*'s Cabin, where four Deputies of the Five Nations, and ſome few more of their People, came to ſee the Governor, who ſpake to them by an Interpreter to this Purpoſe, *viz.*

*That this being the firſt Time that the Five Nations had thought fit to ſend any of their Chiefs to viſit him, he had come a great Way from Home to bid them Welcome.* That *he hop'd to be better acquainted, and hold a further Diſcourſe with them before he left the Place.*

They anſwered That *they were come a long Way, on Purpoſe ſee the Governor and ſpeak with him.* That *they had heard much of him, and would have come here before now, but that the Faults or Miſtakes, committed by ſome of their Young Men, had made them aſhamed to ſhew their Faces: But now that they had ſeen the Governor's Face, they were well ſatisfied with their Journey, whether any thing elſe was done or not.*

The Governor told them, That *to Morrow Morning he deſigned to ſpeak a few Words to his Brothers and Children, the* Indians *of* Coneſtogoe, *and their Friends upon* Saſquehannah; and deſired, That *the Deputies of the Five Nations might be preſent in Council, to hear what is ſaid to them.*

*Coneſtogoe, July the 6th,* 1721.

PRESENT

*The Honourable Sir* WILLIAM KEITH, *Bart. Governor,*

Richard Hill, *Eſq;* Jonathan Dickinſon, *Eſq;*
Caleb Puſey, *Eſq;* *Col.* John French.

James Logan, *Eſq; Secretary.*

*The Governor ſpoke to the* Coneſtogoe-Indians *as follows:*

*My Brothers and Children,*

SO ſoon as you ſent me Word, That your near Friends and Relations, the Chiefs of the Five Nations, were come to viſit you, I made haſte, and am come up to ſee both you and them, and to aſſure all the *Indians* of the Continuance of my Love to them.

Your Old Acquaintance and True Friend, the Great *William Penn*, was a wiſe Man, and therefore he did not approve of Wars among the *Indians* whom he lov'd, becauſe it waſted and deſtroyed their People; but always recommended Peace to the *Indians*, as the ſureſt Way to make them rich and ſtrong, by encreaſing their Numbers.

Some of you can very well remember ſince *William Penn* and his Friends came firſt to ſettle amongſt you in this Country: It is but a few Years, and like as Yeſterday to an old Man; Nevertheleſs, by following that great Man's peaceable Counſels this Government is now become wealthy, and powerful in great Numbers of People. And though many of our Inhabitants are not accuſtom'd to War, and diſlike the Practice of Mens killing one another; yet you cannot but know, I am able to bring ſeveral Thouſands into the Field well-armed, to defend both your People and ours from being hurt by any Enemy that durſt attempt to invade us.

However,

However we do not forget what *William Penn* often told us, That the Experience of old Age, which is true Wiſdom, adviſes Peace; and I ſay to you, That the Wiſeſt Man is alſo the Braveſt Man: for he ſafely depends on his Wiſdom, and there is no true Courage without it.

I have ſo great a Love for you, *My dear Brothers*, who live under the Protection of this Government, that I cannot ſuffer you to be hurt, no more than I would my own Children. I am but juſt now returned from *Virginia*, where I wearied my ſelf in a long Journey, both by Land and Water, only to make Peace for you my Children, that you may ſafely hunt in the Woods without Danger from *Virginia*, and the many *Indian* Nations that are at Peace with that Government. But the Governor of *Virginia* expects, that you will not hunt within the great Mountains, on the other Side of *Potowmack* River, being it is a ſmall Tract of Land which he keeps for the *Virginia-Indians* to hunt in: And he promiſes, That his Indians ſhall not any more come on this Side *Potowmack*, or behind the great Mountains this Way, to diſturb your Hunting. And this is the Condition I have made for you, which I expect you will firmly keep, and not break it on any Conſideration whatſoever.

I deſire, that what I have now ſaid to you may be interpreted to the Chiefs of the Five Nations preſent: For as you are a Part of them, they are in like Manner one with us, as you your ſelves are; and therefore our Councils muſt agree, and be made known to one another: For our Hearts ſhould be open, that we may perfectly ſee into one anothers Breaſts. And that your Friends may ſpeak to me freely, tell them, I am willing to forget the Miſtakes which ſome of their Young Men were guilty of amongſt our People. I hope they will grow wiſer with Age, and hearken to the grave Counſels of their Old Men, whoſe Valour we eſteem becauſe they are wiſe; but the Raſhneſs of their Young Men is altogether Folly.

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At a Council held at *Coneſtogoe*, *July* the 7th, 1721.

PRESENT

The Honourable Sir *William Keith*, Baronet, Governor,
*Richard Hill*, Eſq; *Jonathan Dickinſon*, Eſq;
*Caleb Puſey*, Eſq; Col. *John French*.
*James Logan*, Eſq; Secretary.
With divers Gentlemen.

PRESENT ALSO,

The Chiefs, or Deputies, ſent by the Five Nations to treat with this Government, *viz.*

| *Sinnekaes* Nation. | *Onondagoes* Nation. | *Cayoogoes* Nation. |
|---|---|---|
| *Gheſaont*, | *Tannawree*, | *Sahoode*, |
| *Awennoot*. | *Skeetowaſs*. | *Tchehnghque*. |

*Smith* the *Ganaweſe-Indian*, Interpreter from the *Mingoe* Language to the *Delaware*; *John Cartlidge*, Eſq; and Mr. *James le Tort*, Interpreters from the *Delaware* into *Engliſh*.

Gheſaont *in the Name and on the Behalf of all the Five Nations, delivered himſelf in ſpeaking to the Governor, as follows:*

THEY were glad to ſee the Governor and his Council at this Place; for they had heard much of the Governor in their Towns before they came from Home, and now they find him to be what they had then heard of him, *viz.* Their Friend and Brother, and the ſame as if *William Penn* were ſtill amongſt them.

They assure the Governor and Council, That they had not forgot *William Penn*'s Treaties with them; And that his Advice to them was still fresh in their Memories.

Though they cannot write, yet they retain every thing said in their Councils with with all the Nations they treat with, and preserve it as carefully in their Memories, as if it was committed in our Method to Writing.

They complain, That our Traders carrying Goods and Liquors up *Sasquehannah* River, sometimes meet with their young People going out to War, and treat them unkindly; not only refusing to give them a Dram of their Liquor, but use them with ill Language, and call them *Dogs*, &c.

They take this unkindly, because *Dogs* have no Sense or Understanding: Whereas they are Men, and think that their Brothers should not compare them to such Creatures.

That some of our Traders calling their Young Men by those Names, the Young Men answered, *If they were Dogs, then they might act as such:* Whereupon they seiz'd a Cag of Liquor, and run away with it.

N. B. *This seems to be told in their artful Way, to excuse some small Robberies that had been committed by their Young People.*

*Then laying down a Belt of* Wampum *upon the Table, he proceeded and said,*

That all their Disorders arose from the Use of *Rum* and Strong Spirits, which took away their Sense and Memory. That they had no such Liquors amongst themselves, but were hurt with what we furnished to them, and therefore desired that no more of that Sort might be sent amongst them.

*He presented a Bundle of dress'd Skins, and said,* That the Five Nations faithfully remember all their Ancient Treaties, and now desire that the Chain of Friendship between Them and Us may be made so strong, as that none of the Links can ever be broken.

*Presents another Bundle of raw Skins, and observes,* That a Chain may contract Rust with lying, and become weaker: Wherefore he desires it may now be so well cleaned, as to remain brighter and stronger than ever it was before.

*Presents another Parcel of Skins, and says,* That as in the Firmament all Clouds and Darkness are removed from the Face of the Sun; so they desire that all Misunderstandings may be fully done away: So that when they, who are now here, shall be dead and gone, their whole People, with their Children and Posterity, may enjoy the clear Sun-shine of Friendship with us for ever, without any thing to interpose and obscure it.

*Presents another Bundle of Skins, and says,* That looking upon the Governor as if *William Penn* was present, they desire, That in Case any Disorders should hereafter happen between their Young People and ours, we would not be too hasty in resenting any such Accident, until their Council and ours can have some Opportunity to treat amicably upon it; and so to adjust all Matters, as that the Friendship between us may still be inviolably preserved.

*Presents a small Parcel of dress'd Skins, and desires,* That we may now be together as one People, treating one another's Children kindly and affectionately on all Occasions.

*He proceeds and says,* That they consider themselves in this Treaty as the full Plenipotentiaries and Representatives of the Five Nations, and they look upon the Governor as the Great KING of *England*'s Representative; and therefore they expect, that every thing now stipulated will be made absolutely firm and good on both Sides.

*Presents a Bundle of Bear Skins, and says,* That having now made a firm League with us, as becomes our Brothers, they complain that they get too little for their Skins and Furrs, so as they cannot live by their Hunting; they desire us therefore to take Compassion on them, and contrive some Way to help them in that Particular.

*Presenting a few Furrs, he speaks only as from himself to acquaint the Governor,* That the Five Nations having heard, that the Governor of *Virginia* wanted to speak with them, He himself, with some of his Company intend to proceed to *Virginia*, but do not know the Way how to get safe thither.

*As*

At a Council held at the Houſe of *John Cartlidge*, Eſq; near *Coneſtogoe*, *July* the 8th, 1721.

PRESENT

The Honourable Sir *William Keith*, Baronet, Governor,
*Richard Hill*, Eſq; *Jonathan Dickinſon*, Eſq;
Col. *John French*.

*James Logan*, Eſq; Secretary.

THE Governor deſired, That the Board would adviſe him, as to the Quantity and Kind of the Preſents, that muſt be made to the *Indians* in Return to theirs, and in Confirmation of his Speech to them: Whereupon it was agreed, That Twenty Five Strowd Match-Coats of Two Yards each, One Hundred of Gun-Powder, Two Hundred of Lead, with ſome Biſket, Tobacco and Pipes, ſhould be delivered as the Governor's Preſent to the Five Nations. And the ſame being prepared accordingly, the Council was adjourned to *Coneſtogoe*, the Place of Treaty.

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At a Council held at *Coneſtogoe*, *July* the 8th, 1721. *Poſt Meridiem*.

PRESENT

*The Honourable Sir* WILLIAM KEITH, *Bart. Governor*,

And the ſame Members as before; with divers Gentlemen attending the Governor; And the Chiefs of the Five Nations, being all ſeated in Council, and the Preſents laid down before the *Indians*,

*The Governor ſpoke to them by the Interpreters in theſe Words:*

*My Friends and Brothers*,

IT is a great Satisfaction to me, That I have this Opportunity of Speaking to the Valiant and Wiſe Five Nations of *Indians*, whom you tell me you are fully impowered to repreſent.

I treat with you therefore as if all theſe Nations were here preſent; and you are to underſtand what I now ſay to be agreeable to the Mind of Our Great Monarch *GEORGE*, the King of *England*, who bends his Care to eſtabliſh Peace amongſt all the mighty Nations of *Europe*, unto whom all the People in theſe Parts are as it were but like one Drop out of a Bucket. So that what is now tranſacted between us, muſt be laid up as the Words of the whole Body of your People and our People, to be kept in perpetual Remembrance.

I am alſo glad to find, That you remember what *William Penn* formerly ſaid to you. He was a Great and a Good Man: His own People loved him; He loved the *Indians*, and they alſo loved him. He was as their Father; he would never ſuffer them to be wrong'd; neither would he let his People enter upon any Lands, until he had firſt Purchaſed them of the *Indians* He was juſt; and therefore the *Indians* lov'd him.

Though he is now removed from us; yet his Children and People following his Example, will always take the ſame Meaſures: So that his and our Poſterity will be as a long Chain, of which He was the firſt Link; and when one Link ends, another ſucceeds; and then another; being all firmly bound together in one ſtrong Chain to endure for ever.

He formerly knit the Chain of Friendſhip with you, as the Chief of all the *Indians* in theſe Parts; and leſt this Chain ſhould grow ruſty, you now deſire it may be ſcour'd and made ſtrong, to bind us as one People together. We do aſſure you it is, and has always been bright on our Side; and ſo we will ever keep it.

As to your Complaint of our Traders, That *they have treated ſome of your Young Men unkindly*, I take that to be ſaid only by way of Excuſe for the Follies of your People, thereby endeavouring to perſwade me, that they were provoked to do what you very well know they did: But, as I told our own *Indians* two Days ago, I am willing to paſs by all theſe Things. You may therefore be aſſured, That our People ſhall not offer any Injury to yours; or if I know that they do, they ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed for it: So you muſt in like Manner ſtrictly command your Young Men, that they do not offer any Injury to ours. For when they paſs through the utmoſt Skirts of our Inhabitants, where there are no People yet ſetled but a few Traders, they ſhould be more careful of them, as having ſeparated themſelves from the Body of their Friends, purely to ſerve the *Indians* more commodiouſly with what they want.

Nevertheleſs, if any little Diſorders ſhould at any Time hereafter ariſe, we will endeavour that it ſhall not break or weaken the Chain of Friendſhip between us: To which End, if any of your People take Offence, you muſt in that Caſe apply to me, or to our Chiefs. And when we have any Cauſe to complain, we ſhall, as you deſire, apply to your Chiefs, by our Friends the *Coneſtogoe-Indians*: But on both Sides we muſt labour to prevent every Thing of this Kind as much as we can.

You complain, *That our Traders come into the Path of your Young Men going out to War, and thereby occaſion Diſorders amongſt them*; I will therefore, *My Friends and Brothers*, ſpeak very plainly to you on this Head.

Your Young Men come down *Saſquehannah*-River, and take their Road through our *Indian* Towns and Settlements, and make a Path between us and the People againſt whom they go out to War. Now you muſt know, That the Path this way leads them only to the *Indians* who are in Alliance with the *Engliſh*; and firſt, to thoſe who are in a ſtrict League of Friendſhip with the great Governor of *Virginia*, juſt as theſe our Friends and Children, who are ſetled amongſt us, are in League with me and our People.

You cannot therefore make War upon the *Indians* in League with *Virginia*, without weakening the Chain with the *Engliſh*: For as we would not ſuffer theſe our Friends and Brothers of *Coneſtogoe*, and upon this River, to be hurt by any Perſons, without conſidering it as done to ourſelves; ſo the Governor of *Virginia* looks upon the Injuries done to his *Indian* Brothers and Friends, as if they were done to himſelf. And you very well know, that though you are Five different Nations, yet you are but one People: So as that any Wrong done to one Nation, is received as an Injury done to you all.

In the ſame Manner, and much more ſo, it is with the *Engliſh*, who are all united under one Great King, who has more People in that one Town where he lives than all the *Indians* in *North America* put together.

You are in a League with *New York*, as your ancient Friends and neareſt Neighbours; and you are in a League with us by Treaties often repeated, and by a Chain which you have now brighten'd. As therefore all the *Engliſh* are but one People, you are actually in League with all the *Engliſh* Governments, and muſt equally preſerve the Peace with all, as with one Government.

You pleaſed me very much, when you told me that you were going to treat with the Governor of *Virginia*. Your Nations formerly entered into a very firm League with that Government; and if you have ſuffered that Chain to grow ruſty, it is time to ſcour it: And the Five Nations have done very wiſely to ſend you there for that Purpoſe.

I do aſſure you, the Governor of *Virginia* is a great and a good Man. He loves the *Indians* as his Children, and ſo protects and defends them: For He is very ſtrong, having many Thouſand Chriſtian Warriors under his Command, whereby he is able to aſſiſt all thoſe who are in any League of Friendſhip with him. Haſten therefore, My Friends, to brighten and ſtrengthen the Chain with that Great Man; For he deſires it, and will receive you kindly. He is my great and good Friend, I have been lately with him; and ſince you ſay you are Strangers, I will give you a Letter to him, to inform him of what we have done, and of the good Deſign of your Viſit to Him and this Country.

*My Friends and Brothers*, I told you two Days ago, that we muſt open our Breaſts to each other; I ſhall therefore, like your true Friend, open mine yet further to you for your Good.

You

You ſee that the Engliſh, from a very ſmall People at firſt in theſe Parts, are, by Peace amongſt themſelves, become a very great People amongſt you, far exceeding the Number of all the *Indians* that we know of.

But while we are at Peace, the *Indians* continue to make War upon one another, and deſtroy each other, as if they intended that none of their People ſhould be left alive; By which Means you are from a great People, become a very ſmall People; and yet you will go on to deſtroy your ſelves.

The *Indians* of the South, though they ſpeak a different Language, yet they are the ſame People, and inhabit the ſame Land with thoſe of the North; We therefore cannot but wonder, how you, that are a wiſe People, ſhould take Delight in putting an End to your Race. The *Engliſh*, being your true Friends, labour to prevent this. We would have you ſtrong as a Part of our ſelves: For as our Strength is your Strength, ſo we would have yours to be as our own.

I have perſwaded all my Brethren in theſe Parts to conſider what is for their Good, and not to go out any more to War; but your Young Men, as they come this way, endeavour to force them. And becauſe they incline to follow the Counſels of Peace, and the good Advice of their true Friends, your People uſe them ill, and often prevail with them to go out to their own Deſtruction: Thus it was that this Town of *Coneſtogoe* loſt their good King not long ago, and thus many have been loſt. Their young Children are left without Parents; their Wives without Husbands; the old Men, contrary to the Courſe of Nature, mourn the Death of their Young; the People decay and grow weak; we loſe our Dear Friends and are afflicted. And this is chiefly owing to your Young Men.

Surely you cannot propoſe to get either Riches or Poſſeſſions by going thus out to War: For when you kill a Deer, you have the Fleſh to eat, and the Skin to ſell; but when you return from War, you bring nothing Home but the Scalp of a dead Man, who perhaps was Husband to a kind Wife, and Father to tender Children, who never wronged you; though by loſing Him you have robbed him of their Help and Protection, and at the ſame Time got nothing by it.

If I were not your true Friend I would not take the Trouble of ſaying all theſe Things to you, which I deſire may be fully related to all your People when you return Home, that they may conſider in Time what is for their own Good. And after this, if any will be ſo madly deaf and blind, as neither to hear nor ſee the Danger before them, but will ſtill go out to deſtroy and be deſtroyed for nothing, I muſt deſire, That ſuch fooliſh young Men will take another Path, and not paſs this Way amongſt our People, whoſe Eyes I have opened, and they have wiſely hearkned to my Advice. So that I muſt tell you plainly, As I am their beſt Friend, and this Government is their Protector, and as a Father to them, we will not ſuffer them any more to go out, as they have done, to their Deſtruction. I ſay again, we will not ſuffer it; for we have the Counſel of Wiſdom amongſt us, and know what is for their Good. For though they are weak, yet they are our Brethren: We will therefore take Care of them, that they be not miſled with ill Counſel. You mourn when you loſe a Brother, we mourn when any of them are loſt; To prevent which, they ſhall not be ſuffered to go out, as they have done, to be deſtroyed by War.

*My good Friends and Brothers*, I give you the ſame Counſel, and earneſtly deſire that you will follow it, ſince it will make you a happy People. I give you this Advice becauſe I am your true Friend, but I much fear you hearken to others, who never were nor never will be your Friends.

You know very well, that the *French* have been your Enemies from the Beginning; and though they made Peace with you about 22 Years ago, yet by ſubtle Practices they ſtill endeavour to enſnare you. They uſe Arts and Tricks, and tell you Lies to deceive you; And if you would make Uſe of your own Eyes, and not be deluded by their *Jeſuites* and *Interpreters*, you would ſee this your ſelves: For you know they have had no Goods of any Value theſe ſeveral Years paſt, except what has been ſent to them from the *Engliſh* of *New-York*, and that is now all over. They give fair Speeches inſtead of real Services; and as for many Years they attempted to deſtroy you in War, ſo they now endeavour to do it in Peace: For when they perſwade you to go out to War againſt others, it is only that you may be deſtroyed your ſelves, which we, as your true Friends, labour to prevent, becauſe we would have your Numbers increaſe, that you may grow ſtrong, and that we may be all ſtrengthned in Friendſhip and Peace together.

Joseph Richardson his name



As to what you have ſaid of Trade, I ſuppoſe, the great Diſtance at which you live from us, has prevented all Commerce between us and your People. We believe, thoſe who go into the Woods, and ſpend all their Time upon it, endeavour to make the beſt Bargains they can for themſelves. So on your Part, you muſt take Care to make the beſt Bargain you can with them. But we hope our Traders do not exact; for we think that a *Strowd Coat*, or *a Pound of Powder* is now ſold for no more *Buck-Skins* than formerly. *Beaver* indeed is not of late ſo much uſed in *Europe*, and therefore does not give ſo good a Price, and we deal but very little in that Commodity. But *Deer Skins* ſell very well amongſt us, and I ſhall always take Care that the *Indians* be not wrong'd. But except other Meaſures be taken to regulate the *Indian*-Trade every where, the common Methods uſed in Trade will ſtill be followed, and every Man muſt take Care of himſelf; for thus I muſt do my ſelf, when I buy any Thing from our own People, if I do not give them their Price, they will keep it; for we are a free People. But if you have any further Propoſals to make about theſe Affairs, I'm willing to hear and conſider them; for 'tis my Deſire that the Trade be well regulated to your Content.

I am ſenſible *Rum* is very hurtful to the *Indians*; we have made Laws that none ſhould be carried amongſt them, or if any were, that it ſhould be ſtaved and thrown upon the Ground, and the *Indians* have been ordered to deſtroy all the Rum that comes in their way; but they will not do it, they will have Rum, and when we refuſe it, they will travel to the Neighbouring Provinces and fetch it. Their own Women go to purchaſe it, and then ſell it amongſt their own People at exceſſive Rates. I would gladly make any Laws to prevent this that could be effectual; but the Country is ſo wide, the Woods are ſo dark and private, and ſo far out of my Sight, that if the *Indians* themſelves do not prohibit their own People, there is no other Way to prevent it: For my Part, I ſhall readily join in any Meaſures that can be propoſed for ſo good a Purpoſe.

I have now, *My Friends and Brothers*, ſaid all that I think can be of Service at this Time, and I give you theſe Things here laid before you to confirm my Words, *viz: Five Strowd Coats, Twenty Pound of Powder* and *Forty Pound of Lead* for each of the Five Nations; that is, *Twenty Five Coats, One Hundred Weight of Powder* and *Two Hundred of Lead* in the Whole, which I deſire may be delivered to them with theſe my Words, in my Name, and on Behalf of this Province.

I ſhall be glad frequently to ſee ſome of your Chief Men, ſent in the Name of all the reſt; but deſire you will be ſo kind as to come to us at *Philadelphia*, to viſit our Families and our Children born there, where we can provide better for you, and make you more Welcome: For People always receive their Friends beſt at their own Houſes. I heartily wiſh you well on your Journey, and good Succeſs in it, And when you return Home, I deſire you will give my very kind Love, and the Love of all our People, to your Kings, and to all their People.

*Then the Governor roſe up from his Chair; And when he had called* Gheſaont, *the Speaker, to him, He took a Coronation Medal of the King's out of his Pocket, and preſented it to the* Indian *in theſe Words.*

That our Children, when we are dead, may not forget theſe Things, but keep this Treaty between us in perpetual Remembrance, I here deliver to you a Picture in Gold, bearing the Image of my Great Maſter, the King of all the *Engliſh*; and when you return Home, I charge you to deliver this Piece into the Hands of the firſt Man, or greateſt Chief of all the Five Nations, whom you call *Kannygoosh*, to be laid up and kept as a Token to our Children's Children, that an entire and laſting Friendſhip is now eſtabliſhed for ever, between the *Engliſh* in this Country, and the Great Five Nations.

*Extracted per* Geo. Barclay, *Cler. Conc.*

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*Philadelphia*: Printed and Sold by *Andrew Bradford*, at the *Bible*, in the Second Street.

Breasts And that your Friends may speak to me freely, tell them I am willing to forget the Mistakes which some of their young Men were guilty of amongst our People. I hope they will grow wiser with Age and hearken to the grave Counsels of their old Men whose Calling we esteem because they are wise, but the Rashness of their young Men is altogether Folly.

At a Council held at Mr Conestogoe July the 7th 1721

Present

The Honourable Sir William Keith Bart Governour
Richard Hill — Jonathan Dickinson
Caleb Pusey — Colonel John French
James Logan Secretary
with divers Gentlemen
Present also

The Chiefs or Deputies sent by the five Nations to treat with this Government viz

Sinnekas Nation — Onondagoes Nation — Cayoogoes Nation
Cigheraont — Shannawese — Ukonde
Owenneot — Mentowase — Tehoshuhque

With the Canarioose Indian Interpreter from the Mingoe Language to the Delaware; & John Cartlidge and James Le Tort Interpreters from the Delaware into English

Cheseeno in the Name and on the Behalf of all the five Nations delivered himself in speaking to the Governour as follows

They were glad to see the Governour and his Council at this place, for they had heard much of the Governour in their Towns before they came from home, and now they find him to be what they had then heard of him viz their Friend and Brother and the same we call William Penn were still amongst them.

They assure the Governour and Council, that they had not forgot William Penn's Treaties with them, and that his Advice to them was still fresh in their Memories.

Though they cannot write, yet they retain every thing said in their Councils with all the Nations they treat with, and preserve it as carefully in their Memories as if it was committed to some Method of Writing.

They complain that our Traders carrying Goods and Liquors up Susquehannah River, sometimes meet with their young People going out to War and treat them unkindly, not only refusing to give them a Dram of their Liquor but use them with ill Language and call them Dogs &c.

They take this unkindly, because Dogs have no Sense or Understanding whereas they are Men, and think that their Brothers should not compare them to brute Creatures.

That some of our Traders calling their young Men by those Names, the young Men answered if they were Dogs then they might act as such. Whereupon they seized a Keg of their Liquor and run away with it.

N.B. It seems to be left within artful way to excuse somewhat Rotherus that was committed by their young People.

Tom

Then laying down a Belt of Wampum upon the Table He proceeded and said

That all their Disorders arose from the Use of Rum and strong Spirits which took away their Sense and Memory; That they had no such Liquors amongst themselves, but were hurt with what we furnished to them, and therefore desired that no more of that Sort might be sent amongst them.

He presented a Bundle of Deer Skins and said.

That the five Nations faithfully remember all their ancient Treaties, and now desire that the Chain of Friendship between them and us may be made so strong as that none of the Links can ever be broke.

Presents another Bundle of raw Skins, and observes

That a Chain may contract Rust if it lies lying, and become weaker. Wherefore he desires it may once in Six Months be cleaned so to remain bright and stronger than they it was before.

Presents another Parcel of Skins and says

That as in the Firmament all Clouds and Darkness are removed from the Face of the Sun, so they desire that all Misunderstandings may be fully done away: So that when they who are now here, shall be dead and gone, their Posterity with their Children for Posterity may enjoy the clear Sunshine of Friendship with us for ever, without any thing to interpose and obscure it.

Presents another Bundle of Skins and says

That looking upon the Government as if William Penn was present they desire that in case any Disorders should hereafter happen between their young People and ours We would not be too hasty in resenting any such Accident, untill their Council and ours have seen opportunity to treat amicably upon it, and so to adjust all matters as that the Friendship between us may still be inviolably preserved.

Presents a small Parcel of Deer Skins and desires

That we may now be Brethren as our People, treating one another Children kindly and affectionately on all Occasions.

He proceeds and says

That they consider themselves in this Treaty as the fully Plenipotentiaries and Representatives of the five Nations, and will look upon the Governour as the Great King of England's Representative; and therefore they expect that every thing now stipulated will be made absolutely firm and good on both Sides.

Presents a Bundle of Bear Skins and says

That having now made a firm League with us, as Brothers, they complain that they get too little for their Skins & Furrs as they carry them by their hunting, they desire us therefore to take Compassion on them and contrive some way to help them in that particular.

Presenting a few Furrs He speaks only as from himself to acquaint the Gov[r] that the five Nations having heard that the Governour of Virginia wanted to speak with them [illegible] himself with some of his Company intend to go to Virginia, but do not know the way how to get there whither

he keeps for the Virginia Indians to hunt in, And He promises that his Indians shall not any more come on this side Patowmeck, or behind the Great Mountain this way to disturb your hunting; And this is the Condition I have made for you, which I expect you will firmly keep, and not break it on any Consideration whatsoever.

I desire that what I have now said to you may be interpreted to the Chiefs of the five Nations present, For as you are a part of them, There are in like manner one with us as you yourselves are, and therefore our Councils must agree and be made known to one another, For our Hearts should be open that we may perfectly see into one another's Breasts. And that your Friends may Speak to me freely, tell them I am willing to forget the mistakes which some of their young men were guilty of amongst our people; I hope They will grow wiser with age, any hearken to the grave counsels of their old men whose Valour we esteem because they are wise; But the Rashness of their young men is altogether Folly.

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At a Council held at Conestogoe, July the 7th, 1721.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Hill, | Colonel John ffrench, |
| Caleb Pusey, | James Logan, Secretary, |
| Jonathan Dickinson, | with divers Gentlemen. |

PRESENT ALSO:

The Chiefs or Deputies sent by the ffive Nations to treat with this Governmt., viz:

| Sinnekaes Nation: | Onondagoes Nation: | Cayoogoes Nation: |
|---|---|---|
| Ghesaont, | Tannawree, | Sahoode, |
| Awennool, | Skeetowas, | Tchehuhque. |

Smith, the Ganawese Indian Interpreter from the Mingoe Language to the Delaware; John Cartlidge and James Le Tort, Interpreters from the Delaware into English.

Ghesaont, in the Name and on the behalf of all the ffive Nations, delivered himself in speaking to the Governour, as follows:

They were glad to see the Governour and his Council at this place, for they had heard much of the Governour in their Towns before they came from home, and now they find him to be what they had then heard of him, Viz: their Friend and Brother, and the same as if William Penn were still amongst them.

They assure the Governour and Council that they had not forgot William Penns Treaties with them, and that his advice to them was still fresh in their memories.

Though they cannot write, yet they retain every thing said in their Councils with all the Nations they treat with, and preserve it as carefully in their memories as if it was committed in our method to Writing.

They complain that our Traders carrying Goods and Liquors up

Sasquehanna River some times meet with their young People going out to war, and treat them unkindly, not only refusing to give them a Dram of their Liquor, but use them with ill Language and call them Dogs, &c.

They take this unkindly, because Dogs have no sense or understanding: Whereas they are men, and think that their Brothers should not compare them to such Creatures.

That some of our Traders calling their young men by those Names, the young men answered, if they were Dogs then they might act as such; Whereupon, they seized a Kegg of their Liquor and ran away with it.

N. B. This seems to be told in their artful way to excuse some small Roberies that had been committed by their young people.

Then laying down a Belt of Wampum upon the Table, He proceeded and said,

That all their Disorders arose from the use of Rum and Strong Spirits which took away their sense and memory; That they had no such Liquors amongst themselves, but were hurt with what we furnished to them and therefore desired that no more of that sort might be sent amongst them.

He presented a Bundle of drest Skins and said,

That the five nations faithfully remember all their ancient Treaties, and now desire that the Chain of Friendship between them and us may be made so strong as that none of the Links can never be broken.

Presents another Bundle of raw Skins and observes,

That a Chain may contract Rust with lying and become weaker; Wherefore, he desires it may now be so well clean'd as to remain brighter and stronger than ever it was before.

Presents another parcel of Skins and says,

That as in the Firmament all Clouds and Darkness are removed from the Face of the Sun, so they desire that all Misunderstandings may be fully done away; So that when they who are now here shall be dead and gone, their whole People with their Children & Posterity may enjoy the clear Sun Shine of Friendship with us for ever, without any thing to interpose and obscure it.

Presents another Bundle of Skins and says,

That looking upon the Governour as if William Penn was present they desire, That in case any disorders should hereafter happen between their young people and ours, We would not be too hasty in resenting any such Accident, until their Council and ours can have some oppertunity to treat amicably upon it, and so to adjust all matters as that the Friendship between us may still be inviolably preserved.

Presents a small parcel of drest Skins and desires,

That We may now be together as one people, treating one anothers Children kindly and affectionately on all occasions.

He proceeds and says,

That they consider themselves in this Treaty as the full Plenipotentiaries and Representattves of the ffive nations, and they look

upon the Governour as the Great King of England's Representative, and therefore they expect that every thing now stipulated will be made absolutely firm and good on both sides.

Presents a Bundle of Bear Skins and says,

That having now made a firm League with us as becomes our Brothers, they complain that they get too little for their Skins & ffurs so as they cannot live by their hunting, They desire us therefore to take compassion on them and contrive some way to help them in that particular.

Presenting a few ffurrs, he Speaks only as from himself to acquaint the Govr., That the five Nations having heard that the Governour of Virginia wanted to speak wt. them. He himself with some of his Company intend to proceed to Virginia, but do not know the way how to get safe thither.

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At a Council held at the House of John Cartlidge, Esqr., near Conestogo, July 8th, 1721.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart. Governour.

Richard Hill, Col. John French,
Jonathan Dickinson, James Logan, Secretary.

The Governour desired that the Board would advise him as to the Quantity and kind of the presents that must be made to the Indians in Return to theirs, and in Confirmation of his speech to them; Whereupon it was agreed, That twenty five strowd Match Coats of two yards each, One hundred wt. of Gun powder, two hundred of Lead, with some Bisket, Tobacco and Pipes, should be delivered as the Governour's Present to the five Nations; And the same being prepared accordingly, the Council was adjourned to Conestogoe, the Place of Treaty.

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At a Council held at Conestogoe, July the 8th, 1721. Post Meridiem.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

The same members as before, with divers Gentlemen attending, the Govr. And the Chiefs of the Five Nations being all seated in Council, and the Presents laid down before the Indians.

The Governour spoke to them by the Interpreters in these Words. My Friends & Brothers:

It is a great satisfaction to me that I have this opportunity of speaking to the Valiant and wise five Nations of Indians, whom you tell me you are fully empowered to represent. I treat with you therefore as if all these Nations were here present, And you are to understand what I now say to be agreeable to the mind of our Great Monarch George the King of England, who bends his care to establish Peace amongst all the mighty nations of Europe, and unto

At a Council held at the House of John Cartlidge Esq.r near Conestogoe July 8.th 1721

Present

The Honorable Sir William Keith Bar.t Governour

Richard Hill
Jonathan Dickinson
James Logan Secretary

Col. John French

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At a Council held at Conestogoe July the 8.th 1721. Post Meridiem.

Present

The Honorable Sir William Keith Bar.t Governour

And the same Members as before, with divers Gentlemen attending the Gov.r And the Chiefs of the Five Nations being all Seated in Council, and the Presents laid down before the Indians,

The Governour spoke to them by the Interpreters in these Words,

My Friends & Brothers

It is a great Satisfaction to me that I have this Opportunity of speaking to the valiant and wise Five Nations of Indians, whom you tell me You are fully impowered to represent.

I treat with you therefore as if all those Nations were here present: And do You use to understand what I know may be agreeable to the Minds of our great Monarch George the King of England, who sends his Love to establish Peace amongst all the mighty Nations of Europe, unto whom all the People in these parts are as it were but like one Drop out of a Bucket: So that what is now transacted between us must be laid up in the Hearts of the whole Body of your People and my People to be kept in perpetual Remembrance.

I am also glad to find that you remember what William Penn formerly said to you. He was a great Friend a good Man: his own People loved him: He loved the Indians, and They also loved him: He was as their Father: He would never suffer them to be wronged, neither would he let his People enter upon any Lands until he had first purchased them of the Indians: He was just: and therefore the Indians loved him.

Though He is now removed from us yet his Children and People following his Example, will always take the same Measures: So that his and our Posterity will be as a long Chain of which He was the first Link; and when one Link ends another succeeds, and that another, being all firmly bound together in one strong Chain to endure for ever.

He formerly said

We formerly knit the Chain of Friendship with you as the Chief of all the Indians in these parts, and lest this Chain should grow rusty, you now desire it may be renewed and made strong, we also bind you as one People together. We do assure you, it is and has always been bright on our Sides, and as we will never keep it.

As to your Complaint of our Traders, that they have treated some of your young Men unkindly, I take that to be said only by way of Excuse for the Follies of your People — thereby endeavouring to perswade me, that they were provoked to do what you very well know they did; but as I told our new Indians two Days ago, I am willing to pass by all these things. You may therefore be assured that our People shall not offer any Injury to yours; or if I know that they do, they shall be severely punished for it. You must in like manner strictly command your young Men that they do not offer any Injury to ours. For when they pass through the utmost Skirts of our Inhabitants where there are no People yet settled but a few Traders, they should be more careful of them as having separated themselves from the Body of their Friends, purely to serve the Indians more conveniently with what they want.

Nevertheless, if any like Disorders should at any time hereafter arise, We will endeavour that it shall not break or weaken the Chain of Friendship between us, To which End, if any of your People take Offence, You must in that Case apply to me or to our Chiefs, and when We have any Cause to complain, We shall, as you desire, apply to you Chiefs, by our Friends the Conestogoe Indians, but on both Sides We must endeavour to prevent every thing of this kind as much as we can.

You complain that our Traders come into the Paths of your young Men going out to War and thereby occasion Disorders amongst them; I will therefore, my Ind. and Brothers, speak very plainly to you on this Head.

Your young Men come down Susquehannah River and take their Road through our Indian Towns and Settlements, and make a Path between Us and the People against whom they go out to War. Now you must know, that the Path this way leads them only to those Indians who are in Alliance with the English; and first to those who are in a strict League of Friendship with the great Governour of Virginia, just as These our Friends and Allies who are settled amongst us, are in League with me and my People.

You cannot therefore make War upon the Indians in League with Virginia without violating the Chain with the English: Nor can We suffer these our Friends and Brothers of Conestogoe and upon this River, to be hurt by any Persons, without resenting it as done to our selves; For the Governour of Virginia looks upon the Injuries done to his Indian Brothers and Friends as if they were done to himself. And you very well know that though you are five different Nations yet you are but one People; So as that any Wrong done to one Nation, is received as an Injury done to you all.

In the same manner, and much more so, it is with the English, who are all united under one Great King, who has more People in that one Town where he lives, than all the Indians in North America put together.

You are in a League with New York as your ancient Friends and nearest Neighbours, and you are in a League with us by Treaties often repeated, and by a Chain which you have

now brightned

now brightned: As therefore all the English are but one People. You are actually in League with all the English Governments, and must equally preserve the Peace with all as with one Government.

You pleased me very much when you told me that you were going to treat with the Gov.r of Virginia. Your Nations formerly entered into a very strong League with that Govm.t and if you have suffered that Chain to grow rusty in this time, to scour it. And therefore five Nations have done very wisely to send you three for that purpose.

I do assure you, the Governour of Virginia is a great and a good Man. He loves the Indians as his Children, and so protects and defends them; for he is very strong having many thousand Christian Warriours under his Commands, whereby he is able to assist all those who are in any League of Friendship with him. Hasten therefore, my Friends, to brighten and strengthen the Chain with that great Man, for he desires it and will receive you kindly. He is my great and good Friend. I have been lately with him. And since you say you are Strangers, I will give you a Letter to him, to inform him of what we have done, and of the good Design of your Visit to him and to his Country.

My Friends & Brethren, I told you two Days ago, that We must open our Breasts to each other: I shall therefore, like your true Friend, open mine yet further to you for your Good.

You see that the English, from a very small People at first in these parts, are by Peace amongst themselves become a very great People amongst you, far exceeding the Number of all the Indians that we know of.

But while We are at Peace, the Indians continue to make War upon one another, and destroy each other as if they intended that none of their People should be left alive, by which means You are from a great People become a very small People, and yet you will go on to destroy your Selves.

The Indians of the South, tho' they speak a different Language yet they are the same People, and inhabit the same Land with those of the North. We therefore cannot but wonder how You that are a wise People should take Delight in putting an End to your Race. The English being your true Friends labour to prevent this. They would have you strong as a Part of themselves. For as our Strength is your Strength so your Weakness would make you unable to be as our own.

I have perswaded all my Brethren in these parts to consider what is for their Good, and not to go out any more to War, but you young Men as they come this way, endeavour to force them; And because they incline to follow the Counsels of Peace and the Advice of their true Friends, your People use them ill, and often prevail with them to go out to their own Destruction. Thus it was that the Town of Conestogoe lost their good King not long ago, and thus many have been lost. Their young Children are left without Parents; their Wives without Husbands; the old Men, contrary to the Course of Nature, mourn the Death of their young; the People decay and grow weak. We lose our dear Friends and are afflicted. And this is chiefly owing to you young Men.

Surely You cannot propose to get either Riches or Possessions by going thus out to War? For when you kill a Deer you have the Flesh to eat and the Skin to sell; but when you return from War you bring nothing home but the Scalp of a dead Man who perhaps was

was Husband to a kind Wife, and Father to tender Children who never wronged you, thereby loosing them you have robbed them of his Help and Protection, and at the same time got nothing by it.

If I were not your true Friend I would not take the Trouble of saying all these things to you, which I desire may be fully related to all your People when you return Home, that they may consider in time what is for their own Good. And after this if any will be wilfully deaf and blind as neither to hear nor see the Danger before them, but will still go on to destroy and be destroyed for nothing, I must desire that such foolish young Men will take another Path and not pass this way amongst our People, whose Eyes I have opened, and they have wisely hearkned to my Advice.

Perhaps I must tell you plainly, As to any their best Friend and this Government is their Protector and as our Duties to them, We will not suffer them any more to go out as they have done to their Destruction. I say again, We will not suffer it, for we have the Counsel of Wise Men amongst us and know what is for their Good. For tho' they are weak, yet they are our Brethren; We will therefore take Care of them that they be not misled by ill Counsel. You mourn when you lose a Brother, We mourn when any of them are lost; To prevent which they shall not be suffered to go out as they have done to be destroyed by War.

My good Friends & Brothers, I give you the same Counsel, and earnestly desire that you will follow it, since it will make you a happy People. I give you this Advice because I am your true Friend, but I much fear you hearken to others who never were nor never will be your ~~Enemy~~ Friends.

You know very well that the French have been your Enemies from the Beginning, and that they made Peace with you about two and twenty years ago, yet by subtle Practices they still endeavour to ensnare you. They use Arts and Tricks and tell you Lies to deceive you; and if you would make Use of your own Eyes, and not be deluded by their Jesuits and Impostors, you would see this yourselves; For you know they have had no Goods of any Value these several years past except what has been sent to them from the English of New York, and that is now also over. They give fair Speeches instead of real Services; and as for many years they attempted to destroy you in War, so they now endeavour to do it in Peace. For when they perswade you to go out to War against others, it is only that you may be destroyed yourselves, which We as your true Friend labour to prevent; because We would have your Numbers increase that you may grow strong! and that We may be all strengthned in Friendship and Peace together.

As to what you have said of Trade; I suppose the great Distance at which you live from us has occasioned all Commerce between Us and your People. We believe, have spoke to the Woods and spend all their time when they endeavour to make the best Bargains they can for themselves. So may you. You must take Care to make the best Bargain you can with them; but We hope our Traders do not exact for We think that a Pound of Powder is now sold for no more Buckskins than formerly. Beaver indeed is little in Fashion so much used by Europe, and therefore does not give so good a Price, and We deal but very little in that Commodity; But Deerskins sell

sell very well amongst us, and I shall always take Care that the Indians be not wronged but except other Measures be taken to regulate the Indian Trade every where the same excellent Laws will still be followed, and every Man must take Care of himself: for these I must do my self: when I buy any thing from my own People, if I do not give them their Price they will keep it, for they are a free People. but if you have any further Proposals to make about these Affairs I am willing to hear and consider them: for 'tis my Desire that the Trade may be well regulated to your Content.

I am sensible Rum is very hurtful to the Indians. We have made Laws that none should be carried amongst them, or if any were, that it should be staved and thrown upon the Ground, and the Indians have been ordered to destroy all the Rum that came in their way; but they will not do it, they will have Rum, and when we refuse it they will travel to the neighbouring Provinces and fetch it. Their own Women get purchase it and then sell it amongst them very People at excessive rates. I would gladly make any Laws to prevent this that could be effectual; but the Country is so wide, the Woods are so dark and private, and so far out of my Sight. that if the Indians themselves do not prohibit their own People, there is no other way to prevent it. For my part, I shall readily joyn in any measures that can be proposed for so good a purpose.

I have now, my Friends & Brothers, said all that I think can be of Service at this time, and I give you these things here laid before you, to confirm my Words viz. five Strouds-Coats, twenty Pounds of Powder, and forty Pound of Lead for each of the five Nations, that is twenty five Coats, one Hundred Weight of Powder and two Hundred of Lead in the whole, which I desire may be delivered to them with these my Words, viz. my Name, and on behalf of this Province.

I shall be glad frequently to see some of your Chief Men sent in the Canoes of all the rest; but desire you will be so kind as to come to Philadelphia, to visit our Families and my Children born there, where we can provide better for you and make you more welcome. for People always receive their Friends best at their own Houses I heartily wish you well on your Journey and good Success in it: & that when you return home I desire you will give my very kind Love, and the Love of all our People, to your Kings and Wise Men & People.

Then the Governour rose up from his Chair, and when he had called the Interpreter to him, He took a Corronation Medal of the King's out of his Pocket, and presented it to the Indians in these Words,

That our Children when we are dead, may not forget these things, but keep this Treaty between Us in perpetual Remembrance of these, I deliver to you a Picture in Gold bearing the Image of our Great Master the King of all the English, & that when you return home I charge you to deliver this piece into the hands of the first Man or greatest Chief of all the five Nations, whom you call Kannygoah, to be laid up and kept as a Token to our Children & Children, that an entire and lasting Friendship is now established for ever between the English in this Country and the great five Nations.

Sasquehanna River some times meet with their young People going out to war, and treat them unkindly, not only refusing to give them a Dram of their Liquor, but use them with ill Language and call them Dogs, &c.

They take this unkindly, because Dogs have no sense or understanding: Whereas they are men, and think that their Brothers should not compare them to such Creatures.

That some of our Traders calling their young men by those Names, the young men answered, if they were Dogs then they might act as such; Whereupon, they seized a Kegg of their Liquor and ran away with it.

N. B. This seems to be told in their artful way to excuse some small Roberies that had been committed by their young people.

Then laying down a Belt of Wampum upon the Table, He proceeded and said,

That all their Disorders arose from the use of Rum and Strong Spirits which took away their sense and memory; That they had no such Liquors amongst themselves; but were hurt with what we furnished to them and therefore desired that no more of that sort might be sent amongst them.

He presented a Bundle of drest Skins and said,

That the five nations faithfully remember all their ancient Treaties, and now desire that the Chain of Friendship between them and us may be made so strong as that none of the Links can never be broken.

Presents another Bundle of raw Skins and observes,

That a Chain may contract Rust with lying and become weaker; Wherefore, he desires it may now be so well clean'd as to remain brighter and stronger than ever it was before.

Presents another parcel of Skins and says,

That as in the Firmament all Clouds and Darkness are removed from the Face of the Sun, so they desire that all Misunderstandings may be fully done away; So that when they who are now here shall be dead and gone, their whole People with their Children & Posterity may enjoy the clear Sun Shine of Friendship with us for ever, without any thing to interpose and obscure it.

Presents another Bundle of Skins and says,

That looking upon the Governour as if William Penn was present they desire, That in case any disorders should hereafter happen between their young people and ours, We would not be too hasty in resenting any such Accident, until their Council and ours can have some oppertunity to treat amicably upon it, and so to adjust all matters as that the Friendship between us may still be inviolably preserved.

Presents a small parcel of drest Skins and desires,

That We may now be together as one people, treating one anothers Children kindly and affectionately on all occasions.

He proceeds and says,

That they consider themselves in this Treaty as the full Plenipotentiaries and Representattves of the ffive nations, and they look

upon the Governour as the Great King of England's Representative, and therefore they expect that every thing now stipulated will be made absolutely firm and good on both sides.

Presents a Bundle of Bear Skins and says,

That having now made a firm League with us as becomes our Brothers, they complain that they get too little for their Skins & ffurs so as they cannot live by their hunting, They desire us therefore to take compassion on them and contrive some way to help them in that particular.

Presenting a few ffurrs, he Speaks only as from himself to acquaint the Govr., That the five Nations having heard that the Governour of Virginia wanted to speak wt. them. He himself with some of his Company intend to proceed to Virginia, but do not know the way how to get safe thither.

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At a Council held at the House of John Cartlidge, Esqr., near Conestogo, July 8th, 1721.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart. Governour.

Richard Hill, Col. John French,
Jonathan Dickinson, James Logan, Secretary.

The Governour desired that the Board would advise him as to the Quantity and kind of the presents that must be made to the Indians in Return to theirs, and in Confirmation of his speech to them; Whereupon it was agreed, That twenty five strowd Match Coats of two yards each, One hundred wt. of Gun powder, two hundred of Lead, with some Bisket, Tobacco and Pipes, should be delivered as the Governour's Present to the five Nations; And the same being prepared accordingly, the Council was adjourned to Conestogoe, the Place of Treaty.

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At a Council held at Conestogoe, July the 8th, 1721. Post Meridiem.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

The same members as before, with divers Gentlemen attending, the Govr. And the Chiefs of the Five Nations being all seated in Council, and the Presents laid down before the Indians.

The Governour spoke to them by the Interpreters in these Words. My Friends & Brothers:

It is a great satisfaction to me that I have this opportunity of speaking to the Valiant and wise five Nations of Indians, whom you tell me you are fully empowered to represent. I treat with you therefore as if all these Nations were here present, And you are to understand what I now say to be agreeable to the mind of our Great Monarch George the King of England, who bends his care to establish Peace amongst all the mighty nations of Europe, and unto

whom all the People in these parts are as it were but like one Drop out of a Bucket, So that what is now transacted between us must be laid up as the words of the whole Body of your People and our People, to be kept in perpetual Remembrance. I am also glad to find that you remember what William Penn formerly said to you; He was a great and a good man, his own People loved him; He loved the Indians, and they also loved him, He was as their Father, He would never suffer them to be wronged, Neither would he let his people enter upon any Lands untill he had first purchased them of the Indians; He was just, and therefore the Indians loved him.

Though he is now removed from us, yet his children and people following his Example will always take the same measures, So that his and our posterity will be as a long chain of which He was the first Link, and when one link ends another succeeds, and then anothher, being all firmly bound together in one strong chain to endure forever.

He formerly knit the Chain of Friendship with you as the Chief of all the Indians in these parts, and lest this chain should grow rusty you now desire it may be scowred and made strong, to bind us as one People together; We do assure you it is and has always been bright on our side, and so we will ever keep it.

As to your complaint of our Traders, that they have treated some of your young men unkindly, I take that to be said only by way of Excuse for the Follies of your People, thereby endeavouring to perswade me that they were provoked to do what you very well know they did, But as I told your Indians two days ago, I am willing to pass by all those things. You may therefore be assured that our people shall not suffer any Injury to yours; or if I know that they do, they shall be severely punished for it, So you must in like manner strictly commaud your young men that they do not offer any Injury to ours; For when they pass through the utmost skirts of our Inhabitants, where there are no People yet settled but Traders, they should be more careful of them as having separated themselves from the Body of their Friends, purely to serve the Indians more commodiously with what they want.

Nevertheless if any little disorders should at any time hereafter arise, We will endeavour that it shall not break or weaken the Chain of Friendship between us; To which End if any of your People take offence, you must in that case apply to me or to our Chiefs; And when We have any cause to complain, We shall as you desire apply to your Chiefs by our friends the Conestogoe Indians, but on both sides we must labor to prevent every thing of this kind as much as we can.

You complain that our Traders come into the path of your young men going out to War, and thereby occasion Disorders amongst them, I will therefore my Frds. and Brothers, speak very plainly to you on this Head.

Your young men come down Sasquehanna River and take their Road through our Indian towns and Settlements, and make a path between us and the People against whom they go out to War; Now

you must know, that the Path this way leads them only to the Indians who are in alliance with the English, and first to those who are in a strict League of Friendship with the great Governour of Virginia, Just as these our Friends and Children who are settled amongst us are in League with me and our People.

You cannot therefore make War upon the Indians in League with Virginia without weakening the Chain with the English; For as We would not suffer these our Friends and Brothers of Conestogoe, and upon this River to be hurt by any person without considering it was done to ourselves; So the Governour of Virginia looks upon the Injuries done to his Indian Brothers and ffriends as if they were done to himself; And you very well know that though you are five different Nations yet you are but one People, so as that any wrong done to one Nation is received as an Injury done to you all.

In the same manner and much more so it is with the English, who are all united under one great King, who has more People in that one Town where he lives, than all the Indians in North America put together.

You are in a League with New York as your ancient Friends and nearest Neighbours, and you are in a League with us by Treaties often repeated, and by a Chain which you have now brightened. As therefore all the English are but one People you are actually in League with all the English Governments, and must equally preserve the Peace with all as with one Government.

You pleased me very much when you told me that you were going to treat with the Govr. of Virginia. Your Nations formerly entered into a very firm League with that Govmt., and if you have suffered that Chain to grow rusty it is time to scour it, And the ffive Nations have done very wisely to send you there for that purpose.

I do assure you, the Governour of Virginia is a great and good Man; He loves the Indians as his Children and so protects and defends them, for he is very strong, having many thousand Christian Warriors under his Command, whereby he is able to assist all those who are in any League of Friendship with him. Hasten therefore, my Friends, to brighten and strengthen the Chain with that great Man, for he desires it, and will receive you kindly. He is my great and good Friend, I have been lately with him, And since you say you are Strangers, I will give you a Letter to him to inform him of what we have done, and of the good Design of your Visit to him and to his Country.

My Friends and Brothers: I told you two Days agoe that We must open our Breasts to each other, I shall therefore, like your true Friend, open mine yet further to you for your Good.

You see that the English, from a very small People at first in these parts, are by Peace amongst themselves become a very great People amongst you, far exceeding the Number of all the Indians that we know of.

But while We are at Peace the Indians continue to make War

upon one another, and destroy each other, as if they intended that none of their People should be left alive, by which means you are from a great People become a very small People, and yet you will go on to destroy your selves.

The Indians of the South, tho' they speak a different Language, yet they are the same People and inhabit the same Land with those of the North, We therefore cannot but wonder how you that are a wise people should take Delight in putting an end to your Race. The English being your true Friends labour to prevent this. We would have you strong as a part of our selves, For as our Strength is your Strength so we would have yours to be as our own.

I have persuaded all my Brethren in these parts to consider what is for their Good, and not to go out any more to War, but your young men as they come this way endeavour to force them, and because they incline to follow the Counsels of Peace and the Advice of their true Friends, your People use them ill and often prevail with them to go out to their own destruction. Thus it was that this Town of Conestogoe lost their good King not long agoe, and thus many have been lost, Their young children are left without Parents, their Wives without Husbands, the old men contrary to the Course of Nature mourn the Death of their young, the People Decay and grow weak, We loose our dear friends and are afflicted, and this is chiefly owing to your young men.

Surely you cannot propose to get either Riches or Possessions by going thus out to War; For when you kill a Deer you have the Flesh to eat and the skin to sell, but when you return from War you bring nothing home but the Scalps of a dead man who perhaps was Husband to a kind wife, And Father to tender children who never wronged you, tho' by loosing him you have robbed them of his Help and Protection, and at the same time get nothing by it.

If I were not your true Friend I would not take the Trouble of saying all these things to you, which I desire may be fully related to all your People when you return home, that they may consider in time what is for their own Good; And after this if any will be so madly deaf and blind as neither to hear nor see the Danger before them, but will still go out to destroy and be destroyed for nothing, I must desire that such foolish young men will take another path and not pass this way amongst our People, whose Eyes I have opened, and they have wisely hearkened to my Advice. So that I must tell you plainly, as I am their best Friend, and this Government is their Protector and as a Father to them. We will not suffer them any more to go out as they have done to their Destruction. I say again, We will not suffer it for we have the Counsel of Wisdom amongst us and know what is for their Good, For tho' they are weak yet they are our Brethren, We will therefore take care of them that they be not misled with ill Council; you mourn when you lose a Brother, we mourn when any of them are lost, to prevent which They shall not be suffered to go out as they have done to be destroyed by war.

My Good Friends & Brothers: I give you the same Counsel and earnestly desire that you will follow it, since it will make you a

happy people, I give you this advice because I am your true Friend, but I much fear you hearken to others who never were nor never will be your Friends. You know very well that the French have been your Enemies from the Begining, and tho' they made Peace with you about two and twenty years agoe, yet by subtle Practices they still endeavour to ensnare you. They use Arts and Tricks and tell you Lies to deceive you, and if you would make use of your own Eyes and not be deluded by their Jesuits and Interpreters; you would see this yourselves, For you know They have had no Goods of any Value these several years past, except what has been sent to them from the English of New York, and that is now all over. They give fair Speeches instead of real services, and as for many years they attempted to destroy you in War, so they now endeavour to do it in Peace; For when they perswade you to go out to war against others, it is only that you may be destroyed yourselves which we as your true Friends labour to prevent, because we would have your Numbers increased that you may grow strong, and that we may be all strengthened in ffriendship and Peace together.

As to what you have said of Trade, I suppose the great Distance at which you live from us has prevented all commerce between us and your People; We believe, Those who go into the Woods and spend all their time upon it endeavour to make the best Bargains they can for themselves; So on your part you must take Care to make the best Bargain you can with them, but we hope our Traders do not exact, ffor We think that a Stroud Coat or a pound of powder is now sold for no more Buck Skins than formerly; Beaver indeed is not of late so much used in Europe and therefore does not give soe good a price, and We deal but very little in that Commodity. But Deer Skins sell very well amongst us, and I shall always take care that the Indians be not wronged, but except other measures be taken to regulate the Indian Trade every where, the common methods used in Trade will still be followed, and every man must take care of himself, for thus I must do myself, when I buy any thing from our own People, if I do not give them their price they will keep it for we are a free People. But if you have any further Proposals to make about these affairs I am willing to hear and consider them, for 'tis my Desire that the Trade be well regulated to your Content.

I am sensible Rum is very hurtful to the Indians; we have made Laws that none should be carried amongst them, or if any were, that it should be staved and thrown upon the Ground, and the Indians have been ordered to destroy all the Rum that comes in their way, But they will not do it, they will have Rum, and when we refuse it they will travel to the neighbouring provinces and fetch it; Their own Women go to purchase it, and then sell it amongst their own People at excessive rates. I would gladly make any Laws to prevent this that could be effectual, but the Country is so wide, the woods are so dark and private, and so far out of my sight, that if the Indians themselves do not prohibit their own People there is no other way to prevent it; For my part, I shall readily Joyn in any measures that can be proposed for so good a purpose.

I have now, my Friends & Brothers, said all that I think can be of any service at this time, and I give you these things here laid before you to confirm my words, viz: five Stroud Coats, twenty pound of powder, and forty pound of Lead for each of the five Nations; that is, twenty-five Coats, One Hundred Weight of Powder and two Hundred of Lead in the whole, which I desire may be delivered to them, with these my words in my Name and on behalf of this province.

I shall be glad frequently to see some of your chief men sent in the name of all the rest, but desire you will be so kind as to come to us to Philadelphia to Visit our Families and Children born there, where we can provide better for you and make you more welcome, for People always receive their Friends best at their own Houses. I heartily wish you well on your Journey and good success in it, And when you return home I desire you will give my very kind love and the Love of all our People to your Kings and to all their People.

Then the Governour rose up from his Chair, and when he had called Ghesont the Speaker to him, He took a Coronation Medal of the Kings out of his pocket, and presented it to the Indian in these words.

That our children when we are dead may not forget these things, but keep this Treaty between us in perpetual Remembrance. I here deliver to you a Picture in Gold, bearing the Image of my great Master the King of all the English; And when you return home I Charge you to deliver this piece into the hands of the first man or greatest Chief of all the five Nations, whom you call Kannygoodk, to be laid up and kept as a Token to our childrens children, that an entire and lasting Friendship is now established for ever between the English in this Country and the great five Nations.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia, July the 20th, 1721.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

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| Richard Hill, | Thomas Masters, |
| Isaac Norris, | Andrew Hamilton, Att. Genl. |
| Samll. Preston, | James Logan, Secretary. |
| Jonathan Dickinson, | |

The minutes of Council and Treaty lately held with Deputies of the five Nations at Conestogoe being read, for the Service and Satisfaction of those who would not undertake that Journey, the Secretary reported what he had further transacted with them there, after the Governour left that place, as follows:

James Logan, Secretary, further reports, that having continued at Conestogoe, after the Departure of the Governour and the rest of the Company, He had the next day, by the Governours approbation and Direction held a Discourse with Ghesaont, the Chief of those Indians and their Speaker Civility, the Captain of Conestogoe, and John Cartlidge, being Interpreters.

# Pensilvania 1721.

At a Council held at Philadelphia July the 20th 1721.

Present

The Honourable Sir William Keith Bart. Governour

Richard Hill — Jonathan Dickinson

Isaac Norris — Thomas Masters

Sam.l Preston — Andrew Hamilton Att: Genl.

James Logan Secretary

The Minutes of Council, and Treaty lately held with the Deputies of the five Nations at Conestogoe being read, for the Service and Satisfaction of those who did not undertake that Journey, the Secretary reported what he had further transacted with them there, after the Governour left that place; as follows.

James Logan Secretary further reports, that having continued at Conestogoe after the Departure of the Governour and the rest of the Company he had the next day, by the Governour's Approbation and Direction, held a Discourse with Ghesaont the Chief of those Indians and their Speaker, Civility the Captain of Conestogoe and John Cartlidge, being Interpreters.

That he first put Ghesaont in mind of the great Satisfaction the Governour had expressed to him in the Council upon their kind visit, and the freedom and Openness that had been used to them on our parts, and therefore advised him if he had any thing in his thoughts further relating to the Friendship established between us, and the matters treated in Council, he would open his Breast in this free Conversation, and speak it without Reserve, and whatever he said on those Heads should be reported faithfully to the Governour.

Ghesaont then said, that he was very well pleased with what had been spoken, he saw the Governour and the English were true Friends to the five Nations, but as to their People going out to War which he chiefly insisted on, the principal Reason was, that their young Men were become very poor They could get no Goods nor Clothing from the English, and therefore they went abroad to gain them from their Enemies.

That they had once a clear Sky and Sunshine at Albany, but now all was overcast, They could no longer trade and get Goods as they had done, of which he could not know the Reason, and therefore they had resolved to try whether it was the same among the other English Governments.

To this the Secretary answered, That they had from the first Settlement of New-York and Albany been in a strict League of Friendship with that Government, and had always had a Trade with and been supplyed by them with the Goods they wanted: That it was true, Sometimes or four years past the French had come from Canada to Albany and New York and purchased and carried away great part of the Goods, Strowd-waters especially, sometimes three or four hundred pieces in a year which the five Nations ought to have had, but that now another Governour being lately sent thither from the Great King of England & he had made a Law that the French should not have any more Goods from the English; That this had been the Reason of the Clouds & dark Weather they complained of, but that now a clear Sunshine as they desired would be restored to them; That he very well knew this Gentleman the new Governour, that he had not long since been at Philadelphia and at his (the Secretary's) House, and that he had heard him

(the Governour)

heard him (the Corlaer) say, He would take Care his Indians should be well supplied for the future, and accordingly they might depend upon it.

Ghesaonde being hereupon asked whether They did not know that the ffrench for some years past had their Cloths from the English, answered, that they knew very well, these English Goods went now in a new Path different from that they had formerly gone in: that they knew not where they went, but they went beside them, and they could not get rid of them tho they much wanted them.

The Secretary proceeded to say, that as New York and Albany had been their antientest Friends, so they could best supply them, and they would certainly do it if they continued in their Duty on their parts. That they were sensible the Great King of England had a Regard for them by their Voices that He took of them almost every year; That all the English every where were their Friends. He knew now very glad to see them, but wished for the future they would come to Philadelphia as they formerly used to do; that He himself had seen their Chiefs twice at Philadelphia the two years that William Penn was last here, and that when his Son came over about three years after, now about seventeen years ago, a considerable Number of them came down and held a great Council with us, and therefore he hoped they would visit us there again; which would be much more convenient than so far back in the Woods where it was difficult to accommodate them and ourselves; that however we were glad to see them there. This they knew was a Government but lately settled, but that they were now going into two Governments that had been much longer seated and were very rich, and would make their exceeding Welcome; that We saw them in the Woods only, at a great Distance from home, but they would see the Governours of Mary Land and Virginia at their own Towns and Houses, where they could entertain them much better, that they would be very kindly received, for We were all of one Heart & Mind and should always entertain them as our Brothers.

Ghesaonde took an Opportunity of himself to enter again on the Subject of their People making Peace with the other Indians on the Main. He said that he had in his own person laboured it to the utmost; That He had taken more Pains to have it established than all the English had done; That their People had lately made Peace with the Twightwees; That they had also sent some of their Men to the Flat Heads for the same purpose That they had now an universal Peace with all the Indians excepting three small Nations to the Southward with whom he hoped to have one concluded upon his present Journey by means of the Governour of Virginia; That his own Desires were very strong for Peace, as his Endeavours had shewn, and that he doubted not to have it established every where. He said the Governour had spoke very well in the Council against their young Men going to War, yet he had not done it fully enough, for He should have told them positively that they should not on any Account be suffered to go out to War, and he would have reported it accordingly: and this would have been a more effectual way to prevent them.

The Secretary then proceeded to treat with them about the Roads they were to take, and it was agreed that the Chief of the Canhkookes, a sensible Man, who was there present, should conduct them from Conestogoe to their Town on Wyo River; that they should be furnished with Provisions for their Journey sufficient to carry them among the

Inhabitants

Inhabitants, after which they were directed, as the Governour had before ordered, that they should produce his Passports to the Gentlemen of the Country where they travelled, by whom they would be provided for. And that the Nantikoke Chief was further desired, upon their leaving the Nantikoke Town to direct them to some of the chief Gentlemen and Officers of those parts who would undoubtedly take Care of them on Sight of their Passports, and thereby knowing their Business have them transported over the Bay to Annapolis.

Being further asked how they would get any Interpreter in Virginia where the Indians knew nothing of their Language, and some Proposals being made to furnish them, they answered, there would be no Occasion for any Care of that kind, for they very well knew the Governour of Virginia had an Interpreter for their Language always with him.

Provisions being then ordered for their Journey, as also, at their Desire, some for those of their Company, who with their Women and Children were to return directly home by water up the River Susquehannah, viz. a Bagg of Bisket, some pieces of Bacon and dried Venison, these matters were concluded with great Expressions of Thankfulness for the Governour's great Care of them and their Families, which Kindness, they said, they never should forget.

The Discourse being continued, they were told it was now very near, viz. within one Moon of Thirty seven years since a great Man of England & Governour of Virginia, called the Lord Effingham, together with Colonel Dongan Gov.r of Albo York held a great Treaty with them at Albany, of which We had the Writings to this Day.

Ajeasabut answered, They knew it well and the Subject of that Treaty, it was, he said, about nothing of Lands; Being further told, that in that Treaty the five Nations had given up all their Right to all the Lands on Susquehannah to the Duke of York their Brother the King of England, & he acknowledged this to be so, and that Wm Penn since had the Right to these Lands. To which Civility, a Descendant of the ancient Susquehannah Indians the Old Settlers of these parts, but now reputed as the Iroquois Servants, added that they had been informed by their old Men, that they were troubled when they heard that their Lands had been given up to so great a place as far distant as New York, and that they were overjoyed when they understood William Penn had brought them back again, and that they had confirmed all their Rights to him.

Divers Questions were further asked him especially concerning the French of Canada their Trade and Fortifications, on which he said, that the French had three Forts on this Side the River of St. Lawrence and between their Towns and Montreal, furnished with great Numbers of great Guns; that the French drove a great Trade with them, had People constantly on, or going to and coming from their Towns; that the French kept young People in their Towns on purpose to learn the Indian Languages, which many of them now spoke as well as themselves, that they had a great Intercourse with them; that about three hundred of their Men (viz. of the five Nations) were settled on the other Side of the Great River; that the French had this last Spring begun to build, or to provide for building a Fort at Niagara Falls, but they had since declined it, he knew not for what Reason; that they (the French) had sent to his Town (the Onondadonas) this last Winter a great deal of Powder to be distributed among them, but nothing

was done

was done upon it. Being particularly asked, whether the French had ever treated with them about any of their Lands, or whether the Indians had ever granted the French any. He answered No, that his People knew the French too well to treat with them about Lands. They had never done it, nor ever granted them any upon any Account whatsoever; and of this, he said, we might assure our selves. Thus the Day was spunt in such Discourses, with a Pipe and some small mixt Liquors: and the next morning Ghesaront with the rest of his Company returning from the Indian Town to Johx Cutlidge's took their Leaves very affectionately, with great Expressions of Thankfulness to the Governour and this Government for their kind Reception.

This were laid before the Board several Accounts of Expences of the Governour and Councils Journey to Conestogoe this Month. and of the Treaty with the Indians there; but there being some Bills not yet given in, the Clerk is ordered to call for them, and the Secretary is desired to direct him in the making up and fairly stating the whole Accounts of the Charge of that Treaty; and likewise that Credit be given for the Presents received from the Indians, that so the said Accounts may be ready to be considered at the next Meeting of the Council. ——

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At a Council held at Philadelphia August the 17th. 1724.

Present

The Honourable Sir William Keith Bart. Governour

Richard Hill
William Trent
Isaac Norris
James Logan Secretary

Samuel Preston
Thomas Masters

Upon a due Consideration of the Letter from the honourable William Burnet Esqr. Gov. of the Provinces of New York and New Jersey directed to our Governour Sir Wm. Keith bearing Date the 17th of July last, and recommended to this Board, in which he is pleased still to insist on his former Demand of three hundred and fifty Pounds from this Province towards Building of Fortifications for the Security of the Frontier of New York.

It is the Opinion of this Board that their Answer already given to the said Demand grounded on the first of those Instructions from his Majesty, to which the said Governour was pleased to behave with was full and plain; but since that worthy Gentleman is pleased to insist on a further Answer, and finds it being highly conducive to his Majesty's Interest in these Colonies that a perfect Harmony and good Understanding be kept up between all his Governments, and that his Subjects should be united in Affections as well as Interest, to which End, all things tending to Altercation or Contest ought most carefully to be avoided: the Board therefore, with all due Respect and Deference take Leave to observe by way of further Answer to the Demand aforesaid,

That the first of these Instructions wholly have been communicated to them, viz. that numbred 91. being with and contains nothing but pure Recital to the very Words at the Close of it viz. "You are therefore to inform yourself what has been done, and what remains further to be done

I have now, my Friends & Brothers, said all that I think can be of any service at this time, and I give you these things here laid before you to confirm my words; viz: five Stroud Coats, twenty pound of powder, and forty pound of Lead for each of the five Nations; that is, twenty-five Coats, One Hundred Weight of Powder and two Hundred of Lead in the whole, which I desire may be delivered to them, with these my words in my Name and on behalf of this province.

I shall be glad frequently to see some of your chief men sent in the name of all the rest, but desire you will be so kind as to come to us to Philadelphia to Visit our Families and Children born there, where we can provide better for you and make you more welcome, for People always receive their Friends best at their own Houses. I heartily wish you well on your Journey and good success in it, And when you return home I desire you will give my very kind love and the Love of all our People to your Kings and to all their People.

Then the Governour rose up from his Chair, and when he had called Ghesont the Speaker to him, He took a Coronation Medal of the Kings out of his pocket, and presented it to the Indian in these words.

That our children when we are dead may not forget these things, but keep this Treaty between us in perpetual Remembrance. I here deliver to you a Picture in Gold, bearing the Image of my great Master the King of all the English; And when you return home I Charge you to deliver this piece into the hands of the first man or greatest Chief of all the five Nations, whom you call Kannygoodk, to be laid up and kept as a Token to our childrens children, that an entire and lasting Friendship is now established for ever between the English in this Country and the great five Nations.

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PRESENT:

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

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| Richard Hill, | Thomas Masters, |
| Isaac Norris, | Andrew Hamilton, Att. Genl. |
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The minutes of Council and Treaty lately held with Deputies of the five Nations at Conestogoe being read, for the Service and Satisfaction of those who would not undertake that Journey, the Secretary reported what he had further transacted with them there, after the Governour left that place, as follows:

James Logan, Secretary, further reports, that having continued at Conestogoe, after the Departure of the Governour and the rest of the Company, He had the next day, by the Governours approbation and Direction held a Discourse with Ghesaont, the Chief of those Indians and their Speaker Civility, the Captain of Conestogoe, and John Cartlidge, being Interpreters.

That He first put Ghesaont in mind of the great Satisfaction the Governour had expressed to him in the Council upon their kind visit, and the ffreedom and openness that had been used to them on our parts, and therefore advised him if he had any thing in his thoughts further relating to the Friendship established between us and the matters treated in Council, he would open his Breast in this free Conversation, and Speak it without Reserve, and whatever he said on those heads should be reported faithfully to the Governour.

Ghesaont then said, that he was very well pleased with what had been spoken. He saw the Governour and the English were true Friends to the ffive Nations, but as to their People going out to War, which Head we chiefly insisted on, the principal reason was that their young men were become very poor, They could get no goods nor Clothing from the English, and therefore they went abroad to gain them from their Enemies.

That they had once a clear Sky and Sun Shine at Albany, but now all was over-cast, they could no longer Trade and get Goods as they had done, of which he could not know the Reason, and therefore they had resolved to try whether it was the same among the other English Governments.

To this the Secretary answered, That they had from the first Settlement of New York and Albany been in a strict League and Friendship with that Government, and had always had a Trade with and been supplied by them with the Goods they wanted. That it was true, for three or four years past the ffrench had come from Canada to Albany in New York, and purchased and carried away great part of the Goods, Strowd waters especially, Sometimes three or four hundred pieces in a year, which the ffive Nations ought to have had; but that now, another Governour being lately sent thither from the Great King of England, He had made a Law that the ffrench should not have any more Goods from the English; That this had been the Reason of the Clouds and dark Weather they complained of, but that now a clear Sunshine as they desired would be restored to them; That he very well knew this Gentleman the new Governour, that He had not long since been at Philadelphia, and at his (the Secretary's) House, and that he had heard him (the Corlear) say He would take Care his Indians should be well supplied for the future, and accordingly they might depend on it.

Ghesaont being hereupon asked whether they did not know that the ffrench had for some years past had the Cloths from the English, answered, that they knew very well that these English Goods went now in a new path, different from that they had formerly gone in, that they knew not where they went, but they went beside them and they could not get hold of them, tho' they much wanted them.

The Secretary proceeded to say, that as New York and Albany had been their Ancientest Friends, so they could best supply them, and they would certainly do it if they continued in their Duty on their part; That they were sensible the Great King of England had a Regard for them, by the notice that He took of them almost every year; That all the English every where were their Friends. We

were now very glad to see them, but wished for the future they would come to Philadelphia, as they formerly used to do; that He himself had seen their Chiefs twice at Philadelphia, the two years that William Penn was last here, and that when his son came over about three years after, now about seventeen years agoe, a considerable Number of them came down and held a great Council with us, and therefore he hoped they would visit us there again, which would be much more convenient than so far back in the Woods where it was difficult to accomodate them and our selves, that however we were glad to see them there. This they knew was a Government but lately settled, but that they were now going into two Governments that had been much longer seated and were very rich, and would make them exceeding Welcome; that We saw them in the Woods only, at a great Distance from home, but they would see the Governours of Maryland and Virginia at their own Towns and Houses where they could entertain them much better; that they would be very kindly received, for we were all of one Heart & mind, and should always entertain them as our Brothers.

Ghesaont took an opportunity of himself to enter again on the subject of their People making Peace with the other Indians on the Main. He said that he had in his own person laboured it to the utmost; That He had taken more pains to have it established than all the English had done; That their people had lately made Peace with the Tweuchtwese; That they had also sent some of their men to the flatt heads for the same purpose; That they had now an universal Peace with all the Indians, excepting three small Nations to the Southward, with whom he hoped to have one concluded upon his present Journey by means of the Governour of Virginia; That his own Desires were very strong for Peace as his Endeavours had shewn, and that he doubted not to see it established every where. He said the Governour had spoke very well in the Council against their young men going to War, yet he had not done it fully enough, for He should have told them positively that they should not on any account be suffered to go out to War, and he would have reported it accordingly, and this would have been a more effectual way to prevent them.

The Secretary then proceeded to treat with them about the Road they were to take, and it was agreed that the Chief of the Nantikokes, a sensible man, who was then present, should conduct them from Conestogoe to their Town on Wye River, that they should be furnished with Provisions for their Journey sufficient to carry them among the Inhabitants, after which they were directed, as the Governour had before ordered, that they should produce his Passport to the Gentlemen of the Country where they travelled, by whom they would be provided for; And the Nantikoke Chief was further desired, upon their leaving the Nantikoke Towns, to direct them to some of the Chief Gentlemen and Officers of those parts who would undoubtedly take Care of them on Sight of their Passports, and thereby knowing their Business have them transported over the Bay to Annapolis. Being further asked how they would get an Interpreter in

Virginia where the Indians knew nothing of their Language, and some Proposals being made to furnish them, they answered there would be no occasion for any Care of that kind, for they very well knew the Governour of Virginia had an Interpreter for their Language always with him.

Provisions being then ordered for their Journey, as also at their Desire, some for those of their Company, who with their women and children were to return directly home by water up the River Sasquehannah, viz; a Bagg of Bisket, some pieces of Bacon and dried Venison; these matters were concluded with great expressions of Thankfulness for the Governours great Care of them and their Families, which Kindness they said they never should forget.

The Discourse being continued, they were told it was now very near, viz: within one Moon of thirty seven years since a great man of England, Governour of Virginia, called the Lord Effingham, together with Colonel Dongan, Govr. of New York, held a great Treaty with them at Albany, of which We had the writings to this day.

Ghesaont answered, they knew it well, and the subject of that Treaty, it was he said about settling of Lands. Being further told, that in that Treaty the five Nations had given up all their Right to all the lands on Sasquehannah to the Duke of York, then Brother to the King of England. He acknowledged this to be so, and that Wm. Penn since had the Right to these Lands, To which Civility, a Descendant of the ancient Sasquehannah Indians the old Settlers of these parts, but now reputed as of an Iroquois Descent, added that he had been informed by their Old men, that they were troubled when they heard that their Lands had been given up to a place so far distant as New York, and that they were overjoyed when they understood William Penn had brought them back again, and that they had confirmed all their Right to him.

Divers Questions were further asked him, especially concerning the French of Canada, their Trade and Fortifications, on which He said, that the ffrench had three fforts on this side the River of St. Lawrence, and between their Towns and Mentual furnished with great Numbers of Great Guns, that the ffrench drove a great Trade with them, had People Constantly in, or going to and coming from their Towns, that the ffrench kept young People in their Towns on purpose to learn the Indian Language, which many of them now spoke as well as themselves; that they had a great Intercourse with them, that about three hundred of their men, (viz. of the ffive Nations) were seated on the other side of the Great River, that the ffrench had this last spring begun to build or to provide for building a Fort at Niagara Falls, but they had since declined it; he knew not for what Reason, and they (the ffrench) had sent to his Town (the Isanàndonas) this last winter a great deal of powder to be distributed among them, but nothing was done upon it. Being particularly asked whether the French had ever treated with them about any of their Land, or whether the Indians had ever granted the ffrench any. He answered No! that his People knew the ffrench too well to treat with them about Lands; They had never done it,

nor ever granted them any upon any account whatsoever, and of this, he said, we might assure ourselves. Thus the Day was spent in such Discourses, with a Pipe and some small mixt Liquors, and the next morning Ghesaont, with the rest of his Company, returning from the Indian Town to John Cartlidge's, took their Leaves very affectionately with great Expressions of Thankfulness to the Governour and this Government for their kind Reception.

Then were laid before the Board several Accotts. of Expences of the Governour and Council's Journey to Conestogoe this month, and of the Treaty with the Indians there, but there being some Bills not yet given in, the Clerk is ordered to call for them, and the Secretary is desired to direct him in the making up and fairly stating the whole Accott. of the charge of that Treaty; and likewise, that credit be given for the Presents received from the Indians, that so the said Accott. may be ready to be considered at the next meeting of the Council.

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At a Council held at Philada, August the 17th, 1721.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Hill, | Samuel Preston, |
| William Trent, | Thomas Masters, |
| Isaac Norris, | James Logan, Secretary. |

Upon a due Consideration of the Letter from the Honourable William Burnet, Esqr., Govr. of the Provinces of New York and New Jersey, directed to our Governour Sir Wm. Keith, bearing Date the 17th of July last, and recommended to this Board, which he is pleased still to insist on his former Demand of three hundred and fifty Pounds from this province, towards building of ffortifications for the Security of the Frontier of New York,

It is the opinion of this Board, that their Answer already given to the said Demand grounded on the first of those Instructions from his Majesty, which the said Governour was pleased to transmit was full and plain. But since that worthy Gentleman is pleased to insist on a further Answer, And it being highly conducive to his Majestys Interest in these Colonies, that a perfect Harmony and good understanding be kept up between all his Governments, and that his Subjects should be united in affection as well as Interest, to which End all things tending to Altercations or Contest ought most carefully to be avoided; the Board therefore, with all due Respect and Deference, take Leave to observe by way of further Answer to the Demand aforesaid.

That the first of these Instructions which have been communicated to them, viz: that numbred 91, begins with and contains nothing but pure Recitals to these Words at the Close of it, viz: "You are therefore to inform yourself what has been done, and what remains further to be done, and to send an account thereof to us and our Commissioners for Trade & Plantations as aforesaid," which Lines contain the whole directive part of that Instruction, and therefore

nothing further is required by it of the Governour that what is so directed.

That the last Recital in that first Instruction, beginning with these words: "And whereas, We thought fitt to direct that you signify to our Province of Nova Cæsarea," is a mistake in the Clerks in continuing to apply to the present as well as some former Govrs. what could be said properly, only of one of his predecessors, Governour of New York, before New Jersey was brought under the immediate Government of the Crown, will be very plain to all those who are acquainted with the Transactions of those Times in Relation to that Government.

And the next Instruction, numbred 92, being only a Direction to the same Governour to recommend what is there mentioned to the Council and Assembly of New York, has therefore no relation to this or any other Colony.

The Board further observes, that in the Body of the Recitals in the first of these Instructions, it is said, "That orders were given "by King William the 3d, by Letters under his royal Sign Manual, "directed to their Governours of divers of the Plantations, to recom-"mend to the Councils and General Assemblies of the said Planta-"tions, that they respectively furnish a proportionable Summ towards "the ffortifications, &c." By which it appears at this Day, that at first, (viz. about 25 years agoe) the Demand was made by King William's particular Letters under his Signet, directed to each respective Governour, yet in no other manner than that they should recommend it to their Councils & Assemblies.

This Demand therefore having been made by the Kings own Letters directly to the respective Governours, in a manner perfectly agreeable to an English Constitution, and not by authorizing any other Governour or Person to make such Demand, except in the Case of Jersey, whose Governour was not then acknowledged by the Crown, and the Governour of New York being in most plain Terms directed only to inform himself what had been done therein, &c.; this Board therefore has Reason to continue of the same opinion, That their former Answer to this Demand was clear and full to the point, and that the several former Governours of New York, for about these twenty years past, were of the same opinion, viz: that they were not directed to make any such Demands may reasonably be conceived, because tho' every one of them (as this Board has been credibly informed) has successively the same Instructions; yet not one of them in that space, notwithstanding their administration fell in the time of a very sharp War with France and its subjects, ever made it on this province, or any other that we have heard of.

As to the next Instruction, viz: the 93, Requiring a Quota of men from each of the Colonies on the Continent North of Carolina, and among the rest of eighty men from this Province, for the Defence of the Frontier of New York in case of an invasion, of which Instruction the said Governour is now pleased to add a Copy to the two formerly sent, as a Proof beyond Dispute of his having a Right to make the aforesaid Demands; this Board cannot conceive that it

[illegible] of Land
of the Indians
[illegible] containing [illegible]
in Case any Land be [illegible]
to.—

At a Council held in
the City of New York
the 31st Day of August 1717
Present
His Excellency Will.m Burnet Esq.r
Mr. Walter
Mr. Colden
Mr. Alexander

Ordered that a Proclamation
be Published Prohibiting Selling or giving
Rum or other Strong Liquor to the Indians
during his Excellencys stay here and
a fortnight after which he is to leave
town.

prohibiting selling or giving the Indians Liquor

By his Excellency
William Burnet Esq.r Capt. Gen.l
and Governour in Chief of
the Provinces of New York
New Jersey and Territories
Depending thereon in America
and Vice Admiral of the same

C.l—

Whereas diverse
ffire Drafts are drawne
other Pedlers to Trade with
Publick affairs, and Expedi
Thereon how prejudicial
Service and Dangerous to the
Inhabitants, the giving or sell
and other Strong Liquors to Indi
Pedlers at all times heer, & Incite
by Virtue of the Powers granted
by his Majestys Letters Patents un
Seal of great Britain & Irel
forbidding the selling or giving to
Indians any Such Liquors during
Residence in this Place, and during
Days after my departure, as they
Answer it at their Peril, and all Ma
Justices of the Peace or other Civil Of
are hereby required and Injoyned to
all due assistance and countenance
to all Such as Shall Attake or Informe
against any Person or Persons acting
Contrary to the Tenour and Intent of
Proclamation, to the End that Such
Delinquents may be prosecuted by
Information or Indictment for Such
Misdemeanor and punished with the
utmost Severity. Given under my Hand
and Seal in Council at Albany the
31st Day of August in the Eighth Year
his Majestys Reign Anno. Dom. 1728

Pedl.

His

[illegible]
[illegible] agreeable with the
[illegible] Power contrary to
[illegible] that Given by Said Mayr
[illegible] and the Same.

Ordered that the Sheriff of
City and County of Albany make
Diligent Search at Canaghsagey
for all Indian Goods under that
Law may be Seized pursuant to the
Direction of the said Act.

And it is the Opinion of this Board
that the Commanding Officer here
for the time give Sufficient Assistance to the Sheriff
on this and the like occasions.

And that a Copy of this Minute
be given to the Sheriff.

At a Council held in Albany
this [illegible] day of September 17[illegible]

Present

The Honble William Burnet Esqr
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

His Excellency informed this Board
that the Sachems Agents at Canaghsagey
had requested that they
Land on their Journey which [illegible]

Sachems agents Lieutenant

Ordered

Present.

Col. R. Walters
Col. Weatherhead
Col. Alexander
Col. Schuyler
Col. Fraser
Col. Glen
Col. Staats
Col. Brandt
Col. Banker
Col. St. Helens
Col. Livingston
Col. Bleecker
Col. Mendel
Capt. Collins

Five Mayors one Recorder Aldermen & Town Peers Gentlemen some Freeholders & most Merchants of Albany

Of the Propositions made to the 5 Nations of Indians viz. Mahaques, Oneydes, Onandagues, Cayonges, and Senecaes by His Excellency H. Burnett Esq. Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of New York, and New Jersey and Vice Admiral of the same, in Albany September 1720.

Brethren,

Indian

I am come hither to meet the 5 Nations, and have so great a Name above the Indians and to speak to you as Brethren with the Leave of Great Britain to assure you herewith all ways a fine Letter to You as we it be your Brethren on the other side the Great Lakes, any of the Brethren had only seen his Face, they would have found Him with so much Courage and Wisdom, and Gravity, where them two they would not have wanted any other Information to be his good Children and never to hearken to any Commander but his. His greatest Pleasure is the Welfare of Children their Hearts rejoice to see them live, and and values you because you are a free People, and will live as a Free rather than be Slaves, he has therefore ordered me to renew the Covenant Chain between You and all his Subjects in North America & their Friends the Indians under their Protection, and to make it Brighter & stronger than it was before in token of which I have this Belt.

Brethren

As you can never live too much like Brethren with the English so you can not be too careful not to trust the French even now in the times of Peace, and how we may prevent by our Experience as well as some ever I will tell you the chief Affairs we have had with the French on the other side of the Great Water within the Memory of Man. The old French King who was a great Tyrant, and the Jesuits who are every where the Instruments persuaded a King of England to make Slaves of us as the French King had done of his People, but when our King endeavoured it our Nation rose up in Arms against him and drove him away and there another King, who was a mighty Conqueror, and then made a Law that after his Death and the late Queens the Crown should be put on the Head of our present King that so that bad King might never come back, he was then at War to turn from the French King, and that began a War between the two Nations like the French made so many fair promises that they obtained Peace, but some Years after the English finding that the French acted quite contrary to all their promises, made War upon them in the late Queens time and having a mighty Captain to Head them on they were always Victorious, and the French King

would have been entirely subdued if his great Presents given in Secret had not
prevail'd on the Chief Councellors about the Queen to call home her Great Captain, and to
give the French a Peace contrary to the Advice of her good Brother our present King.
after the Queens Death our King put away all those evile Councellors, and because she is
a great Warrior the French feard him, and their old King dying soon after they submitted
to a Prince among them who was the best friend to our King of all their Nation, until
their young King should be a Man which will now be in a little time; this has made
them observe their Peace on the other side the Lake better than before, but there because
it is far off they have ventured to break it in many things hoping it would not be observed
for they did promise in their last Peace not to meddle with you but to leave you entirely
to the care and Government of the English.

They have likewise agreed not to Trade with the English in North America
and the King my Master who knows them well has ordered his Subjects for their own
Good not to trust them or Trade with them or have any Correspondence with them in those
parts for fear that in time of Peace they may gather strength from us which will give
more trouble if a War should break out tho' we are always sure of beating them in the
end. I have now told you what I know better than you can to shew you what reason we have
to be Jealous of the French Designs, that in a new time of Peace, you can best inform me
how deceitfully they have always treated you, and how little reason you have ever to
trust them again.

How can you or we trust them, when they are not true to one another, their
old King took away their Liberties and broke all his promises to his People, and made
them slaves by keeping great numbers of Soldiers among them for, while so many
of their People have run away to the English for Protection and Liberty, and if they do
not keep many Soldiers to prevent it more would come away.

But we have no occasion for so many Soldiers in the time of Peace because we
are a free People and have all one Heart and one Interest among ourselves and with
you and have nothing to fear from one another, and when there is a War we are all
brave fighting Men, and are more in number and better than the French with all their
Soldiers, and shall always fight better than they because we do it not only for the King's
Pay but every Man for his own Safety.

By this the Brethren see the difference between the French and English Nation
and that they never can be friends together from their Hearts tho' they are at Peace;
nor can the Brethren of the 5 Nations be friends to both of them, because neither of them
can love them entirely but will always look on them with a Jealous Eye; let then
the Brethren resolve now whether they will become Slaves and Frenche Men, or
remain free and keep their Hearts entirely English. A Belt.

Brethren I have now given you the information and advice in General
I come now to speak concerning those particular Propositions which are of the
Greatest Moment for your Welfare and preservation and the good of all
his Majesty's Subjects in North America.

# Brethren.

I am informed that some Evil minded Men of Distinction have been lately among you to persuade you to break the Covenant Chain with us, or at least to let it grow rusty, and that the French Interpreter often comes among you with his companions and lives among you and fills your Ears continually with false and Malicious reports of the English & that the French have built a Trading House on your Land near the Fort very dangerous Consequence to you both because it will make the Friendship between you and the English grow colder, and because the French came among you only by one way to weaken and destroy you, and they have built a House on your Land that may be ready to be turned into a Fort whenever a war shall break out.

Now I will advise you how to hinder these evil Practices and Designs of the French for the time to come without using any Violence to them or giving themselves any Pretence to make War upon you. When the French come among you again let them know that you disapprove of their coming into your Country, and living on your Land at Niagara or any where else that you give them positive Notice to take away their Goods, and to come no more into your Country, and that after this warning them they do return you will complain to me, and inform me who the Persons are that offend after this regular Notice given by my Order, for the French have agreed in their Treaty not to molest the Indians, which they certainly do if they come among you or live on your Land after you have forbid them to do it any more, whenever you make a Complaint to me of it I will acquaint the King my Master of it, and he will demand an order from the Regent of France to the Governor of Canada to punish the Offenders against the Treaty which the Governor of Canada will not dare to disobey, thus you will take the chief Trouble on myself and desire nothing but you follow this advice and tell the French I gave it you. I Bell

Brethren, If the French are not permitted to live among you some of your People would come and live among you, and supply you with what you want much cheaper than the French.

And now that you may see what care I have taken already of you and how much I value the advice you give I have made Enquiry what your Opinion has been concerning the surest way to weaken the French, and to pull down their Forts, and I find you have advised us to stop the Trade to Canada from this Place when ever I knew that at my first coming into the Country I got a Power law to be made against the Trade, and now because I find it is not quite true, I have ordered a Guard of Soldiers to stop up the way to Canada effectually, when you consider how much I observe your Good Advice, I hope you will be the more exact in observing my orders and then I shall be able to open a Path into your Country for a Great Trade, & I dont doubt but you will sweep the Path clean for our People to come among you, and for the far Indians to come through your Country to Trade with us. A Bell.

25

Brethren,

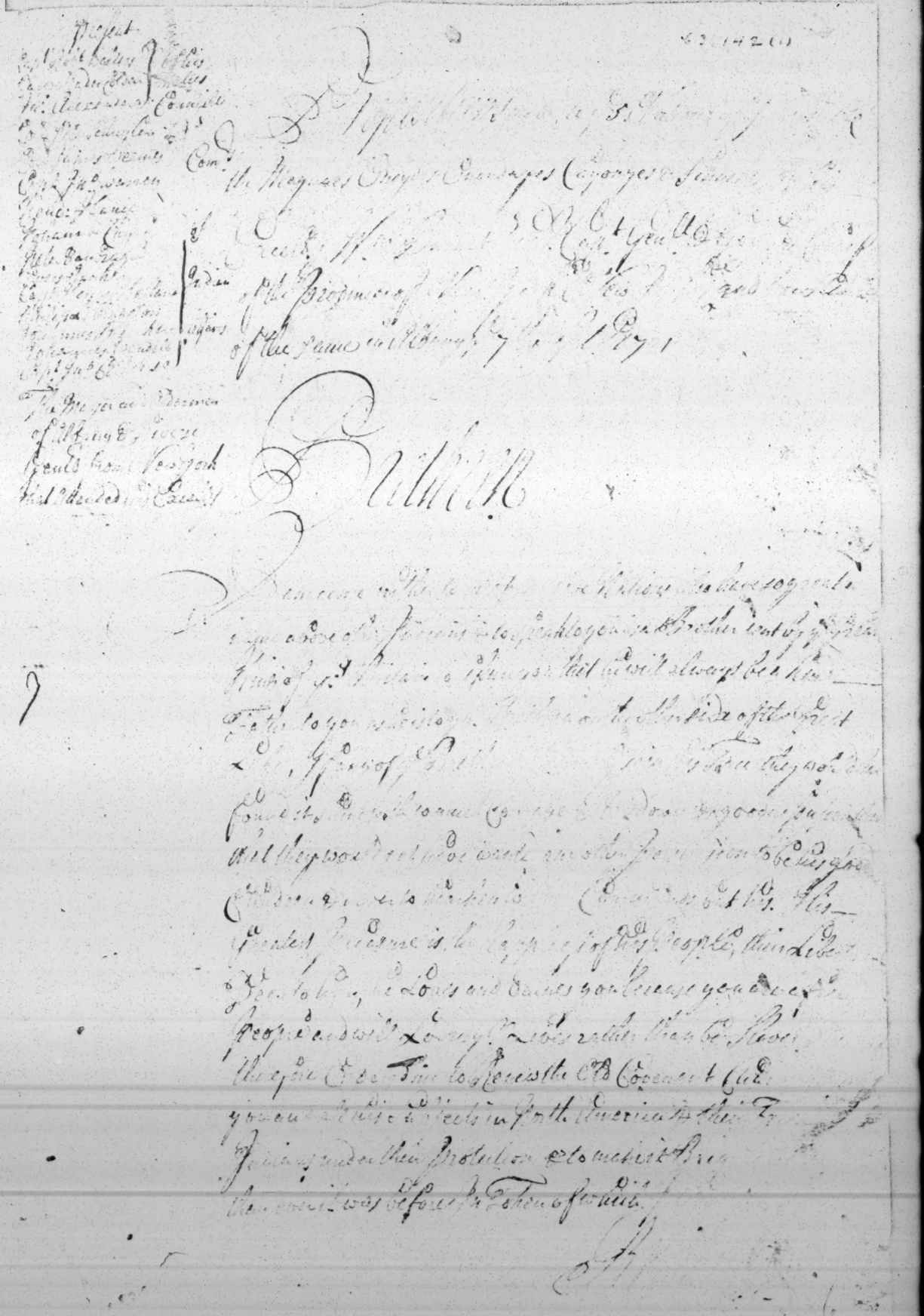
In the last Spring I receivd a Letter from the Governor of Virginia with a Belt of Wampum by which the Indians behind Virginia propose to the 5 Nations that the River of Potomack and the high Mountains to the Westward of Virginia shall be the Boundaries of their Hunting on both sides, and that the Indians of Virginia may not for the future come over their Boundaries to come to the 5 Nations without leave from the Governor of Virginia, and that the 5 Nations may not come over their Boundaries to the Indians of Virginia without any leave. This Proposition the Governor of Virginia approves and joins in it, and will take care it shall be performd by his Indians provided you take of which he has fixd the Kings Seal of arms for the Province of Virginia to the said Indians Belt, and he further informs the Brethren that some of his Negro Slaves are fled into the Woods over the high Mountains, he desires that if any of the Brethren in small parties find them out in their hunting that they will bring their Prisoners to Germana or Conoy Town Isles to the Eastward of the high Mountains and upon the River Potowmanock and there that bring them shall be well rewarded. The Virginia Belt

Since I receivd this Belt from Virginia I have been certainly informd that some of the Brethren with some French Indians along with them have been at War against the Virginia Indians this last Summer, notwithstanding all the Promises to the Governor when they renewd the Covenant Chain in the last Fall in this Place, it is a scandall to the 5 Nations that they have been so much deluded by the French do not they see plainly that the French set them on Warring with other Nations on purpose to weaken them, I hope they will never be so foolish again, I have likewise heard that the Brethren are sorry that they have taken the French Advice in this Matter, and that they have sent some People to treat with the Governors of Pensilvania, and in Maryland and in Virginia, that w hat is past may be forgot and that nothing of that kind may ever be done for the future, I desire you will tell me all the truth of of this matter, I hear also that some of the young Men among you have killd some Cattle on the Road and about this Place, I hope you will severely chastise them for it (Spirit) and not let them do so any more. Well.

I hope the Brethren will promise me nothing but what they will performe or else I shall never trust or love them, and give the Brethren leave to think me no longer as a good Man if ever I break my Promise to them.

I have brought them as noble a Present as ever was given them by His Majesty King George, I will deliver it to them after their Answer, that they may not have it too soon, to be cheated of it for Rum as has often been done, but that they may carry it home, else I shall likewise take care that they have Provision for the Road when going, I have now done and wait for their Answer as soon as the Brethren are ready.

2



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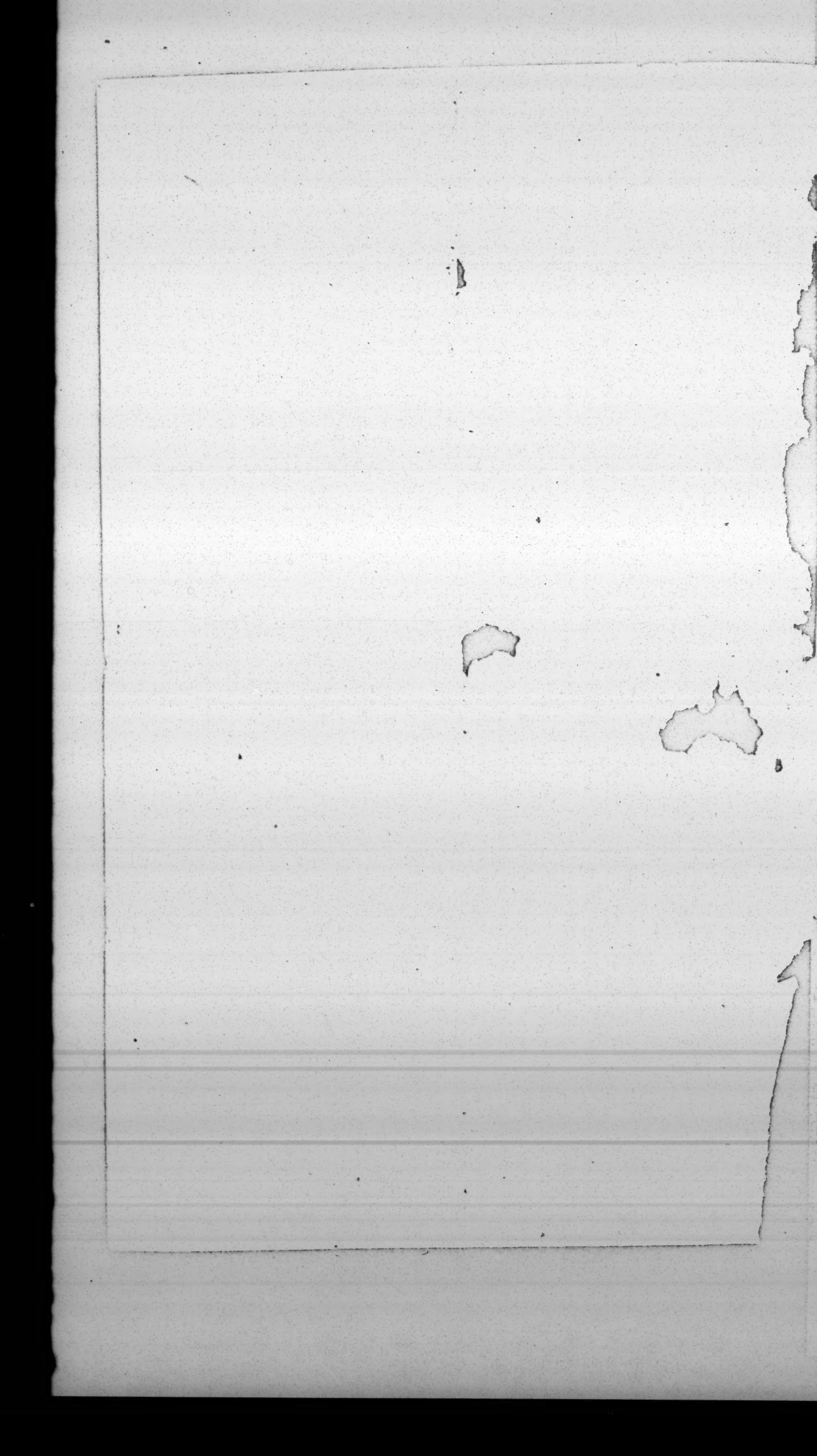
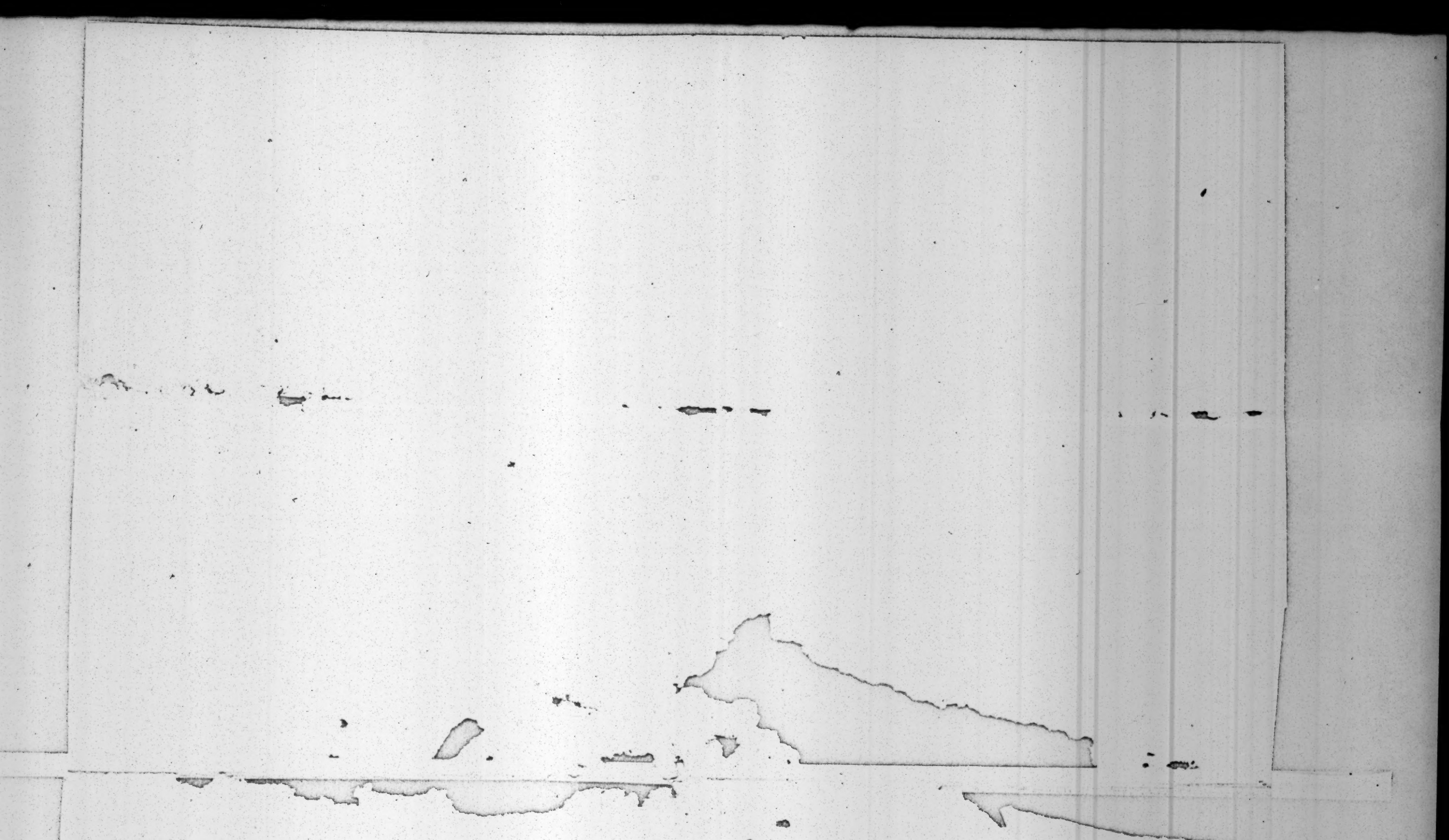
The Governm[en]t of England, [illegible] have always treated the Indians in America, [illegible] the King of Spain. [illegible] always [illegible] his Majesty for their own good wou[l]d [illegible] have no [illegible] any Correspondence with them in the first place [illegible] in time of Peace [illegible] give [illegible] Powder if [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

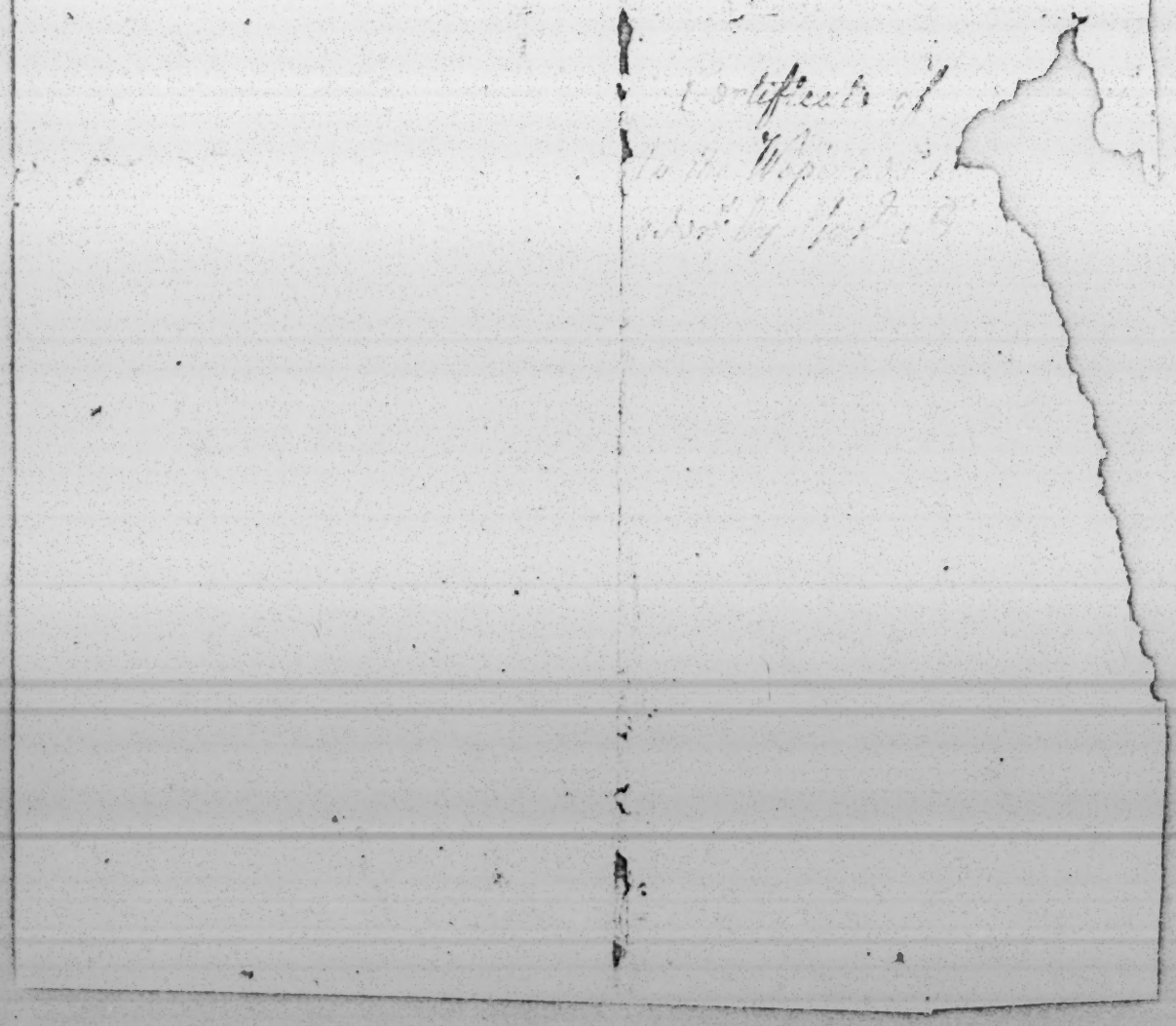
63:143

To his Excellency

W Burnet







## *Conference between Governor Burnet and the Indians.*

[New-York Papers, Cc., 72, 73.]

Propositions made to the Nations of Indians viz$^{t}$ the Maquase, Oneydes, Onondagues, Cayouges & Sinnekes by His Excellency William Burnet Esq$^{r}$ Capt$^{n}$ General & Gov$^{r}$ in Cheif of the Provinces of New York & New Jersey and Vice Admiral of the same—in Albany the 7$^{th}$ September 1721

PRESENT— Of His Majestys Council

Capt$^{n}$ Robert Walters — Cadwallader Colden

James Alexander

Commissioners of Indian Affairs

| | |
|---|---|
| Coll Pet$^{r}$ Schuyler | Evert Banker |
| Coll James Weemes | Capt$^{n}$ Henry Holland |
| Capt$^{n}$ John Warren | Phillips Livingston |
| Hend Hanse | Johannes Bleecker |
| Johannes Cuyler | Johannes Wendel |
| Peter Van Brugh | Capt$^{n}$ J$^{n}$ Collins |

The Mayor and Aldermen of Albany and divers Gentlemen from New York, that attended His excellency.

Brethren

I am come hither to meet the five Nations who have so great a name above other Indians and to speak to you as a brother sent by the Great King of Great Britain to assure you that he will always be a kind father to you as he is to your Brethren on the other side of the Great Lake if any of the Brethren had only seen his face, they would have found it shine with so much courage and Wisdome & Goodness upon them that they would not have wanted any other persuasions to be his good children & never to hearken to any commands but his. His greatest pleasure is the happiness of his people their liberty is dear to him he loves and values you because you are a free People and will loose your lives rather than be slaves, He has therefore ordered me to renew the Old Covenant Chain between you and all his subjects in North America & their friends the Indians under their Protection & to make it Brighter if possible than ever it was before in token of which *I give this Belt*

Brethren

As you can never live too much like Brethren with the English so you can not be too careful not to trust the French even now in time of Peace and that you may grow wise by our experience as well as your own I will tell you the cheif affairs we have had with the French on the other side of the Great Water, within the Memory of man. The old French King who was a great Tyrant and the Jesuits who are every where the falsest of men perswaded a King of England to make slaves of us as the French King had done of his People, But when our King endeavor'd it our nation rose up in arms againt him, and drove him away and chose an other King who was a mighty conqueror, and then the English made a Law that after his death and the late Queens the crown should be set on the head of our present King, that so that bad King might never come back he was then fled to his friend the French King and that began a War between the two Nations till the French made so many fair promises that they obtained Peace but some years after the English finding that the French

acted quite contrary to all their promises made war upon them in the late Queens time and havr a mighty Captain to lead them on they were always victorious & the French King would then have been entirely subdued if his great Presents given in secret had not prevailed on the cheif councellors about the Queen to call home her great Captain and to give the French a Peace contrary to the advice of Her good Brother our present King. After the Queens death our King put away all those evill Councellors & because he is a great Warrior, the French feared him & their old King dying soon after, they submitted to a Prince among them who was the best friend to our King of all their Nation, until their young King should be a man which will now be in a little time, This has made them observe their Treaty on the other side of the great Lake better than before but here because it is far off they have ventured to break it in many things hoping it would not be observed for they did promise in their last Treaty not to meddle with you but to leave you entirely to the care and Government of the English

They have likewise agreed not to Trade with the English in America and the King my master who knows them well has ordered his subject for their Good not to trust them or trade with them, or have any correspondence with them in these parts for fear that in time of Peace they may gather strength from us which will give us more trouble if a Warr should break out though we are sure of always beating them in the end

I have now told you what I know better than you can to shew you what reason we have to be jealous of the French Designs tho' it is now a time of Peace, You can best inform me how deceitfully they have always treated you and how little reason you have ever to trust them again

How can you or we trust them when they are not true to one an other Their old King took away their Libertys & broke all his Promises to his People & made them slaves by keeping great numbers of soldiers among them for which reasons many of the people[1] have run away to the English for Protection & liberty & if they did not keep many soldiers to hinder it more would come away

But we have no occasion for so many soldiers in time of Peace because we are a free People and have all one heart & one Interest among ourselves and with you and have nothing to fear from one an other, and when there is Warr we are all brave fighting men & are more in number & better men than the French with all their Soldiers and shall always fight better than they because We do it not only for the Kings pay but every man for his own safety

By this the Brethren see the difference between the French and English nation & that they can never be friends together from their heart tho' they are at Peace nor can the Brethren of the 5 Nations be friends to both of them, because then neither of them can love them entirely but will always look on them with a jealous eye, Let then the Brethren resolve now whether they will become slaves and French men or remain free and keep their hearts entirely English. *A Belt*

Brethren

I have now given you this information & advice in General I come now to speak concerning those particular propositions which are of the greatest moment for your welfare and Preservation and the good of all His Majestys subjects in North America

Brethren

I am informed that some French men of Distinction have been lately among you to perswade you to break the Covenant Chain with us or at least to let it grow rusty & that the

[1] *their poor* People. *New-York Council Minutes*, XIII, 149.—Ed.

French Interpreter often comes among you with his companions and lives among you, & fills your ears continually with false and malitious reports of the English and that the French have built a trading House on your Land; Now all this is of very dangerous consequence to you, both because it will make the friendship between you and the English grow colder, & because the French came among you only to find wayes to weaken & destroy you & they have built a house on your Land that it may be ready to be turned into a Fort when ever a War shall break out

Now I will advise you how to hinder all these evill practises & designs of the French for the time to come without using any violence to them or giving them any pretence to make War upon you. When the French come among you again let them know that you disapprove of their coming into your Country & living on your Land at Oniagara or any where else that you give them Positive Notice to take away the said House and to come no more into your country And that if after this warning given them they do return you will complain to me and inform me who the persons are that offend after this regular Notice given by my order.

For the French have agreed in their last Treaty in express words not to molest the five Nations which they certainly do if the come among you or live on your Land after that you have forbid them to do it any more whenever you make your complaint to me of it I will acquaint the King my master of it & he will demand an order from the Regent of France to the Governor of Canada to punish the offenders against the Treaty which the Governor of Canada will not dare to disobey. Thus you see I take the cheif trouble upon myself & desire not hard of you follow this advice & tell the French I gave it you A Belt

Brethren

If the French are not permitted to live among you some of our people would come and live with you and supply you with what you want much cheaper and better than the French

And now that you may see what care I have taken already of you and how much I value the advice you give I have made enquiry what your opinion has been concerning the surest way to weaken the French & to pull down their Forts & I find you have advised us to stop the Trade to Canada from this Place, whenever I knew this at my first coming into the Country I got a severe Law to be made against this Trade and now because I find it is not quite broke I have ordered a guard of Soldiers to stop up the way to Canada effectually When you consider how much I value your good advice I hope you will be the more exact in observing my Orders and then I shall be able to open a path into your country for a great Trade and I do not doubt but that you will Sweep the Path clean for our people to come among you & for the farr Indians to come through your country to trade with us. A Belt

Brethren

In the last Spring I received a letter from the Governor of Virginia with a Belt of Wampum, by which the Indians behind Virginia propose to the five Nations that y$^{e}$ River Potomack & the high Mountains to the westward of Virginia shall be the boundaries of their hunting on both sides & that the Indians of Virginia may not for the future come over those Boundaries to come to the five Nations without leave from the Governor of Virginia, and that the five Nations may not come over those Boundaries to the Indians of Virginia without my leave. This Proposition the Governor of Virginia approves & joyns in it & will take care it shall be performed by his Indians in token of which he has fixed the Kings Seal of Arms for y$^{e}$ Province of Virginia to the said Indians Belt & he further informs the Brethren that some of His Negro Slaves are lately fled into the woods over the high mountains he desires if any of the Brethren in small Partys find them in their Hunting that they will bring them Prisoners to Germana a

new Town forty Miles to the Eastward of the High Mountains & upon the River Rapahanock & those who bring them shall be well rewarded. *The Virginia Belt*

Since I received this Belt from Virginia I have been certainly informed that some of the Brethren with some French Indians with them have gone to War against the Virginia Indians this last summer notwithstanding all their Promises to the contrary when they received[1] the Covenant Chain in the last fall in this Place it is a scandall to the five Nations that they have been so much deluded by the French, do not they see plainly that the French set them warring with other English Indians, on purpose to weaken them I hope they will never be so foolish again I have likewise heard that the Brethren are sorry they have taken the French advice in this matter and that they have sent some people to treat with the Governors in Pens country & in Maryland & in Virginia that what is past may be forgot & that nothing of that kind may ever be done for the future. I desire that you will tell me all the truth of this matter I hear also that some of the young men among you have killed some cattle on the road and about this Place I hope you will reprove them for it & not let them do so any more *a Belt*

I hope the Brethren will promise me nothing but what they will perform or else I shall never trust or love them and I give the Brethren leave to think me no longer a good man if ever I break my promise to them.

I have brought them as noble a Present as ever was given them from His Majesty King George I will deliver it to them after their answer that they may not have it too soon to be cheated of it for Rum as has often been done, but that they may carry it home entire I shall likewise take care that they have Provision for the Road when they are ready to go and Rum enough but not till they are just going I have now done & wait for their answer as soon as the Brethren are ready

Answer of the 5 Nations of Indians viz The Maquaes Oneydes, Onondages, Cayouges and Sinnekees to his Excellency William Burnet Esq^re^ Capt^n^ General and Governor in Cheif of the Provinces of New York and New Jersey & Vice Admiral of the same in Albany the 9^th^ of September 1721

PRESENT— Of His Majestys Councill

Captain Robert Walters — Cadwallader Colden

James Alexander

Commissioners of Indian Affairs

| | |
|---|---|
| Coll Peter Schuyler | Evert Banker |
| Coll James Weemes | Capt^n^ Hen^ry^ Holland |
| Capt^n^ John Warrin | Philip Livingston |
| Hend. Hanse | Johannes Blecker |
| Johan Cuyler | Johannes Wendel |
| Pet^r^ Van Brugh | Cap^n^ John Collins |

The Mayor and Aldermen of Albany & diverse Gentlemen from New York that attended his Excellency

Brother Corlaer

You made your proposals to us two days ago which we have understood and you call us Brethren & we call you Brother & so we ought to do, & to love one another as well as those that have suck'd on Breast, for we are Brethren indeed & hope to live and dye so

[1] renewed. *New-York Council Minutes*, XIII., 154.—ED.

You have also told us that you are sent by the Great King of Great Britain to renew the Covenant Chain which is very acceptable to us all & are glad that you are safe arrived over the Great Water & that we see you here in health we promise for our parts to keep the Covenant Chain[1] inviolable as long as Sun & Moon endure with all the Great Kings subjects in North America as well Christians as Indians & shall endeavor dayly to make the Chain clearer and brighter in Token whereof gave a Belt of Wampum

Brother Corlaer

You advise us not to trust the French nor to have any correspondence with them, which advice we resolve and do now with this Belt solemnly promise to follow and not to have any communication with the French in the least neither is their any occasion nor necessity for it now in time of Peace but if any misunderstanding should happen or a War should break out probably there might be occasion for some of our people to go thither to settle matters and cultivate a right understanding between us and you on one Side & the French on the other gave a Belt of Wampum

Brother Corlaer

You have told us of our doing amiss in suffering the French to build a Trading House at Onjagora or Niagara or to let them come and treat or Trade with us in our Country we are resolved as soon as any French come to the five Nations to tell them to pull down that trading House at Onjagara, and not to come either to settle or Trade among us any more and to inform them of those matters with that very Belt you gave us & whatever answer they make us we will communicate to your excellency and we promise that we will keep our word as you enjoin us and doubt not but that you will always keep yours gave a Belt of Wampum

Brother Corlaer

You have also propos[d] that we should keep the Path open and clear & sweep[d] for the Far Indians to come hither and Trade through our Country which we promise to do and not only so, but to encourage them to come and trade at this place and we will keep all Peace and good correspondence with these upper Nations, but are afraid that there may be a Breach here between the Brethren and them because they are unruly & kill your Cattle sometimes which creates a Misunderstanding we hope all prudent care may be taken to prevent any breach on that Score gave a Belt of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer

We have understood what you propose relating to Virginia now if the Governor of Virginia will take care that his Indians perform what he is pleased to promise in their name, and not to let them come over Potomack River nor pass the Great Ridge of Mountains without his leave we do solemnly & faithfully promise on y[e] Part of the 5 Nations that none of our people shall pass that River of Potomack and the High Mountains without the leave of your Excellency— do give a belt of Wampum.

You have also told us that there was some negroes belonging to the Governor of Virginia run away and that if any of our small partys met with them to carry them Prisoners to Virginia to Germana village 40 miles within the Mountains, which we promise to do, and in token thereof give a Belt of Wampum

[1] *antient* Covenant Chain. *New-York Council Minutes*, XIII, 157. — Ed.

Brother Corlaer

We own our people have done amiss in killing of Peoples cattle we will use all meanes possible to prevent such ill practices for the future, but we must own we have not that power and command over our people as your officers have over their Souldiers nevertheless all imaginable care shall be taken to disuade the young people from such base actions gave a Belt of Wampum

Brother Corlaer

You told us we shall henceforth know one an other by our Deeds & that it's in vain to promise any thing unless we fully resolve to perform it, now we promise to obey your commands in that particular, not to correspond any more with the French but to depend entirely upon the English and cleave close to them since they have so good a King as you are pleased to inform us and if so we have a Request to make that Powder be not sold so dear as it is now, the Traders give but very little powder for a Beavor give a Belt of Wampum.

[We have done now with our Answer only being informed that your Excellency is marryed[1] at New York, We beg leave to acquaint you, that We are glad of it, and wish you much Joy And as a token of our Rejoycing We present a few Beavers to your Lady for Pin Money, and Say withall that it is Customary for a Brother upon his Marryage to invite his Brethren to be Merry and Dance.

Indians Answer

His Excy thanks 'em for their Answer to his Propositions

His Excellency told them he thanked them for their good wishes, and that their Answer to the propositions was very pleasing to him and hoped they would keep their promise inviolable, And made them the following Present in the name of his Majesty, and Orderd them some Barr$^{ls}$ of Beer to be merry withall and dance which they did according to their Custom and were extreamly well Satisfyed.

The Present was

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5. p$^{s}$ Strouds | 213 Ozibrigg Shirts | 14 Doz. of Knives | 200$^{lb}$ Barr Lead |
| 5. p$^{s}$ Duffels | 50 Red Coats | 4. doz. of Jack Knives | 10 Cases Ball |
| 5. p$^{s}$ Blankets | 1000$^{lb}$ powder in Baggs | 5. doz. Square Looking Glasses & | 12 doz Jews Harps |
| 4. p$^{s}$ half Thicks | 20 Brass Kettles | 30 Doz of Round | 1500 Flints.— |
| 50 Guns | 50 p$^{rs}$ of Stockings | 28. p$^{s}$ of Gartering | 6½Barr$^{ls}$ Tobacco |
| 50 fine shirts | 6. Doz. of Cizors | 12. p$^{s}$ of Binding | 1 hhd Rum |
| | | 20$^{lb}$ Beads— | |

This is besides the Private presents w$^{ch}$ his Ex$^{cy}$ gave to Diverse Sachims of the five Nations as, Guns Powder, Shirts, Rum, Laced Coats, Lac'd Hatts &c$^{a}$ and besides the Presents given to the River Indians.

A true Copy Examined p$^{r}$ me
Rob$^{t}$ Livingston Sêcry for
the Indian affairs—][2]

[1] Governor Burnet married a daughter of Abraham Van Horne, one of the most eminent merchants of New-York. — Ed.

[2] The passages within [ ] are from the Record of the Conference, in *New-York Council Minutes*, XIII., 160, 161.

[illegible]
[illegible] with a
a Good Conveyance
[illegible] by Sally Mac
[illegible] Sherbrooke.

Ordered that the Sheriff of
City and County of Albany make
diligent Search after Cornelius Rogers
for all Indian Goods under that
Name may be seized pursuant to the
[illegible] of the said Act.

And it is the Opinion of this Board
to the Commanding Officer for
the time being that he give sufficient Assistance to the Sheriff
on this and the like occasions.

And that a Copy of this Minute
be given to the Sheriff.

At a Council held in Albany
the 2d Day of September 1779

Present
His Excy William Burnet Esq.
Capt Watts
Jno Cuyler
Jno Macomb Esq.

His Excellency informs this Board
that he has Salvine Agents at Onon-
daga on the application of Capt
Lamotte for Provisions which after

Salvine agents
Lieutenant
Lamotte

[illegible]
[illegible] Likewise
[illegible] certain Sum granted
[illegible] Canada.

That the Delegates appointed
to be continued not
to Treat on any Land there
consent first had from the
to be that they must expect
proceed against according to
[illegible] Proprietors to which the Pa
[illegible] have no Right. And in order
to provide Land for the Encouragement of
that have no Settlements it will
proper to propose to them a Cour
place in the Cuyahoga Country
Creek on the South Side of the
Lake where with the consent first
from the Indians that they may be
and grain them and to provide
with such necessarys to begin the
undertaking.

Which this Board
Excellency to Communicate to
Indians that they may Regulate
themselves accordingly.

Deputation

Speech of Onondaga
Sachems by his Ex.
William Burnet Esq.
Capt. Gen. and Gover.
Chief of the Province of
New York and Territories
depending in America
Vice Admiral of the Same
in Albany y. 7th September

Brethren

I am come hither to meet the
five nations who have so great a Name
above other Indians, and to Speak to
you as a Brother sent by the Great
King of great Britain, to assure you
that he will always be a kind Father
to you as he is to your Brethren the
in the other side of the great Lake
if any of the Forefathers had only so
much Sense they would have found in
them such so much Courage and
Stedfastness and goodness upon them
that they could not have found

Any

... [illegible]
... [illegible]
... [illegible]

Crown thus
Head of our Queen
so that had King might
come back, he near then Fle
found the French King and
began a War between the Two
till the French made so many
promises that they obtained Peace
But some Years after the English
finding that the French neglected
contrary to all their promises
were upon them in the late Queen
time, and having a mighty Captain
to lead them on, they were always
victorious and the French would
have been entirely subdued, If
his great Presents given in Court
had not prevailed on the Chief
Councellours about the Queen, to call
home her great Captain and to
give the French a Peace contrary
to the advice of her good brother
our present King. —

After the Queens Death our
King put away all those evil
Councellours and because he is gone
thereout the French feared him
and their old King dying soon

after

should be
in a little time,
them off from their
side of the great water
But have because they
have ventured to break
things, hoping it would not
for they did promise in them
not to meddle with you but
you entirely to the care and
of the English, they have like
agreed not to trade with the In
America; and the King my M
who knows them well, has order
Subjects for their own good not
trust them or trade with them
have any correspondence with the
in these parts for fear that in t
of peace they may gather strength
from us which will give us mu
trouble if a war should break out
tho' we are sure always of
dealing them in the End. —

I have now told you what
know better than you do how
you what reason we have to be
jealous of the French designs the
it is now time of peace, you can
inform me how deceitfully they ha
always treated you, and how little
reason you have ever to trust them
again. —

I Conn

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...er all his fr...
... and made them have
...ing great Numbers of Ca...
...ons then for which reason
of their own people have run a...
to the English for protection and s...
and if they did not keep many Soldie...
to hinder it more would come away

But we have no occasion f...
to many Soldiers in time of Peace
because we are a free people and ha...
all one heart and one interest amon...
ourselves and with you, and have
nothing to fear from one another
And when there is War we are all
brave fighting men and are more
in Number and better Men than the
French with all their Indians and
shall always fight better than they
because we do it not only for the Ki...
pay but every Man for his own
safety. By this the Brethren see
the Difference between the French
and English Nation, and that the
can never be friends together for
their Interest the[y] are at Peace
nor can the Brethren of the five
Nations be friends to both of the...

Becau...

[illegible]

[illegible]

Brethren—

I have now given you information and advice on [illegible] particular occasions which [illegible] the greatest moment for your safety and preservation and the good of all [illegible] subjects in both Houses

Brethren—

I am informed some French [illegible] of Distinction have been lately among you to persuade you to break the [illegible] Covenant Chain with us or at least [illegible] if it [illegible] truly said that the [illegible] Interpreter of the Onnies among you with his companions and tribes among you are [illegible] false and malicious reports [illegible] of the English and that the French

Consequen
it will make the
con you and the Engli
der and because the Frenc
among you only to find way
weaken and destroy you and
Build a House on your Land that
may be ready to be turned into a
when ever a War shall break

(( And ) I will advise you hence
them under all that Practices and Design
of the French for the time to come —
without using any Violence to them
giving them any pretence to make W
upon you, when the French come a
you again, Let them know that y
disapprove of their coming into yo
Country and living on your Land
at Oniagara or any where else,
That you give them positive notice
to take away the said House and to c
no more into your Country, and that
if after this Warning given them
to return you will complain to me
and inform me who the Persons are
that offend after this regular Not
given by my order, for the French

Sara

[illegible] they certa[illegible]
[illegible] or live on your
have forbid them to [illegible]
Whenever you make y[illegible]
to me as I do I will acquai[illegible]
my Master of it and have [illegible]
Order from the Regent of
Governor of Canada to join
Affair for against the Treaty
Governour of Canada will soon
Speedy. Thus you see I take the
trouble upon myself and have
Hard of you Fellow this advice a
the French gave you, a Bit

Brethren

Tho the French are not permitt
to live among you Some of our People
must come and live with you and
you with what you want which they
and better than the French. Hereby
it you may see what care I have tak
already of you and how much I value
the Advice you give, I have sent Or
Opinion what your Opinion has been
concerning the Forest may be awaken
French and to pull down their Works
and Forts you have advised me to Stop

The

Gentlemen

In the Last Summer I received a Letter from the Earl of Dunmore by which he informs me that he has Orders from his Majesty to protect the Inhabitants of Virginia in their Settlements beyond the Mountains and that the Governor of Virginia shall be considered as their Enemy if they attempt to settle on the Lands which the Indians claim. I am also informed that Virginia intends to send Troops into that Country to drive us off. I am determined not to be driven off by any Power whatever, as I have a Right to the Lands I live on, which I have purchased fairly of the Indians, and I am resolved to defend it. I therefore desire you will acquaint your People that I shall look upon them as Enemies if they settle on the Lands I claim, and that I will treat them as such. I am Gentlemen Your most humble Servant

Daniel Boone

[illegible] is to
[illegible] about they have
the Gov[ernor] of Virginia
is to [illegible] with [illegible]
performed by the Indians
which he has sent the Belt
arms for the Governor of
to the said Indians Belt.
Inform the Brethren that
goods Slaves are safely [illegible] into their
the high mountains the Indians
the Brethren in small parties find
in their Hunting that they will be
[illegible] Governors to Germania a Nation
forty Miles to the Eastward of the
Mountains and upon the River Cap
-hock and those that bring them
to well rewarded. The Virginia Be

Since [illegible] this Belt
Virginia have [illegible] certainly injo
that time of the Brethren with
Indians along with them have gone
war against the Virginia Indians
last Summer notwithstanding all the
promises to the contrary when they
renewed the Covenant Chain in the
Last fall in this place. —

It is a Scandal to the Fre
Nations that they have been so much

Deluded

[illegible] to inraken [illegible]
ver be so foolish as
wise hear that this Bu[illegible]
ry they have taken the Pen
in this matter and that they h[illegible]
some trouble to treat with the Ye
in Penn Country and in Mary
and in Virginia that what is p
away be forgot and that nothing
that Kind may ever be done for a
future. I desire you will tell them al
the truth of this matter. I hear also
that Some of the Young Men amon
you have killed some Cattle on the
Road and about this Place, I hope yo
will reprove them for it and not le
them do so any more. ( ) Brot

( ) I hope the Brethren will promis
me nothing but what they will perfor
or else I shall never trust them or bel
them.

(2) And I give the Brethren lea
to think me no longer a good Man
if ever I break my Promise to them
I have brought them a Book, present
as ever was given them from his
Majesty King George will deliver it
them after their Answer, that they
may not have it too soon to be cheated
of it for Rum as has often been done
but that they may carry it home. And
I shall likewise take care they have
Provisions for the Road when they ar
ready to go and Rum enough But no
they are just going I shall now don
with the [illegible] Answer as soon as
the Brethren are ready.

Andrew

Canon
Tinnehus
William Bu
General and
in Chief of the
New York e[illegible]
Vice admiral of
in Albany the 9
September 1721....

Indian
assem
Albany
and
of Albany
Gent. from
Tha allended
dency....

Brother Corlaer:

(C) Yoll made y
proposals to us (two) Days ago whi
We have understood, and you call us
Brethren and we call you Brother a
so We ought to do and to love one an
as well as those that have suckt o
Breast for We are Brethren indeed an
how to live and dye so. —

ver of
nation
Diana to
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vestions

(C) You have also
us that you are sent by the great
King of Great Britain to renew the
Covenant Chain which is very accepta
to us all and are glad that you are s
arrived over the great Water and

That

[illegible] Christian & Whoon [illegible]
[illegible] at Kings Subjects in [illegible]
all Christians as Indians
[illegible] Dayly to make the [illegible]
clearer and Brighter in token
they give a Belt of Wampeume

Brother Corlaer

You advise us not to trust
[illegible] to have any Correspon[illegible]
against the French nor to have any [illegible]
with them which Advice we [illegible]
do now with this Belt Solemnly promis[illegible]
to follow and not to have any Commun[illegible]
with the French in the least neither in
any occasion or measure for in case
of Peace but if any misunderstanding
or a War Should Arise out of Breach of
might be occasion for Some of Our
People to go thither to Seek matters and
Cultivate a right understanding betwee[illegible]
and you on one Side and the French on
the other. gave a Belt of Wampeume

Brother Corlaer

You have told us of your d[illegible]
answer in Offering the French to Sit
& Trading Houses at Onjaga &
Niagara &c to let them come a[illegible]

Brea[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

have understood
ground relating to Virgin
the Governour of Virgin
take Care that his Indians pay
what he will pleased to promise
name and not to Let them come
Potomack River nor pass the Ge
Ridge of Mountains without his
Be Solemn and faithfully pro
on the part of the five Nations tha
none of our People shall pass the
River of Potomack and the High
Mountains without Leave of Your
Excellency, do give a Belt of Wam

Will have told us that there
some Negros belonging to the Gove
of Virginia run away, and that
of other Indians met with th
to carry them prisoners to Virginia
to Shamena Village forty Miles with
the Mountains which he promise
to and in token thereof gave a
Belt of Wampum. —

Brother Corlaer. —

We your People have done
amiss in killing of peoples Cattle

We

[illegible] Town We [illegible]
[illegible] mmend over Air [illegible]
have over their Soldiers
[illegible] imaginable care shall be
the Young People from Sta[illegible]
give a Belt of Wampum

Brother Corlair

Will to Day we shall hea[illegible]
Khond one another by our D[illegible]
that it is in Vain to promise
except We fully resolve to perfo[illegible]
We promise to obey your Comm[illegible]
in that particular not to Corresp[illegible]
any more with the French but to
Entirely upon the English and Clea[illegible]
Close to them, since they have so
a King as you are pleased to Info[illegible]
and it is to We have a request to ma[illegible]
that Powder be not Sold so Dear as
now the Traders give but a very Little
Powder for a Beaver, give a Belt
of Wampum. —

We have done now with our
Answer only being informed that
Excellency is marryed at New York, We
beg leave to acquaint you, that we
glad of it, and with your much [illegible]

And

Their Money
is Customary for a
Marryage to invite his
to marry and Dance. —

To D°
His Excellency told them he th
them for their good wishes, and
their Answer to the proposition
very pleasing to him and hoped the
would keep their promise inviolab
and made them the following Present
in his Name of his Majesty, and D
them some Barr.s of Beer to drink
in Halls and Dance which they di
according to their Custom and we
extreamly well satisfyed. —

to given —

## The Present was —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Stroud | 2 1/2 Gibridg Shirts | 4 Doz.a of Jack Knives | 12 Doz.a Jews H |
| 1 Duffels | 1 Doz.a Red Coats | 6 Doz.a Square Looking Glasses | 1500 Flints |
| 1 Blankets | 100 lb.s Powder in Bags | 24 Doz.a of Round - | 6 ½ Barr.ls P |
| 1 Half Shirts | 2 Brass Kettles | 28 yd.s of Garlering - | 1 Hhd Rum |
| Jews | 2 lb.s of Tobacco | 12 yd.s of Ribbing - | 20 lb.s Beads |
| Jew's Shirts | 6 Doz.a of Cizors - | 200 lb.s Barr Lead | |
| | 4 Doz.a of Knives | 10 Carr.s Balls | |

This is besides the Private presents M.r Ch
gave to diverse Pachems of the Six Nation
as Guns Powder Shirts Rum, Laced Coats, Lace
&c.a and besides the Presents given to the Re
Indians. —

A true Copy Examined Geo.s Robt.s Twi
Secry for Indian affairs.

No 9

At
His Excellency William
Capt. Walter
Jno. Cadwallader Colden
Jno. James Alexander

The Petition of several Palatines on
themselves and others &c. Shoharie
his Excellency's leave to purchase a
Land on the Mohacks River for the
and Settlement which his Excellency
Communicated to this Board.

It is the Opinion of the Coun
that the Palatines have leave to purch
a certain Tract of Land in the Name o
Majesty upon the Mohacks River ab
the Falls about forty Miles beyond Fo
Hunter and that the said Purchase be
made within a Year after the Date of
Licence to be in pursuance hereof
a Patent will be granted to them their
heirs and Assigns under the Sam
Restrictions and Reservations as ot
Vacant Lands are granted to his Majest
Subjects in this Govern. they having
the said Land be not granted Purchased o
Patented to any other from this Govern
heretofore.

Present.

Capt Rd Walker
Cadwallader Colden
Jo Alexander
Col Peter Schuyler
Coe Wm Nicoll
Capt Wm Harpur
Lend Coe
Johannis Cuyler
Abr Van Brugh
Evert Banker
Wm A Weiland
Wm Livingston
Thomas Bloodgood
Caspar Wendell
Capt Jo Collins
The Mayor and
Aldermen & Many
divers Gentlemen
from Albany

} of His Majesty's Council

} Commissioners of Indian Affairs

Read & do his
Excellency

# Answer of the 5 Nations of Indians

Viz the Maquase, Onoydes, Onondages, Cayonges, and Sinecase to his Excellency W. Burnet Esq. Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of New York and New Jersey, and Vice Admiral of the same in Albany 7br September 1721

## Brother Corlaer

You made your proposals to us three Days ago which we have understood & you call us Brethren & we call you Brother, and so we ought to do and to love one another as well as those that have suckd one Breast, for we are Brethren indeed & hope to live and Die so. You have told us that you are sent by the Great King of Great Britain to renew the Covenant Chain which is very acceptable to us all, & we are glad that you are safe arrivd over the Great Water, and do that we see you here in health we promise for our Parts to keep this Antient Covenant Chain unmovable as long as Sun and Moon endure with all the Kings Subjects in North America as well Christians as Indians, and shall endeavour on Our Parts to make the Chain clear and bright, on which account gave a Belt of Wampum.

## Brother Corlaer

You advise us not to trust the French nor have any Correspondence with them, such Advice we receive and do now with this Belt solemnly promise to follow & not to have any communication with the French in the least, neither is there any reason or necessity for it now in the time of Peace, but if any misunderstanding should happen or a War should break out, probably there might be occasion for some of your People to go thither to settle Matters and cultivate a right understanding between us and you on one side, and the French on the other: gave a Belt of Wampum.

## Brother Corlaer,

You have told us of your coming answer in suffering the French to build a Trading House at Oswegatie or Niagara, or to let them come to Albany Trade with us in our Country, we are resolved as soon as any French come to the five Nations to tell them to pull down that House at Oswegatie, & not to come either to settle or trade amongst us any more, and to inform them of those Matters with that very Belt you gave us, and whatever Answer they make us we will communicate to Your Excellency and we promise we will keep our Word as you enjoin us, and doubt not but you will always keep your's. Gave a Belt of Wampum.

## Brother Corlaer,

You have also proposed that we should keep the Path open and clear and sweep for the Far Indians to come hither

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and Trade through our Country which we promise to do, not only so but to encourage them to come and Trade at their Place, and we will keep all Peace and good Correspondence with their upper Nations but are afraid that there may be a Breach between the Brethren and them because they are unruly and kill your Cattle sometimes which which creates a misunderstanding, we hope all prudent Care may be taken to prevent any Breach on that Score? Gave a Belt of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer, we understood what you propose relating to Virginia, now if the Governor of Virginia will take care that his Indians perform what he is to said to promise in their Name and not to let them come over Tatamack River or pass the great Ridge of Mountains without his leave, we do solemnly and faithfully promise on the part of the Nations that none of our People shall pass that River of Potomack or the high Mountains without leave of Your Excellency, to give a Belt of Wampum. You have also told us that there were some Negroes belonging to the Governor of Virginia run away, and that if any of our small Parties met with them to carry them Prisoners to Canada, or to the nearest Village 10 Miles within the Mountains which we promise to do and in token thereof give a Belt of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer we own our People have done amiss in killing of People Cattle, we will use all meanes possible to prevent such ill Practices for the future but we must own that we have not that Power are command over our People as your Officers have over their Soldiers, nevertheless all imaginable Care shall be taken to diswade the young People from such base Actions. Gave a Belt of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer you told us we shall henceforth know one another by our Names, and that it is in vain to promise any thing until we fully resolve to perform it, now we promise to obey Your Commands in that particular not to correspond any more with the French but to depend entirely upon the English and cleave close to them since they have so great a King as you are pleased to inform us, and if so we have a Request to make that Powder be not sold so dear as it is now, the Traders give but very little Powder for a Beaver, gave a Belt of Wampum.

My Lords, New York 2 Dec 1721

I have sent Mr Kennedy one of the Lieu[ts] of the Troops here and my Deputant to England, in order to Solicit for two Additional Companies for to be added to the four now in this Province; such a force will be the only effectual Security against the Designs of the French, and the only sure means to keep the Indians true to us by having numerous Garrisons dispersed in proper Posts in their Country, if this is done nothing will be able to defeat the Measures I have already taken to settle a Trade with the Far Nations, which Settlement now lyes exposed to the French when ever they shall think it worth their while to break their Treaty & destroy it, this is but too much to be apprehended from their former Conduct and I hope Your Lordships will approve of the means I now propose to put us out of all Apprehensions as this was once moved by Brigadier Hunter for much the same Reasons & as he is an experienced Officer and a perfect Judge of this Affair I have directed Mr Kennedy to obtain of him the particular Scheme after what manner he proposed that the six Companies should be Regimented when he made application for this Augmentation. I hope he will give Your Lordships yet better Reasons than I can pretend to do for this Proposal, upon which I hope Your Lordships will think it may deserve to be recommended to His Majesty for his approbation & Orders thereupon. I am with the greatest Respect — My Lords, Your Lordships most dutiful, most Obedient, & most humble Servant

W: Burnet.

of these Inv
to any Person or
Lyon shall think n
municate to the Lieu
st of this Company.

At a Council held at
Fort George in New York
September y^e 15^th 1721

Present
His Excellency William Burnet

Coll. Schuyler
Coll. Beekman
Mr. Van Dam
Mr. Barberie

Mr. Harrison
Doctor Colden
Mr. Alexander

His Excellency proposed to this Board
to consider of some measures to
prevent the
Diseases
fatality amongst
the

that
may follow the present mortality
amongst the Indians.

Ordered that Coll. Beekman
Doctor Colden and Mr. Alexander
or any three of the Council be a
Committee to prepare a Proclamation to that End proper
and lay the same before this Board
at their next meeting.

This

Copy of Letter
from Mr. Gov. Simcoe

Mr. Secretary Hamilton
Niagara Septemr.

Sir

Lt. Col. Williamson
Capt. Walker
Capt. Buchanan
Mr. Van Dam

Mr. Baker
Mr. Harrison
Mr. Alexander

Lt. Col. Beckwith, Doctor Holden and
Mr. Alexander Secretary to Gover to
attend before this Board the Draft of a
Proclamation for preventing the spread
of the Brush contagion among the
which being read and some Amendm
made thereto was approved of by this
Board & ordered that a Copy thereof
for his Excellency's Signing, and immedi
after Publishing

Ordered that the same be
Published

This Day communicated to this
Board a Letter which had been receivd from
the Governour of Canada & the Rever
the Bp. of Quebec made by him at
Colony to the Five Nations of Indians
and their Answer. —

[illegible]

Copy

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Gentlemen

I am directed by the Governour and Council of this Province to acquaint you that a Letter Signed Josiah Willard Secretary by order of the Gov. and Council of the Massachusetts Colony Dated the 2d. of this instant was Received by his Excellency our Gov. of New York, and that his Excellency having Communicated the same to the Gent. of the Council they Ordered Me to Signify to you their Opinion and Resolution thereon according to the desire of the said Letter.

Viz. to acquaint you that his Excellency having Lately Met the Indians and Renewed the Covenant Chain with them on the part of all his Majestys Subjects on the Continent of America assured Them there should be sent for again as Soon for the same purpose which should be avoided unless an absolute necessity required it at this time and the Season of the Year being so very unproper considering the great Distance to which most of the Indians live, And that their Hunting Season is now approaching the Gov. and Council do not think fit that the Indians be now sent for.

I am Directed further to observe that in the Instructions given to you, that in Case of his Excellency's absence you were to apply yourself to some particular Person only at Albany and not to the Commissioners of Indian affairs in General, (as you have) been about Proper. The Board of them did or could be expected to do any thing in an affair of this Consequence without particular order from their Government

Com. on behalf of the Massachusetts Colony at Albany

Government.

Notwithstanding in Mr Willards Letter of October the 2d it is Sayd, that the Design in sending you wasonly to Deliver a present, and Enquire the Grievances Complain'd of between your Province and the five Nations, yet it is thought that there are several particular Matters contained in your Instructions of no Small Importance and which may in time be attended with very materiall Consequences.

The Governour and Council do not apprehend, that they gave your Government any reason to Believe that they imagin'd any thing Sinister or Clandestine to be Intended on your part, and do assure you that whatever the present emergency or any future may be they shall at all times be ready to Lend your Province their best Assistance but withal they do insist that no Treaty be made with or Present given to the five Nations who by the Kings Instructions are under the particular Protection of this Government but with their previous Consent and in the manner thereby Directed all which may be Treated and adjusted when your Government shall think it necessary to send Commissioners to Treat upon that Subject.

It does not yet appear upon Record

that

That my Lord Dunmore advised with his Council on that occasion, so that that Transaction cannot be looked on as a precedent, especially since there is one much stronger to the contrary in Brigr. Hamilton's time. I am with Respect

Gentlemen

Your most Obt.
Humble Servant

New York
October 7th 1771

J. Watts Esqr.

P.S. I observed that on particulars are mentioned in the Minutes of the Transactions with Colo. Croghan nor the Months in which they happened nor the Minutes of Council taken at Easton relating to that affair without which it is impossible to form any Judgement of the whole Proceedings appear here

J. W.

His Excellency communicated to this Board a Letter signed Josiah Willard Secretary by order of the Governour & Council of Massachusetts Colony dated Oct 2 after considering the Contents thereof It is the opinion of this Board that the Deputy Secretary do write a Letter to the Commissioners from said Colony now residing at Albany to the following Effect — That his Excellency had lately met the Indians and renewed the Covenant chain with them on the part of his Majesty Subjects on the Continent of America it would alarm them to be sent for again & soon for the same purpose. which would be avoided unless an absolute necessity required it at this time of the season of the year being intirely improper considering the great Distance at which most of the Indians live and that their hunting season of the year approaching the Board do

that it is the opinion

9 Oct 1721

not thought fit that the Instruct was sent
for at that time. I am directed further to
observe that in y^r Instructions given to Sr Jeffry Amherst
Sr Jeffry Amherst that in case of any
Observed you were to apply only to the
Governor Hartington only
to present persons at Albany, and
not to the Commissioners of
Indian affairs, as would have
been most proper. Tho none of them did
Indians
or could be expected contain more than
one to do any thing in an affair
from the Government without particular order
from his Majesty, [illegible] notwithstanding
Mr Willard's Letter of October 5th
it is left y^r the Deputation
you Com^rs was only to deliver a
Present, and brighten the
Covenant Chain between your province
the five nations, but there are
It is thought several particulars matters
contain'd in y^r Instruction
of such Importance
ought to be as this Province
has often had Apprehensions
from as may appear by the
Minutes of Council lately
Transmitted to y^r Govern^t
and we may in time be attended with
very Material consequences
[illegible] not foreseen
The Governor & Council doe

That

That they gave you government any reason
to believe that they intended
they ~~may~~ imagin'd any thing Sinister
or Clandestine is to be intended
on y^r. part and do assure
you y^t whatever in this present
emergence or any future may be
they shall at all times be
ready to ~~aid~~ assist you, their best
assistance but withal they
~~desire~~ desire insist that no
Treaty be made with or Peace
either by the King's Instructions we are under the strictest orders to
given to the five Nations, but
in with the previous consent
of and in the manner hereby
~~this Government which~~ directed
~~by this Government~~ else w^ch. may be
settled and adjusted at what
Hall think it Necessary to
Com^d. hither to Treat upon
that Subject
government
It does not appear upon search that My Lord Cornbury advised
with his council in the like occasion, so that that
Transaction cannot be looked on as a precedent, espe-
cially since there is one much stronger to the contrary
in Brigadier Hunter time.

Q.

It is learned [illegible] no particulars
are mentioned in Mr Wolcott's
Letter of the Transactions
[illegible] with [illegible] Lord Dorchester
nor the Month in which they
happened but the Minutes of
Council taken at Detroit relating
to [illegible] affair [illegible] without which
it is impossible to form any
Judgment of it. Lord
Dorchester's Answer

N. York
October 9. 1794

Dupl. of Letter
from Lt Gov. Simcoe
to Lord Dorchester
Transmitting Copy
of a Letter

New York Oct: 16 1721

My Lords

I Send your Lordships the Acts of Assembly of N: York past in a Session begun on the 16 May & ended the 27 July last. The most material are.

1 An Act for settling the Militia of this Province & the making of it usefull for the Security & Defence thereof & for repealing all former Acts relating thereto.

This Act is particularly intended to regulate the Militia of the Town of New York who used to be the most remiss of the whole Province, & now by encreasing the fine for non appearance at the Musters have immediately upon this Act appear'd in Arms to near double the Number as formerly.

2 An Act for further continuing the Currency of Bills of Credit to the Value of six thousand Ounces of plate during the time therein mentioned.

This Act was made upon the Deficiencys [illegible] have happened in the produce of the Duty's laid

The old [illegible]
Jesuits who are every where the falsest of [illegible]

(21) laid for to raise a Revenue & to sink these
Bills which not being sufficient for the
Revenue alone made it necessary to postpone
the other service for two years longer.

3 An Act for the better repairing the fortifi-
= cations of the city of Albany.
This is by a Tax laid on the County of Alba.
for that service by which they are to bring
together the Stockadoes or Piles for that
purpose from all parts of that County to
make a strong wooden fence round the City,
which is enough to prevent Surprises from
Indians in the Night.

4 An Act for collecting & paying the Arrears of
Taxes for the two Expeditions to Canada.
This Act it is hoped will bring in Money to
sink a considerable Sum of Bills of Credit
created for this Service which will be of great
use to Us to relieve us from the Difficulties
our present Deficiencys put us under.

5 An Act for enabling such Person as the
Govr shall appoint to receive & collect ye
Dutys due & payable in the County of
Suffolk by Virtue of an Act of Assembly
of this Province passed in the seventh
Year

Year of his Majesties Reign, entitled an Act for a supply to be granted to his Majestie for supporting his Government in the Province of New York during the time therein mentioned.

This Act is made to prevent the ill Effect of the district of Suffolk County being given by the Commissioners of the Customs to a Collector residing in the Colony of Connecticut tho' the said County is in this Government because till there was this new Office appointed, all Goods were imported into that County by permits from that Collector without paying any of the Duty's laid on the whole Province by Act of Assembly which nowwill it is hoped be a considerable help to the Revenue, especially since the Collector of that district had consented to give a Deputation to the Officer appointed by this Act.

6 An Act for raising the Sum of five hundred pounds for securing the Indians in his majesties Interest.

This Act was made to make some small Provision in the mean time till the Act laying 2 per cent on European Goods comes over confirmed which is now impatiently expected

7 An Act to oblige the Treasurer to pay for 5 Stockadoes provided for the fortifications in Albany.

The old french [illegible]

Albany and Schenectady.

This is a beginning to fortify these places but the Expence of setting up these Stockadoes & principally of repairing the Stone Barracks for the Soldiers which are all falling down depends upon the aforesaid 4 Gr Acts entirely The Names of the rest are.

8 An Act for the more equal & impartial assessing the Minister & Poors Tax &c.

9 An Act to continue the common Road or the Kings highway from the ferry towards the Town of Brookland &c.

10 An Act for regulating fences within this Province.

11 An Act for better clearing & further laying out High Ways.

12 An Act for continuing a Clause in an Act of General Assembly entituled an Act for further laying out regulating & better clearing publick Highways throughout this Colony so far as it relates to the County of Suffolk &c.

13 An Act to prevent vagrant & Idle persons from being a charge & Expence to any of the Countys Towns, Mannors or Precincts within this Province.

14 An Act to prevent Lotterys within this Province of

of New York.



And six private Acts.

Printed Copies of the Acts Sent with Votes of that Session & Minutes of Council from Decr 1720 to Sept 1724.

I Send Your Lordships herewith a printed copy of these Acts & of the printed Votes of this Session. as likewise the Minutes of Council from the 21st of Decem: 1720 to the 19th of September 1721.

Acct of his Transactions with the Indians at Albany

I come now to give Your Lordships an Account of my Transactions at Albany which have given me no small Satisfaction & I hope will not be despleasing to Your Lordships.

I came to Albany on the 29th of August & the Indians came thither on 1st September the day appointed which is not usual with them & in greater Numbers than have been known for many Years. At first in private conferences I expostulated with them about their late Engagements with the French. These they imputed to a few ill Men among them & the ill Effect that false Reports spread by the French concerning me, had among the young Men but said that was now over, & they were satisfyed that it was all a trick to mislead them against their true Interest.

I told them that I knew that Canassora an Onondaga Indian, who has been the most leading Man among them & their Speaker for these thirty Years, was a french Spy & had been the chief ill Instrument among them & desired as a token of their good Intentions that they

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would

The old french Army ...

Jesuits who are every where the Subtlest of Men ...

would choose another Speaker, which they readily did; I conversed with some of them every day by an Interpreter & grew so well acquainted & familiar with them, that they were never observed to be better pleased & when I was fully informed of their Dispositions I made them my general Speech or Propositions, & they gave me a very Satisfactory & hearty Answer copys of both which I send to Your Lordships & to which I beg leave to refer.

And that I might improve their present Good Humour to the best Advantage I have employed the five hundred pounds granted this Year by the Assembly chiefly to the erecting & encouraging a Settlement at Tirandaquet a Creek on the lake Ontario, about sixty Miles on this Side of Niagara whither there are now actually gone a Company of ten Persons with the Approbation of Our Indians & with assurance of a sufficient Number of themselves to live with them & be a guard to them against any Surprize; and because the late President of the Council Peter Schuylers Son first offered his Service to go at the head of this Expedition I readily accepted him & have made him several

several Presents to equip him & give him a Salary = some allowance for his own Salary & a commission = sion of Captain over the rest that are or may be there with him & Agent to treat with the Indians from me for purchasing Land & other things, which I the rather did that I might shew that I had no personal dislike to the Family.

This Company have undertaken to remain on this Settlement and that never above two Shall be absent at once; & tho' there have the like Encouragement at present out of the publick Money yet there is nothing that hinders as many more to go & settle there or any where else on their own Account as please.

This place is undisputedly in the Indians Possession & lyes very convenient for all the far Indians to come on Account of trade from which the french at Niagara will not easily hinder them because first it must be soon known & is against the Treaty & besides they may easily slip by them in Canoes & get to this Place before the french can catch them in the pursuit, if they Should attempt to hinder them. 7

This My Lord is the beginning of a great trade that may

The old french

may be maintained with all the Indians upon the Lakes & the cheapness of all our Goods except Powder above the French will by degrees draw all that trade to us, which can not better appear than by the French having found it worth while to buy our Goods at Albany to sell again to the Indians. Wherefore to break that Practice more effectually, I have placed a sufficient Guard of Soldiers on the carrying place to Canada & build a small Blockhouse there with the Remainder of the five hundred pounds before mentioned.

As to Niagara I did write to the Governour of Canada to complain of all the unwarrantable steps he has taken, and among others of his erecting a Blockhouse at Niagara before the Treaty of Limits had settled who it belongs to.

I received his Answer at Albany in which he flatly denyes most of the facts I complain of.

But as to Niagara he pretends Possession for above fifty Years first taken by Mr de la Sale.

This Letter from the Governour of Canada was of

(9) of great Use to me with the Indians, for I made a french Interpretress explain it all to them by which they Saw that he was obliged to disown all his Proceedings with them.

And that his Pretension to Niagara as belonging to the french was quite contrary to what Mr de Longueil Sent by the Governour of Canada to treat with them had told them last Year, for he acknowledged to them it was their Land & that he only desired leave to keep a Magazine there to Supply them with powder and other Necessarys.

Upon this Occasion the Indians informd me that fort Frontenac had been built by the french by meanes of the like pretence formerly, by first erecting a Block house on Land which they owned to belong to the Indians & Saying it was only to be a Magazine to supply them with Goods & when afterwards the Indians found them fortifying there, they said it was to have a post to defend the 5 Nations from the attempts of some northern Indians who intended to invade them. This they own they were foolish enough to be deceivd by thirty Years ago but were now Resolvd not

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The old french Jesuits who are every where the falsest of Men, persuade

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not to Let Niagara be fortified tho it had been so once already by the french & they had pull'd it down.

I can not think y^t ^y^ french having been long age at a place can give them a Title to it, without the consent of the Native Proprietors for it is only derelicta that become primi Occupantis but Niagara & a thousand Miles further all round the Lakes, has been all along used by the five Nations as their hunting Country after having subdued the old Inhabitants, before the french came into America, all which right the five Nations have conveyed to the Crown of Great Britain in these Express words in their Reply to L^t Governour Hanmer-jan at Albany 19^th^ July 1701

"We do give up and render all that Land where the Beavor hunting is which we won in war "Eighty Years ago to Coraghkee our Great King "and pray that he may be Our protector and "Defendor there.

And in that very treaty the Indians complain of the french setting at the Detroit between Lake Erie & Lake Huron, as an Encroachment on the Land of their Beavor hunting.

This Title of the 5 Nations or Iroquois as the
french call them to the hunting country appears
by the Maps of the french Travellers at Baron
La Hontan & Pere Hennepin in those countrys
wherein several parts it is marked Chasse
des Iroquois & in the late french Maps of
Louisiane published in 1718 there is in one
place marked Nation detruite par les Iroquois
I can not see what the french can pretend
to invalidate this Title, tho' by their unwearied
Application they have been continually
making Encroachments on this hunting
country of the five Nations & small settlem^ts
in the best Spots of it particularly at
Le Detroit beforementioned which is the
richest Spot of all.

To shew Your Lordships what pains the
french take to gain Our Indians notwith-
standing the Gov^r of Canadas Protestations
to me of the Contrary; while I was at
Albany there came an Indian express from
the Senecas country to his Brethren at
Albany telling them that there was some
french Men come to their homes to warn
& conjure them not to go to Albany, for that

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The old fort

I designed to cut them all off, that I might
get their Land & that if they would have some to
go to Albany to let it be only a few old Men &
that even they would be in great Danger
of being poysoned, so restless as the French in
these parts but the Indians seem resolved to
keep them at a distance for the future;
& I hope next Year when I have received
the Kings present that I shall fix what
I have now begun on such a foot that the
French will not be able to defeat it, w^ch
makes me beg Your Lordships to obtain
so necessary a Supply for me for it has been
a great charge & Expence to Myself besides
the Allowance of the Assembly to make a
noble present this time because it was neces-
sary but what I shall not be able to bear again
I did intend to Settle the Palatines as far as
I could in the middle of our Indians, but
finding they could not be brought to that
I have granted their own Request w^ch was
to have a Licence to purchase of the nearest
Indians which are the Mohocks w^ch I have
yielded them with this Condition that it be
not nearer than 4 ffull to the Mohocks

River which is forty Miles above fort Hunter & four Score from Albany by which y frontier will be so much extended & those People seem very well pleased & satisfyd with what I have done; and as a proof of it, all that did live in a lawless manner before on y Land at Schohery which had been granted to other proprietors have now actually taken leases from them & attorned tenants to them.

This is the Substance of what I have done at Albany, which was all that I could think of these for the publick good, & I reckon my: self very happy to have been able to make such a progress in it.

I will not trouble Your Lordships longer at this time only repeat my Instances that You will please to obtain the 2 p Cent Act to be confirmed, the Kings presents for the Indians to be sent & the Stores for these Garrisons, all which we are in the utmost Want of and I hope Your Lordships will think so promising Beginnings, may deserve a more

 particular

The old french King

particular Protection and Encouragement

I am

My Lords

Your Lordships

most Dutifull

and most Obedient

Humble Servant.

W Bruce

New York

L^r from M^r. Burnet
Gob^r. of New York, dated
y^e 16.th of Octo^r. 1721.

Rec^d 6.th Decem^r. 1721.
Read 20: D^o —

C: c: 71.

Present.

Capt Robt Walters
Cadwallader Colden
James Alexander
} of his Majesties Councill

Coll Ed Pt Schuyler
Coll James Clarke
Capt John Clarke
Henr: Hansen
Johannes Lansing
Peter Van Brugh
Evert Bancker
Capt Henry Holland
Myndert Schuyler
Johannes Beekman
Johannes Cuyler
Capt John Collins
} Commrs of Indian affairs

The Mayor and Aldermen of Albany and divers Gentlemen from New York that attended his Excellency.

# Propositions made to the 5 Nations of Indians by the Maquase, Oneydes, Onondages, Cayouges & Sinnekes by his Excellency William Burnet Esq. Capt. Genl & Govr in chief of the Provinces of New York & New Jersey & Vice Admiral of the same in Albany the 7. September 1721

## Brethren.

I am come hither to meet the five Nations who have so great a Name above other Indians & to Speak to You as a Brother sent by the great King of great Britain to assure You that he will always be a kind Father to You as he is to Your Brethren on y other side of the great Lake if any of the Brethren had only seen his face they would have found it shine with so much Courage & Wisedom & Goodness upon them that they would not have wanted any other perswasions to be his good Children & never to hearken to any Commands but his. His greatest pleasure is the Happyness of his people; their Liberty is dear to him he loves & values You because You are a free people & will loose Your Lives rather than be Slaves. He has therefore ordered me to renew the old Covenant Chain between You, & all his Subjects in North America & their friends the Indians under their Protection & to make it brighter if possible than ever it was before in token of which I give this Belt.

Present ——

## Brethren.

As you can never live too much like Brethren with the English so you can not be too carefull not to trust the french even now in time of peace & that you may grow wise by Our Experience as well as Your own I will tell You the chief Affairs we have had with the french on the other Side of the great Water, within the Memory of Man. The old french King who was a great Tyrant and the Jesuits who are every where the falsest of Men, perswaded

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a King of England to make Slaves of Us as the french King had done of his People. But when Our King endeavoured it, Our Nation rose up in Arms against him, and drove him away and chose another King who was a mighty Conqueror & then y^e English made a Law that after his Death & the late Queens the Crown should be set on the head of Our present King, that so that bad King might never come back, he was then fled to his freind the french King & that begun a War between the two Nations till the french made so many fair promises [redacted] that they obtained peace But some Years after the English finding that the french acted quite contrary to all their promises made War upon them in the late Queens time & having a mighty Captain to lead them on, they were always victorious & the french King would then have been entirely Subdued if his great Presents given in Secret had not prevailed on the chief Councellors about the Queen, to call home her great Captain and to give the french a peace contrary to y^e Advice of her good Brother our present King. After the Queens Death our King put away all these evil Councellours and because he is a great Warriour, the french feared him & their old King dying soon after, they submitted to a Prince among them who was the best freind to our King of all their Nation, untill their Young King should be a Man which will now be in a little time. This has made them observe their Treaty on the other Side of the great Lake better than before but here because it is far off they have ventured to break it in many things, hoping it would not be observed, for they did promise in their last Treaty not to meddle with You but to leave you entirely to the Care and Government of the English.

They have likewise agreed not to trade with the English in America & the King my Master who knows them well, & has ordered his Subjects for their own Good not to trust them or trade with them, or have any Correspondence with them in these parts for fear y^t in time of peace they may gather Strength from us, which will give us more trouble if a War should break out, tho' we are sure of always beating them in the End.

I have now told You what I know better than You can, to shew you what Reason we have to be jealous of the french Designs tho' it is now time of Peace; you can best inform me how deceitfully they have always treated You & how little Reason you have ever to trust them again.

How can You or We trust them, when they are not true to one another Their old King took away their Liberty's & broke all his Promises to his People, & made them Slaves by keeping great Numbers of Soldiers among them, for which Reason many of their people have run away to y English for Protection & Liberty & if they did not keep many Soldiers to hinder it more would come away.

But we have no occasion for so many Soldiers in time of peace because we are a free people, and have all one heart & one Interest among Ourselves and with You, and have nothing to fear from one another, and when there is War, we are all brave fighting Men & are more in Number & better Men than the french with all their Soldiers and shall always fight better than they because we do it not only for y. Kings pay but every Man for his own Safety.

By this the Brethren see the Difference between the french and English Nation & that they can never be friends together from their heart tho' they are at peace nor can the Brethren of the five Nations be friends to both of them, because then neither of them can love them entirely but will always look on them with a jealous Eye, Let then the Brethren resolve now whether they will become Slaves & french Men or remain free & keep their hearts entirely English. & Belt. Present

Brethren.

I have now given You this Information & Advice in General I come now to speak concerning those particular propositions which are of the greatest Moment for Your Welfare & Preservation and the good of all His Majesties Subjects in North America.

Brethren. 13

I am informed that some french Men of Distinction have been lately among You to perswade You to break the covenant Chain with

with us or at least to let it grow rusty & that the french Interpreter
comes among You with his companions & lives among You & fill Your Ears
continually with false and malicious Reports of the English, & that the
french have built a trading house on Your Land; Now all this is of
very dangerous Consequence to You, both because it will make the
freindship between you & the English grow colder, & because the french
came among You only to find Ways to weaken & destroy you, & they have
built a house on Your Land that it may be ready to be turnd into a fort
whenever a War shall break out.

Now I will advise You, how to hinder all these evell practises &
Designs of the french for the time to come without using any Vio-
lence to them, or giving them any pretence to make War upon You.
When the french come among You again let them know that You
disapprove of their coming into Your country & living on your Land
at Oniagara or any where else that you give them positive Notice
to take away the said house & to come no more into Your Country, And
that if after this warning given them they do return, you will complain
to me & inform me who the persons are that offend after this regular
Notice given by My Order.

As the french have agreed in their last treaty in Express words
not to molest the five Nations w^ch they certainly do, if they come among
You or live on Your Land after that you have forbid them to do it
any more whenever you make Your Complaint to me of it I will
acquaint the King my Master of it & he will demand an Order from the
Regent of france to y^e Governour of Canada to punish the Offenders against
the Treaty which the Governour of Canada will not dare to disobey.

Thus You see I take the chief trouble upon my Master & & desire nothing
a Present of You, follow this Advice & tell the french I gave it to You. & Belt.

Brethren

If the french are not permitted to live among You, some of our poor
would come & live with You & supply You with what You want much
cheaper & better than the French.

And now that you may See what care I have taken already of You & how
much I value the Advice You give I have made Enquiry what

You

5) your Opinion has been concerning the surest Way to weaken y^e^ French & to pull down their Forts; and I find You have advised us to stop the trade to Canada from this Place; whenever I knew this at my first coming into y^e^ Country I got a severe Law to be made against this trade & now because I find it is not quite broke I have ordered a guard of Souldiers to stop up the Way to Canada effectually when you consider how much I observe your good Advice I hope you will be the more exact in observing my Orders & then I shall be able to open a path into Your Country for a great trade. & I dont doubt but you will keep the path clean for Our people to come among You & for the said Indians to come through Your Country to trade with us. a Belt

a Present

## Brethren.

In the last Spring I received a Letter from the Gov^r^ of Virginia with a Belt of Wampum, by which the Indians behind Virginia propose to the five Nations that y^e^ River Potomack & the high Mountains to the Westward of Virginia shall be the boundaries of their hunting on both Sides & that the Indians of Virginia may not for the future come over those Boundaries to come to the 5 Nations without leave from y^e^ Gov^r^ of Virginia & that the five Nations may not come over those Boundaries to the Indians of Virginia without my Leave. This proposition the Gov^r^ of Virginia approves & joyns in it & will take care it shall be performed by his Indians in token of Which he has fixed the Kings Seal of Arms for y^e^ Province of Virginia to y^e^ said Indians Belt & he further informs the Brethren that some of his Negroe Slaves are lately fled into the Woods over the high Mountains he desires if any of the Brethren in small Partys find them in their hunting y^t^ they will bring them prisoners to Germana a new town forty Miles to y^e^ Eastward of the high Mountains & upon y^e^ River Rapahanock & those who bring them shall be well rewarded.

a Present

## The Virginia Belt.

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Since I received this Belt from Virginia I have been certainly informed that some of the Brethren, with some French Indians along with them have gone to War against the Virginia Indians this last Summer notwithstanding all their promises to the Contrary when they

(6)

they renewed the Covenant chain in the last fall in their Place. It is a Scandall to the 5 Nations that they have been so much deluded by the French. do not they see plainly that the French set them on warring with other English Indians, on purpose to weaken them. I hope they will never be so foolish again. I have likewise heard that the Brethren are sorry they have taken the french Advice in this matter, & that they have sent some people to treat with the Governours in New York & in Maryland & in Virginia that what is past may be forgot and that nothing of that kind may ever be done for the future. I desire you will tell me all the truth of this matter. I hear also that some of the Young Men among you have killd some Cattle on the road and about this Place. I hope you will reprove them for it, & not let them do so any more. a Belt.

Present

I hope my Brethren will promise me nothing but what they will perform or else I shall never trust or love them. And I give the Brethren leave to think me no longer a good Man if ever I break my Promise to them.

I have brought them as noble a Present as ever was given them from His Majestie King George. I will deliver it to them after their Answer that they may not have it too soon, to be cheated of it for Rum as has often been done, but if they may carry it home entire. I shall likewise take care that they have Provision for the Road when they are ready to go and Rum enough. But not till they are just going. I have now done & wait for their Answer as soon as the Brethren are ready.

New York

The

Governour of New Yorks
Speech to the five Nations
of Indians at Albany,
the 7th Sept.br 1721.

Recd w: Mr. Burnets Lr of 16: Octr.
1721.

Recd 6th Decem.r 1721
Read 20th D.o

C: c: 72.

Present.

Capt Robt Walters
Cadwallader Colden
James Alexander
} of his Majesty Council

Coll & Lt. Schuyler
Coll James Weemes
Capt John Warren
Hend. Hansen
Johan: Cuyler
Lt Evan Brugh
Evert Bancker
} Commrs of Indian affairs

Capt Henry Holland
Philip Livingston
Johannes Beeker
Johannes Wendel
Capt John Collins
} Indian affairs

The Mayor and Aldermen of Albany & diverse Gentlemen from New York that attended His Excellency.

# Answer of the five Nations of Indians viz: the Maquase, Oneydes, Onondages, Cayouges & Sinnekes to his Excellency Will: Burnet Esq. Capt. Genl & Gov: in chief of the Provinces of New York & new Jersey and Vice Admiral of the same in Albany the 9. September 1721

## Brother Corlaer.

You made your proposals to us two days ago which we have considered, and you call us Brethren & we call you Brother, and so we ought to do, and to love one another as well as those that have suck'd one breast, for We are Brethren indeed and hope to live and dye so.

You have also told us, that you are sent by the great King of great Britain, to renew y^e Covenant Chain, which is very acceptable to us all, and are glad y^t you are safe arrived over y^e great Water, & y^t we see you here in Health, we promise for our parts to keep the ancient Covenant Chain inviolable as long as Sun and Moon endures with all the great Kings Subjects in North America as well Christians as Indians & shall endeavour dayly to make y^e Chain clearer and brighter, in token whereof gave a Belt of Wampum.

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## Brother Corlaer.

You advise us not to trust y^e French nor to have any Correspondence with them, which Advice we resolve and do now with this Belt, solemnly promise to follow & not to have any Communication with the French in the least, neither is there any Occasion or Necessity for it now in time of Peace, but if any Misunderstanding should happen or a War should break out, probably there might be Occasion for some of our People to go thither to Settle matters & Cultivate a Right

Understanding

(9) understanding between us and You on one Side & the French on the other. gave a Belt of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer.

You have told us of our doing amiss in Suffering y^e French to build a trading house at Onyagora, or Niagara & to let them come and treat or trade with us in Our Country, we are resolved as soon as any french come to the five Nations to tell them to pull down that trading house at Onyagora, and not to come either to Settle or trade among us any more, and to inform them of those matters with that very Belt you gave us & whatever Answer they make us, we will communicate to Your Excellency and we promise that we will keep our Word as you injoyn us, and doubt not but You will always keep Yours. gave a Belt of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer.

You have also proposed y^t we should keep the path open and clean and swept for the far Indians to come hither and trade through our Country w^ch we promise to do, and not only So, but to Encourage them to come and trade at this Place; & we will keep all peace and good Correspondence with these upper Nations, but are afraid that there may be a Breach here between the Brethren and them because they are unruly and kill Your Cattle sometimes, which creates a Misunderstanding, we hope all prudent care may be taken to prevent any breach on that score. gave a Belt of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer.

We have understood what You proposed relating to Virginia, now of the Governour of Virginia will take care that his Indians performe what he is pleased to promise in their Name, and not to let them come over Potomack River nor pass y^e great Ridge of Mountains without his Leave; we do solemnly and faithfully promise on y^e part of the 5 Nations y^t none of Our people shall pass that River of Potomack & the high Mountains without leave of Your Excellency. do give a Belt of Wampum.

(3) You have also told us that there was Some Negroes belonging to ye Governour of Virginia run away and that if any of our Small parlys meet with them to carry them prisoners to Virginia to Germana Village 40 miles within the Mountains, which we promise to do and in token thereof give a Belt of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer.

We own Our people have done amiss in killing of peoples Cattle, we will use all Meanes possible to prevent such ill Practises for the future, but we request you we have not that power and Command over Our people as your Officers have over their Soldiers, nevertheless all imaginable care Shall be taken to dissuade ye Young People from such bare Actions. gave a Belt of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer.

You told us we Shall henceforth know one another by Our Deeds, & that its in Vain to promise Anything except we fully resolve to perform it, now we promise to obey your Commands in that particular, not to correspond any more with the French but to depend entirely upon the English and cleave close to them, since they have so good a King as you are pleaid to inform us and if so we have a Request to make that Powder be not Sold so dear as it is now, the Traders give but very little powder for a Beaver. give a Belt of Wampum.

New York

The Indians Answer to the Governour of New York, the 9.th 8.br 1721

Recd w.th ptr. Burnets Letter of 16.th Octo.r 1721.

Recd 6.th Decem.r 1721.
Read 20.th Do.

C.c: 73.

26. 8bre 1721.

Il estre porté à Monseigneur le Duc d'Antin

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# Conseil de Marine



Decembre 1721.

## Canada.

8. 8bre 1721.

Mémoire

M.rs de Vaudreüil et Bégon marquent que M. de Vaudreüil ayant eu avis au mois de Mars dernier que les Anglois d'Orange devoient aller au nombre de 200. hommes pour démolir la Maison établie au portage de Niagara pour la traite, et y bâtir un fort, et qu'ils avoient engagé 4. des cinq Nations Iroquoises de s'associer à cette entreprise, il écrivit au Colonel Lidzendal qui Commande à Orange et à la Nouvelle Yorc ou à Albanie pour s'éclaircir de la vérité de cet avis, et lui représenter que cette entreprise étoit contraire aux traités de Paix et de Neutralité. Le Gouverneur de la Nouvelle Yorc ayant répondu que cette entreprise étoit une infraction directe au Traité de Paix.

ARCHIVES COLONIALES

L.d. Burnet Gouverneur de la Nouvelle Yorc étant arrivé le 3. Août Schuyler lui renvoya sa Lettre à laquelle il répondit le 11. Juillet, ce qui a donné occasion à M. de Vaudreüil de lui écrire fort au long, il envoye copie de cette lettre qui

sont en joüissance.

L'avis qu'il avoit eu lui parut cependant si interessant à la conservation des pays d'en haut, qu'il se détermina de faire partir le 20. avril dernier le Sr de Longueüil Gouverneur des 3 Rivieres pour aller chez les 5. Nations Iroquoises, afin de découvrir la verité de cette pretendüe Entreprise, les faire changer de sentiment s'il reconnoissoit qu'elle fut veritable et qu'ils eussent dans le dessein d'y entrer avec les Anglois.

Cette precaution, avec quelques presens qu'il leur envoya, lui parut absolument necessaire n'y ayant pas d'apparence que les Anglois songeassent encore dessein entreprendre sur Orange ni sur ceux des pays d'en haut lorsqu'ils ne seroient pas soutenus par les Iroquois.

Le Sr de Longueüil prit la route ordinaire pour s'informer du Sr de Joncaire qui y avoit hiverné des pratiques des Anglois et

ces Nations, le S.r de Joncaire lui avoit que les
Outaouais, les Onneyouts, Onontagués et Goyoguins avoient
été engagés par les presantes sollicitations du S.r Litre
Schul et les presens considerables qu'il leur avoit
fait pour les engager a se joindre aux Anglois dans
cette Entreprise, que Thegannisorens Chef des Onontagués
en ayant été faire la proposition aux Sonnontouans, le
plus nombreux des 5. Nations, ces derniers l'avoient
rejettée avec menaces d'aller eux mêmes faire la
guerre aux Anglois d'Orange dés qu'ils seroient
informés que les Anglois en seroient venus pour aller
a Niagara; qu'après plusieurs Conseils chés les
Sonontouans ou le S.r de Joncaire avoit été present,
ils avoient envoyé des Deputés aux 4. autres Nations,
ce qui les avoit rallentis sur la proposition du S.r
Litre Schul, a ces S.rs de Longueüil etoit ensuite
allé a Onontagué ou ces Nations s'e stoient
assemblés, les a entierement determinés a ne point
prendre parti pour les Anglois dans cette
Entreprise.

Les S.rs de Longueüil et de Joncaire ont écrit sur

utilement en cette occasion pour le credit qui lui
reste sur l'esprit de ces Nations, et il n'y a pas
lieu de craindre que les Anglois tentent rien ch
ce Lieu tant que ces sauvages continuerons [illegible]
la disposition ou ils sont ——

"Ce fut au Conseil qu'il y a été arrêté la conduit
de M. de Vaudreuil et de tacher de Gagner avec
les Nations [illegible] cependant les interests de
la [illegible] nous

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

wife, thinking thereby that the cold climat had immuned my spirits, No no therein he was mistaken):

I am in Respect and favour w^t the Only best gentry in our place and about us: My Own house is the finest and lairgest in the Town, I have two prentices and may perhaps take A Clerk agst next year, if I think my business be in Appearance of mending—

I had the best business of any in Our river this Summer and am in a fair way of having more; And if business of consignments faill me, I thank God I can now trade a litle for my self; My business over here at this time was chiefly to see my Father, for which end my wife is w^t me, and the reason of Coming about this way, is to see my correspondents whom I have not seen before; my whole business is from England, And Chiefly from London

I doe not gain 10£ by Our Country Scotland in A Year. I brought over on my own Acc^t and Risque, two loadings of timber w^t me the amo^t of w^ch will be about 12 or 1300 £ here in London, or About 900£ after fraights duty and all charges are taken off: It is 4 weeks & four days since we came here, And we designe God willing to take Coach towards Yarmouth the 30^th Instant, And from thence to Lynn And Some Other places where my business calls me; And Afterwards straight to Scotland ℔^r Coach, And in March Next for Norway, I got Brother And^w to be my house keeper, and whole tutor and manage of All my affairs until my return; I have had two lettrs from Scotland since come here, whereby am advised that All friends there are well: This comes ℔^r Cap^t John Collwill being bound for virginy; When you write to me direct to me Mer^t in Scheen Norway, And I think we may still trouble M^r John Midford Mer^t in Mincing lane w^t the Care thereof, even Suppose we have not so much Correspondance together as had, Yet the Same good friends as formerly, and I beleeve he will take Care to forward me them, and I desire that Sister Alice would take a litle spared time to write to me when My Brother perhaps may not have the same Leizure to write so fully. Wishing that all desireable prosperity, health, and hapiness, may ever

attend you both, and your litle ones is the hearty prayer and wishes of

Dear Brothr and Sister
Your most affectionat Brothr
and humble Servt
DAVID CHRYSTIE.

P: S:

My Cassie desires to be remembered to you both, and Desires you to be assured of her ever Sisterly affection and Well wishes

---

*Cadwallader Colden to Dr. William Douglass.*

[Copy]

Sr

I have now for a long time delayed writing to you knowing that you have your hands full of business while the place you live in continues so sickly Indeed their has nothing occur'd to mee since I received yours wich I thought worth communicating I have been taken with Medecine & Philosophy with business of an other kinde this summer butt hope itt will not be always soe I herewith send you an account of what passed with the Indians when the governour meet them att Albany I doubt very much if their be any thing in itt that can amuse you butt I designe theirby to lett you see that itt is not Laziness which hinders me from writing & that if I have any thing worth communicating I would readily I beg you may be as hearty in communicating to mee the observations you have had in the small pox for you have the best oppertunity could be desired to improve in the cure of that Desease Wee have had noe Epedemical distemper this Year only what happen'd among the Horses & seemed by its progress to have been truly contagious it broke out first in the Jerseys & spread it Self round that place destroying great numbers while the places at a greater distance remained intirely free itt ceased before the winter in the fall & had not time to spread far over the country

I am

New York Decr 12th 1721

To Dr Douglass at Boston.

*Colden's account of the Conference between Gov. Burnet and the Five Nations, 1721.*

An account of what pass'd betwixt his Excellency W^m^ Burnett Esq Governour of New York & the five Nations of Indians when he first meet them att Albany after his coming to his Goverment

His Excellency arrived the 30^th^ of Agust 1721 att Albany the day appointed for the Indians to meet him was the first of Sept^r^ butt few of the Indians being come the Governour went to see Schinechtady a handsome Little Village on the Mahogs River & the Cohoos a fall of 62 feet on the same River

Wee diverted ourselves one day before the Indians were all meet in a Large boarded house without the towne which stands their alway for Lodging the Indians Their wee saw a great many animals tollerably well delineated with coal by the Indians on the boards of the house The most remarkable was a Crocodile very well designed which shows that they travell very far to the southward's perhaps near to the mouth of the river Misasipi The Indians pointed towards the southwest as the place where these animals are found The Interpeter told us they have the dried skin of one of them att one of their Castles They had beefs likewise drawn in sevaral postures which show'd that the persone who did them was not without a genius for Painting these the Indians pointed to us were found to the Westward We saw fowls exactly resembling Harpies butt perhaps they were design'd for owls.

On Monday being the 4^th^ of Sep^tr^ the Indians waited on the Governour having chosen Consora, a Famous Sachem of the Senecas for their speaker & who had often been their speaker on the Like occasions The Sachems Sat upon the floor of the room where the Governour received them the speaker had a chair set for him opposite to the Governour His Excellency Sat on the side of the room in an Elbow chair with his hat on the Gent^n^ of his Majestys Council so many of them as were at Albany & the Commissioners for Indian affairs sitting one each side of him the rest of the Gentlemen standing.

Consora made his Excellancy a short Complement in name of all the five nations on his safe arrivall to his Goverment & as a token of his affection to him made him a present of a bundle of Beaverskin The Governour thanked them he told them he had sevarall things to say to them & that he would send for them as soon as he was ready then they had each a glass of wine given them

His Excellency sent the Interpreter to them after they (were) gone to let them know that Consora was not acceptable to him he keeping a Correspondence with the french & going somtimes to the french settelments theirfor desires them to chuse another speaker

This Consora had been famous with booth the English & french having been long a great Cap$^{t}$ or Leader among the five Nations & generally their speaker att all treaties a very cunning suttle fellow I am told that when Brigadeir Hunter designed to engage the five nations to joyn in the Late Expedition against Canada This man rais'd himself upon a barril to harrangue to his people & to disswade them from engadgeing in that Expedition Among other arguments he said that they ought not to join either with the English against the french or with the french against the English butt to keep the ballance betwixt the two for if the English should prevaile over the french the five Nations would be of means to enslave themselves for then the english would make no more account of them than they doe now of the river or Long Island Indians butt if the five Nations would now observe an exact Newtrality they would be courted & fear'd by both sides Indeed Consora seem'd to pursue this Maxim always when he found he could not disswade the Indians from the war (for War is their delight) he putt himself att their head & call'd out I did not diswade you out of fear butt for your good & since you will goe to the war I shall be the first man to lead you to slavery and distruction

The Governour sent next day for two of each nation when they were come he told them the reasons of his displeasure with Consora & that he had sent for them being the wisest men of each Nation to consult with them about

somthings he intended to propose to the Indians in the generall Meeting His Excellency sett forth to them how the french had encroached upon them in sevaral places att several times & how dangerous these setelments were to their Liberty

They answered that these things were very true that the french att first desired only to build a house att Cataracouie for their goods which they brought to trade afterwards the french pretended some danger & they turn'd their house into a fort for defence (of us) (as they gave out) as well as of themselves & now they are become to strong for us to dislodge them Then the Governour show'd them That the french were begining the same practices att Niagara & askt them if they thought their people would be willing to pull downe the french house their & if they would advise him to propose it att the general meeting They answred it is a matter of consequence & desired time to think of it The next day they returned answer that they were very well pleas'd with the proposal & advised his Excellency to make the same to the general meeting of the five Nations but you'l finde by the proposals that the Governour did not think itt proper to direct them to use force against the french

On the 7th His Excellency spoke to all the Sachems They were seated upon boards Laid in the street & were betwixt 70 & 80 in number Conosora stood among the young Indians who made a cemcircle round the Sachems & lookt very much dejected soe that the Indians had done more than what the Governour desired his Excellency only disliked his being speaker & they removed him entierly from their councils the Governour was seated in the street as in the preceeding meeting in the house

His Excellency in the first part of his speech observ'd to them how well pleased he was with the nations of Liberty which they entertain'd he told them the english are likwise a free people & hated slavery butt the french were rul'd by a king who was a great Tyrant & the french were not contented with being slaves themselves but endeavour'd to bring all their Neighbors into the same slavery be said his present Majesty our King is a great

Warrior & his face shines with Wisdome & that all the Neighbouring Kingdomes both honour & fear him Then he told them he was ordered by their father the King to renew the covenant chaine with them & to make it Brighter than ever that it may never more grow rusty for he doubted not that they would always remain dutyfull to the King & Faithfull to the English In token of which he gave them a Large Belt of Wampum Upon which their was a general Joy & gladness appeared in every one of their faces.

Immediatly as a token of their being pleased with what was said every Nation gave distinctly their assent by of each Nation Begining an articulate sonorous noise which I cannot describe in Letters the rest of the nation repeating the same after him in a body & soe every nation successively till they had all declared their satisfaction.

His Excellency next told them that he heard the french had built a trading house att Niagara he desired them to tell the french to be gone from that place & if the french refused to go to tell the french they would complain of them to him & that accordingly they should in the spring report what answer the french make & then his Excellency gave them a belt of Wampum upon the receiving of which every nation declared their satisfaction after the manner they did before butt not with that noise Then his Excellency told them that they ought not to keep any correspondence with the french that is not to allow any of their People to goe to the french nor the french to come among them for if they did he could not have that confidence in them he otherwise would have & then gave a belt which was received as before

After that the Governour desired them to keep an open path and so sweep itt clean for all the far Indians to pass freely through their country to albany to trade and gave a belt which was received as the rest

Then he told them that the governour of Virginea had sent them a belt with the seal of the province affixt to it in order to settle the limits betwixt the Indians of Virginea & them that neither of them should pas the river Potowmack or the high mountains to the Westward of

Virginea without leave from their respective Governours that the people of Virginea had lost some negro slaves that were fled into the woods that the Governour of Virginea desired them to take these slaves & carry them to Virginea for which the people of Virginea would reward them then gave the belt.

Lastly the Governour told them that some of their young men had killed some of the country peoples Cattell as they came along & desir'd them to prevent the Like for the future. While the Governour was speaking the Indian who was chosen for speaker had a bundle of little sticks in his hand att the end of every Proposition he gave a stick to one of the Sachems for every seperate Proposition to one seperatly soe that each had the care of a distinct Proposition that nothing might be lost which was said

On the friday following the Indians told the Governour that they were ready with their answer & desired to know when he would receive itt He ordered them to wait on him the next day Both sides being placed as when the Governour spoke The Indians began with a complement to his Excellency on his marrige they said they had heard that his Excellency was lately married to a Lady their Country woman (meaning one born in the Province of New York) they hop'd in a Little time he would see the joyfull fruits of his marriage & presented a pack of beaver as a present to his Lady to buy Pins at that time they laught heartily being well pleased with their own fancy in makeing the complement

Afterwards they answered distinctly to every proposition of the Governours speech They renewed (they said) the covenant chaine with the greatest Joy & that on their part it should last & be keept Bright as long as sun & moon shall endure & then gave a belt

They promised to doe what the governour desired of them relating to the french & that they would carry the belt the Governour gave with them to the french at Niagara as a token of their being sent by his Excellency they Promised likwise to noe further correspondence with the french & confirmed it by saying they wanted nothing

that the french could furnish them with the English doing it att a cheaper rate except powder which they Prayed his Excellency wou'd order to be sold to them as cheap as the french doe They only made the Exception that in case a war should att any time hearafter break out & any Probability of an accomadation ensue that they should be allowed to receive & send messages in order to forward a peace

They promised to give a free passage to all Indians that had a minde to trade with albany

And promised to observe the Limits setteled by the Governour of Virginea & that they would not pass them without leave from his excellency upon condition the Virginea Indians observe the same limits & promised to take the slaves if they could finde them

Lastly they confesed that some of their young men had killed some cattle upon the road that they were sorry for itt butt that they had not such command over their young men as his Excellency had over his sogers [soldiers] however they would doe what is in their power & prevent the like for the future. They gave belts as memorials of their agreeing & promising to observe the sevarall articles when they had finished their speech they made their presents to his Excellency which wee were told was more valuable then usually had been given The governour returned presents to them in Guns Powder Lead strouds Duffles Blanketting coats shirts Rum &c. The value of which amounted to £600 they divided them present upon the spot among the sevarall nations giveing the senecas & Oneidas double shares because the first is the most numerous & the Oneidas have been latly joyned by the Tuscororas a nation of Indians that lived in North Carolina & were driven out of their Country by the English the last wars there.

I was Extreamly pleased with the large well shaped bodys & the goodly countenances of the old men with their gravity & order which they observed in their Treaty this is the more to bee admired because their is not that superiority among them which is in the meanest republick among the christians their sachems can use no force to putt there commands in execution their superiority

consists only the good opinion the rest of the Nation has of their wisdome & experience as soon as they lose this esteem they loose their superiority & they maintain their authority only by the force of their reason & arguments Their is no superiority as to Riches among them

Their Captains are men of middle age who have signalis'd themselves in the war & their superiority consists in the opinion the young men have of their strength & bravery the young Indians acted in their war dances before the governors window at night sevarall of their Late exploits in war by which itt appears that their manner of making war is entierly in sackling and surprising their enemy I have never heard of their fighting anything like a Pitck'h battle in the field.

Butt their Cruelty in my opinion sullys any good quality which they may have especially to their enemys which they over come this extends not only to the men who may be supposed to have done the Injury but likewise to the women When they take any prisoners they lead them captive to their own Country & make an offer of them to those that have lost a sone or brother or husband in the wars If the relation accepts of the prisoner he is safe & becomes one of them & is after that accounted a son brother or husband of the person who accepts them & has no manner of Ignominy show'd him after that Butt if the person to whome the prisoner is presented turn away his or their face the prisoner is immediately with a great deal of horrible pomp led to the stake where he is with the greatest cruelty burnt alive the children tearing & cutting the flesh of his bones & eating itt while the miserable creature is still alive This sevarall of our Indian traders have seen & our Interpeter saw a woman serv'd soe not 12 months agoe in the wars with the french Coll Schuyler told mee the Indians eat all the french that were killed or found dead soe that they are truely Cannibals

I cannot hear of anything among them that can give us reason to beleive that they have any Notions of religion

*Concerning the clearing of lands for which patents have been granted. In the handwriting of James Alexander.*

Mr Alexander his Majestys Attorney General Informed this board that Several persons who have petitioned for his Majestys Letters patent for Lands within this province were Scrupulous to accept of them in the form they have been usually drawn in for Some time past because there was one Clause inserted in them by which the grantees were to forfeit their grants if they did not Effectually cultivate three acres for every fifty in three years & another clause by which they were Likewise to forfeit their grants if they burnt the woods to Clear the Lands. and (as they tell him) there is no possibility of Clearing or Effectually cultivateing of the Lands without burning up the woods for that purpose, and another clause reserving to his majesty all trees of a certain Dimension which can not be observed if they comply with the other clause for Effectually Cultivating—And he thinking Such doubts have been of a Considerable disservice to his Majesty and this province by hindering people to accept of the grants of Lands in this province & makeing them rather chuse to move to the Neighbouring provinces for Lands than accept of grants on these terms: he had at Several times talkt with the Chief justice comcerning this: and Sometime agoe Sent him a Coppy of So much of his Excellencys Commission & Instructions as related to the granting of Lands together with the form of the warrants to him for drawing of patents for Lands and the form of the patents that have been for Some time past used and Desired his opinion in writting upon the clauses aforesaid

That he had received a Letter from the Chief Justice in answer to what he had wrote which he produced to this board And the Same was read in the following words——

This board haveing Considered the Said Letter do approve of the Chief justices thoughts on the subject yr of & are of opinion that it is for his Majestys service that his Subjects meet with all Suteable Encouragement So

Encroachments upon that part of the Country w^ch^ had been Solemnly annexed to the Crown of G^t^ Britain & assertained by the Spirit & meaning of the Treaty of Utrecht. had Gov^r^ Burnet whose Integrity & Capacity I have heard much commended here, been properly informed of the Influence the French had gained over the 5 Nations & that certain degree of Awe they had inspired them with, he would not I think have rested the Affair of the French incroachments so much upon the Indians Managment, but have profited by their present happy Disposition & imediately have proposed some decisive Plan of Action to the Assembly; but whether he thought after this manner, or was distressed by Party, [by] from having thrown himself into the hands of One to combat another according to that Capital Error of most Colony Gov^rs^ I am not sufficiently informed to detirmine. I may make a wrong Judgment, but I think this was a critical Opportunity to have Defeated the Indian Politics & crushed the rising Power of the French with regard to the Indians in these Parts. And I have prophetical Fears that it was an ireparable Neglect, if not, as at this time so I am persuaded at all others, that the total Extinction of all Trade & Correspondance from Albany to Canada must be the Groundwork of any true Political Opposition to the French Scheemes of Extending & securing themselves on this Continent, but this [affair] Opposition depends upon such a Unanimity of several Neighbouring Colonies in general & such a prevailing Public Spirit of each in particular as I fear cannot with any great Probability be expected. A Parliamentary interposition might do much. — but in these Matters I will remember, Magis offendit nimium, quam parum.

(P. 128.) before Gov^r^ Burnet left Albany he ordered a Smith & his Man to be posted in the Sennekas Country & that £100 — out of £500 voted by the Assembly to be laid out encouraging Settlements among the Indians, should be

at Irondequat on Lake Ontario in order to push a Trade with the Far or western Indians & that such as went there should Trade as joint Stock Company & were to be under the direction of a Principal And that they were to communicate how the French received what the Indians would say about their being settled on their Land. —

Albany 15 Sep$^{r}$ 1721. After Gov$^{r}$ Burnet had left Albany the Sachtakook Indians came thither & say they were out a hunting when the Gov$^{r}$ was there & are sorry they lost the Opportunity of speaking to his Excell$^{y}$ — but they will now tell their Grievances to the Commiss$^{rs}$ they say, their Hearts cry within them because they are very much abused in this City, for when some of their People come to drink a Gill of Rum they are Inticed to drink till they are drunk & then they pawn their Blankets Cloaths & Jewels.

Albany 25 Nov$^{r}$ 1721. Laur. Claasse the Interpreter returns from the Sennekas Country & reports that they had an Acc$^{t}$ there that Jean Coeur the french Interpreter with 30 Men were at Niagara & were strongly fortifying their Settlement there & that the French were taking Possession of all the principal Passages & hunting Places of the 5 Nations about Lake Ontario. —

11 Dec$^{r}$ The French by false Reports & Scandalous practices on the 5 Nations raise great Commotions amongst them making them believe the English have an Intention to cut them off &$^{c}$

Laur. Claasse is sent up to Onondaga to clear up these Matters.

31 March 1722. The Commiss$^{rs}$ receive Information that the prohibited Trade to Canada is carried on by certain Persons in Albany but it is not recorded by whom

Albany 3 May 1722 — Laurence Claasse the Interpreter having been dispatched to the Sennekas to remind them what they had promised to say to the French upon their Settling at Niagara returns & says the same Sachem who spoke last

Coeur the French Interpreter that their settling at Niagara was disagreeable to the 5 Nations & desired that the French would demolish the House they had built there & quit their Settlement, to w^ch^ Jean Coeur had answered, That he would not break down the House at Niagara but continue his abode there & would have nothing to do with the 5 Nations, & say'd if your Bro^r^ Corlaer can show better Title than my Master the Gov^r^ of Canada who ordered me to build that House there & when he gives me Directions to demolish it it shall be done & not before, but I doubt whether the Two Gov^rs^ can decide the Matter, I think it must be done by the Two Crowns. —

Albany 21 May 1722. Sixteen Ottowawa Indians come to Trade at Albany[1] & say they broke thro many Obstacles from the French

4 June 1722. The Commiss^rs^ write the Gov^r^ that the prohibition of the Trade to Canada proves to be ineffectual for that Trade is still privately carried on, & that it is in a great measure owing to his Excell^cys^ granting Passes to persons to go to Canada & that those Passes are only made use of as a Cover for Trade.

They write, some of the far Indians are here & many more would come in Time if the French were not supplied with Strouds from hence.

They write again the 4 July as follows

We have been honoured with your Excell^cys^ favours of the 19 & 23 Ult^o^ We are glad your Excell^cy^ & the Assembly are sensible of the ill Consequences of that pernicious Trade with our Neighbours of Canada for Indian Goods has been to this Province & still will be if not timely & Effectually prevented. —

N. B. The Indian Trade at Albany was formerly & is still divided into Two Branches, the Northern & Western

[1] the Effect of the prohibition of the Trade to Canada

Trade, the former to Canada the latter among the 5 Nations & the far Nations.

The commiss$^{rs}$ at this Time from their sanguine Opposition to the Canada Trade were I suppose Western Traders. The greatest Fortunes have been got & are at this time getting by the Canada Trade w$^{ch}$ is a proof what supplies we give to the French, w$^{ch}$ increases & extends their Indian Interest, for w$^{ch}$ they wisely pay us in the Canada Trade.

(P. 130.) I find notwithstanding an Act of Assembly prohibiting the Trade to Canada, by the Commiss$^{rs}$ Letters to Gov$^{r}$ Burnet that Trade was largely carried on from Seraghtoga & Woodenfort about 40 Miles from Albany in the Road to Canada & that the Officer posted there with a Detachment of the Indep$^{t}$ Company was expected to be concerned in the same.

Albany 27 August 1722. Gov$^{r}$ Burnet. Co$^{l}$ Spotswood Gov$^{r}$ of Virginia & S$^{r}$ W$^{m}$ Keith Gov$^{r}$ of Pensilvania meet the 5 Nations. —

Gov$^{r}$ Burnet opens this meeting with a Speech wherein he accquaints the 5 Nations that himself & these Gent$^{n}$ are come to renew the Cov$^{t}$ Chain with them & to settle several other Matters with them that there may hereafter be a perfect Harmony between these several Gov$^{ts}$ & the 5 Nations. —

Co$^{l}$ Spotswood Speaks next & tells the 5 Nations that they have never strictly adhered to any Treaties made with that Gov$^{t}$ for these 50 years past, & as they have often desired that some Deputies Might come from Virginia to Albany to Treat with them, he is now come to make such a Peace & Treaty with them in behalf of the Christians of Virginia & the Tributary Indians bordering upon that Province as shall be forever inviolable. And says that the foundation of this Peace is, that the River Potomack & the high ridge of Mountains w$^{ch}$ extend along the Frontiers of Virginia to the Westward of the present Settlements are to be the Boundaries between the 5 Nations & the Virginians X$^{ts}$

& Indians — so that none of either Govt shall pass them without Passports from their respective Govrs or Commdrs in Chief. And that he expects the 5 Nations solemnly Assent to these Limits as the preliminary Article of their present Treaty wch he promises on the part of Virginia.

Sr Wm Keith next Speaks & sets forth the long Peace & good Correspondance wch has subsisted between the Govt of Pensilvania & the 5 Nations & that he is now come in Company with the Govr of New York & Virginia to renew fix & brighten the Covt Chain to make them some Presents, & gives 2 Belts of Wampum the One to be kept as a Memorial of their Unity & Friendship, the other to put them in Mind, that Fidelity to their Allies, & the Arts of Peace are the wisest Methods to secure & strengthen any Nation.

(P. 131.) Albany the first & fourth of Sepr 1722. the 5 Nations Answer Govr Burnets Speech, in wch they assure him they have kept the Covt Chain inviolable & fulfilled all their Promises & his Directions wch they made & he gave them at their Meeting last year, & that they do unfeignedly resolve to persevere in the same Conduct.

They acknowledge that some Sachems whom they daily expect at Albany have been to Canada & that the Govr shall know what they have done there as soon as they arrive —

That according to his Excellcys request they have not only encouraged the Far Indians to come & Trade at Albany but have sent Agents among them to prevail on [them to come & Trade at Albany] others to do the same & have assured them they will find Goods much Cheaper there than among the French.[1]

[1] these Zealous Endeavours of the 5 Nations was the Consequence of the Prohibition of the Canada Trade wch they had frequently & earnestly desired might take place had it been strictly kept up & vigorous measures taken with regard to the French Settlements on the 5 Nations Land, almost the whole Western fur Trade would have centered in this Colony with a proportionable degree of Influence amongst the Indians. for those will ever go hand in hand

Albany 6 Sep$^{r}$ 1722. The 5 Nations & a Castle of Tuscarora Indians lately settled between Oneide & Onondaga make Answer to Gov$^{r}$ Spotswood$^{s}$ Speech & Proposals & they solemnly engage & sign the Preliminary Article with regard to the Boundaries mentioned in Gov$^{r}$ Spotswoods Speech between the Christians & Indians in Virginia & them.

And by way of Exhortation to Gov$^{r}$ Spotswood to be faithful to the "Peace & agreement now entered into they say to him as follows.

"It hath pleased God to make you Christians and us Heathens, but we hope we shall both act according to our Capacities & be faithful to our respective Promises & Engagements. Some are placed in high Stations & some in Low; but there is One above Who rules & governs All & will judge us according to our Actions."

10 Sep$^{r}$ They Answer S$^{r}$ W$^{m}$ Kieths Speech to them & solemnly renew the Covenant Chain with the Province of Pensilvania & lay down several Furs in confirmation of what they say. —

12 Sep$^{r}$ further conferrences passed between Gov$^{r}$ Spotswood & the 5 Nations relating to the Treaty between them & Virginia w$^{ch}$ ended in a firm Union & concurrence on both sides. —

Gov$^{r}$ Burnet concluded this Meeting with a long Speech to the Indians in w$^{ch}$ he told them that himself in Conjunction with the Gov$^{rs}$ of Virginia & Pensilvania did not only renew the Cov$^{t}$ in behalf of their own Gov$^{ts}$ but of all the English Colonies in North America. And this was assented to by the Indians. —

(P. 132.) About this time a War broke out between New England & the Eastern Indians, Gov$^{r}$ Hunter prevailed upon the 5 Nat$^{s}$ to send Deputies to the said Indians to endeavour to procure Peace, this was done but not Effectual. however the Gov$^{r}$ of Boston proposed to Gov$^{r}$ Burnet that they might have a Meeting with the 5 Nat$^{s}$ at Albany in order to procure their Assistance or Interposition w$^{ch}$ was agreed to by Gov$^{r}$ Burnet & the Interpreter

come & Setle among ye Brethren who would be able not only to Strenthen yu but also to Supply yu with Such necessaries as yu want

I understand yt ye Brethren have Sufferd ye french to make a Blokhouse on this Side of ye Lake & by yt means wil incroach upon yu wh. wil be of Pernicious Consequence for ye future, & as long as yu Suffer that our People wil be discouraged to come & Setle among yu

altho it be Peace now with france it wil be dangerous to Suffer ye french to make any Such Storehouse or Trading house wh. if a warr Should break out they Soon can turn into a fort & So perplex ye Brethren & hinder their hunting.

The french have many Souldiers wh. they keep to Enslave their oun People & would if they could make ye brethren Slaves likewise, but we being a free People have no Such aim or Intention, but upon occasion of a warr al our People are willing & ready to offend ye Enemy as wel as Defend their Country

The Brethren must not halt between two & think to be Equally [(*torn*)] & dependence upon us & ye french there wil always be a jealousy and mistrust of one Side or oyr & Since this govt has been always true to them & they true to us, Pray Consider which of ye 2 they are to Chuse.

I desire to know if ye Brethren be not inclind to forbid ye french coming to yr Countrey & ye Demolishing of ye Trading house ye french have built on this Side ye Lake of Cadarachqui.

Ye 10 Sachims answerd yt ye matter yt his Excely pleasd to Communicat were of Such moment that they could not readily make answer now but desird leave to make answer to morrow morning His Excely said he was well Satisfyd they should Consult together till to mörrow & give him their opinion of ye matter without Communicating ye businesse to ye rest of ye Sachims, and yt he had oyr things to discourse with them but would not bother their memories with too much at one time & assurd them yt what he told them was for their oun good, and from ye tender Regard he had for ye wellfare of ye 5 nations and therefore warnd them to prevent those mischieffs yt might follow thereupon.

*At a Councill held in Albany the 8th. of Septembr 1722*[1]

*Present*

*His Excell Willm Burnet Esqr*
*Capt Genll and governour in Chief*
*The Honble. Coll Alexander Spotswood*
*govr of virginia*
*Rip van Dam*
*John Barbary*
*Cadwalleder Colden* } *Esqr.*

*His Excelv. having sent for two Sachims of each of ye 5 nations said*

I have sent for you to discourse with you about the affairs of New England, the Governr of Boston has writ me yt. ye Indians to ye Eastward have broak their Treaty that they made with ye English and have committed severall murders on ye kings Subjects there taken their vessels burnt their houses and Committed severall outrages, I desire that you will tell me what you know of that affair, and if those Indians have Sent any messages to any of ye 5 nations.[2]

*The said 10 indians answer by Hendrik a mohog their Speaker on this occasion & said*

We are Sorry to hear of ye mischieffs that are don to ye Eastward, we know nothing of yt affair but ye Reports we hear here, neither do we know of any Belt that was sent to any of ye five nations lately by those eastern Indians but acknowledge yt about a year and a half ago ye Mohogs received a Belt of Blak wampum from ye onnagingues or eastern Indians by which they said to ye mohogs. Fathers, we are designd to make warr upon ye English to ye Eastward and desire you to ConSider of it, and to assist us in ye proSecution of yt warr, and before we begin we will acquaint you with it, and Say further we acquainted ye Commissioners therewith, and Stopd ye Belt, and would not Suffer ye Belt to go further to ye oyr 4 nations but Smotherd it, and have heard nothing from them Since, but nothing hereof appears upon the

[1] This was one of a series of conferences held by Burnet, Spotswood, and Keith with the Iroquois, August 29—September 12, 1722. All the other public transactions are published in O'Callaghan, 5: 657-681.

[2] Burnet commented that the Massachusetts authorities wanted to engage the Iroquois in a war with the Eastern Indians. "But finding a great averseness in the [New York] Council . . . & the Government of New England not agreeing to send commissioners to treat with us previously upon the heads to be proposed to the Indians, I found no way but to take this matter wholly upon myself." Burnet to Lords of Trade, November 21, 1722. *Ibid.*, 655.

Commissioners minutes, only one of ye Comrs. Says, he heard such a Report of a maquase Indian from Sarachtoge, yt a certain Belt had been sent to ye Mohogs from ye Eastern Indians telling them they were apprehensive there would be a warr between them and ye English, and Since they were all Indians and of one Cullour they hoped they would have their assistance if yt So happend

*His Excely told them*

Do you not Remember that ye Covenant Chain which has been So often Renewed included all ye kings Subjects as well as those of new England as the rest of Kings Provinces, and whether you do not think that ye Eastern Indians have don wickedly in falling upon ye English.

*and Said further*

The governr. of Boston has sent a *p*sent in order to Treat with you, and to desire you to go to those Eastern Indians to putt a Stop to this warr, but I would not do any thing till I heard how you were inclind, and I desire to know whether you are under any Engagement to those Eastern Indians whereby you are hinderd from going upon any message relating this affair if requird.

*who answer*

That we maquase made no Such Engagment, nor did not so much as answer those Eastern Indians yt brougt ye Blak Belt, but Stifled it and Rejected it, not likeing or approoving of ye Proposition neither would we so much as Lett the oyr 4 nations know of any Such thing, and further added they could not give an ansser to his Excely Propositions till they had Consulted ye Rest of ye Sachims

*Wm Burnet Esqr. Capt Genl.*
*To Leiut. harme Vedder*

I Reposeing Special trust and Confidence as well in the care diligence and CircumSpection as in ye Loyalty and readinesse of you to do his majes. good & faithful Service have nominated constituted and appointed and I do by vertue of ye Power and authority to me given by his majestie under ye great Seal of great Brittain hereby constitute nominate and appoint you ye Sd. Harme

Vedder Leut. to Majr Abr. Schuyler who is now going with some Young men to abide in ye Sinnekes Country for a twelve month, you are therefore during yt Term to Obey observe & follow such orders & Directions as you shall from time to time Receive from him, ye sd Majr Abr. Shuyler Pursuant to ye trust Reposed in you, & for so doing this Shall be your Sufficient warrant & Commission given under my hand & Seal at arms in albany this 8th day of Septembr 1722 in ye 9th year of his Majes Reign &ca.

*Instructions for Major Abraham Schuyler*

You are with all Expedition to go with that Company of young men that are willing to Setle in the Sinnekes Country for a twelve month to Trade with the farr Indians that are come from ye upper Lakes, and endeavour by all Suitable means to perswade them to come and Trade at Albany or with this new Setlement

You are not to trade with ye four hithermost Nations, (except for Provisions in your passage to and fro) but to carry your goods as far as ye Sinnekes Country, and to trade with them or any other Indian nations that come thither.

Since there is a Setlement or Trading house built by yt Company yt went with Capt Peter Schuyler Junr.[1] who are now expected home at a Place calld by ye Indians Caniaterundaquanat belonging to ye Sinnekes you are to make use of ye same if you think it Conveniently Seated or els make another in Some more Convenient place on this Side ye Cadarachqui Lake either at ye Sinnekes Castle or elswhere, and use all lawfull means to draw ye farr trade thither by Sending notice to ye farr Indians that you are Setled in ye Sinnekes Country for their ease and Incouragement by my order, and that they may be assured they shall have goods cheeper here than ever the French can afford them at Canada, for the French must have the Principall Indian goods from England not having them of their oun.

You are also to acquaint all ye farr Indians that I have an absolut promise and Engagement from the five nations that they will not only Suffer them to passe freely and Peaceably throu their Country, but will give them all due Incouragement, and Sweep and keep

[1] The instructions to Peter Schuyler, Jr., September 11, 1721, are given in O'Callaghan, 5: 641-642.

ye Path open and Clean whenever they intend to come and trade with this Province.

Altho ye Place where you Setle be Land beLonging to ye Croun of great Brittain, both by ye Surrender of ye Indians and the Treaty of Peace with France, neverthelesse you are to Send out Skouts and Spys and be upon your guard, the French not to be trusted who will use all means to prevent ye farr Indians comeing to Trade with you or their Coming to Albany.

You are to keep an Exact Dyary or Journall of all ye Proceedings of any ConSequence & Keep a Constant Correspondence with the Commissioners of the Indian affairs at Albany, whom I will order to give me an account thereof from time to time, and whenever you shall receive directions frome me to treat with the Sinnekes or any of ye five nations, you are to be Carefull to minute doun your Proceedings and their answers and to send them to me with the first opportunity, incloseing them to the Commissioners of ye Indian affairs who will forward them with all expedition, and if any matter of great moment and fitt to be kept very Secret do occur, you are to Send an account thereof to me in a letter Seald, wch. may be inclos'd to the Commissioners in order to be forwarded, and you are not obliged to mention Such matters in your Letter to the Commissioners

When you come to ye Sinnekes Country you are to give them a Belt of wampum in token that they are to give Credit to you, as my agent to Treat with them of all matters relating to ye Publik Service and the benefit of ye Trade, and at your desire to furnish you with such a number of their People as you shall want for your assistance and Safety on Such Conditions as you and they can agree upon.

When you have Pitchd upon a Convenient place for a Trading house, you are to endeavour to purchase a Tract of Land in ye kings name, and to agree with ye Sinnekes for it, wh. shall be paid by ye Publik in order yt it may be granted by Patent to those yt shal be ye first Setlers there for their incouragement.

You are not to hinder or molest any other British Subjects, who are willing to trade there on their oun hazard and account for any Indian goods Rom only Excepted.

You are to Communicat to the Compe Such articles of your Instructions as shall be proper for their Regulation from time to time.

If you judge it necessary you may Send thre or four of your Company either among ye farr Indians or to come to Albany as ye necessary Service of ye Company shall require, but yt. not above four of ye said Company of which yourSelf may be one be Permitted to be absent at one time.

Before you absent your Self from ye Said Setlement which you are not to do for above two months during the whole year, without particular leave from me for so doing you are to leave a Copy of Such part of these Instructions with your Leiutenant as you judge necessary for his Regulation.

All ye goods and merchandise that you and ye said Company shal take along with you, are to be upon one joynt Stock & account, and all your Profit and Losse to be ye Same.

and whereas it is thought of great use to ye British Intrest to have a Setlement upon ye nearest part of ye Lake Erie near ye falls of Jagaro and also below ye falls and upon ye Confines of ye Lake ontario you are to endeavour to purchase in his majes name of ye Sinnekes or oyr native Proprietors all Such Lands above ye falls of Jagero fifty miles to ye Southward of ye said falls which they can dispose off, and also below ye sd great falls towards ye Sinnekes Country & on this side of ye great Lake ontario.

You are to have a Copy of my Proposition to ye five Nations and their answer, and to use your utmost Endeavour that they *p*form all that they have Promist therein, and that non of these Instructions be Shown to any *p*son or *p*sons, but what you shall think necessary to Communicat to the Leiut. and ye rest of ye Company.

Lett what agreement you make with ye Sinnekes or any oyr of ye nations of any Land, be to be paid in Pouder & Lead & in no oyr Commodities.

You are to Demand of Capt Peter Schuyler Junr. all Such blank deeds or Conveyances that were deliverd to him in order to be made use of upon ye Purchase of any Tracts of Lands of ye Indians wh. you are to make use of when you shall have Purchased those great Tracts of Land both above and below ye great Falls of Jagaro and on ye Sides of ye great Lakes calld ontario and Erie.

Given under my hand and Seal at arms in albany ye 8th day of Septembr in ye 9th year of his Majes Reign Ao 1722.

[William Burnet]

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to
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At a Council held at Fort George
In New York February y^e 28^th 1722/3

Present

His Excellency William Burnet Esq^r &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt Walter | Wm Barberie |
| Col Beekman | Wm Harrison |
| Wm Van Dam | Doctor Colden |
| | Mr Alexander |

His Excellency communicated to this Board a Letter from the Honorable William Dummer Lt Gov^r the Colony of Boston &c. as follows.

Boston 4^th February 1722

Sir

I have the Honour of your Excellencys of the 10^th past and beleive my Agent for the Province of Massachusetts Bay has delivered you a Copy of the Instructions to the General Assembly of this Province to their Commissioners sent to treat with the five Nations in your Excellencys Government which we think conformable to your Excellencys or to Governor Hunters and the Advice of your Council. We therefore assure ourselves of your Countenance and Assistance in an affair of so much importance to his Majesties Service and the Interest of this and the neighbouring Governments and am now to pray your Excellency will move us so fast as to give your orders for the Forces to rendezvous by the 20^th of May next being the time the Commissioners to meet at Albany as is mentioned in their Instructions. I hope we have taken Measures acceptable to your Excellency and that you'll please favour me with your Answer as soon as may that we may have convenient time to make the necessary Provision. The Party and am your Excellencys

Most Obedient & most humble
Servant W^m Dummer

His

His Excellency likewise laid before the Board the Instructions according to which the Deputys from Boston are directed to Treat with the five Nations which being Read, the Board approves of so much thereof as relates the Treaty to be made with the Indians which is as Follows.

# Instructions for William Salter Elisha Cooper Spencer Phips and Edward Hutchinson Esqr Commissrs appointed for this his Majestys Province on the part to be held at Albany with the five Nations of Indians in May next.

Gentlemen

Upon your arrival at Albany you are to wait upon his Excellency Govr Burnet if there and pay the respects of this Board to him and in his absence you are to apply to such as may be appointed to represent him praying friendship and assistance in treating with the Indians of which we think we can't fail upon the assurances Govr Burnet gives us in his Letter of the 25th of September last that his Province shall not be wanting in doing their Utmost for the Success in the affair he having promised for this end that upon application of this Council he might advise the Five Nations to send down a number of their people as can be spared to our assistance against the Eastern Indians.

You are to acquaint the Five Nations that as there has always been a Strict friendship

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Mantaince betwixt this Government a
them, and the Covenant Chain Brightnd
line to line as there was occasion so a
was done upon the same design having from
Government a considerable present to th
for that End.

You Could have you represent t
five Nations that you hope the Delegates ha
done us the Justice to Inform them of the
reception and Entertainment they had
this Government and their proceeding in
Eastern parts where they were Eye witnesses
the Devastations and Outrages committed u
his Majestys Subjects Inhabitants of this Provn
by the Eastern Indians contrary to their ma
Solemn Treaties and Engagements which ha
obliged this Government [illegible]
Especially the pernicious Actions of th
the said Delegates when here resented ev
to vomiting as their Expression was.

You Are to Inform them th
their former treaties with us they
declared that our Enemies were and s
the Devil and now Providence has furnish
them with an Opportunity to give us a
proof of their Friendship and Sincerity
the which we hope they will not fail to
improve.

You are also further to Inf
them that their Delegates when at Bo
assured this Government that they w
Endeavour to prevail with the five N

To

To call off [illegible] Merrimack and [illegible]
Scattacook [illegible] from confederating [illegible]
acting with [illegible] Eastern Indians against [illegible]
and You are [illegible] know of them whether
they have [illegible] that matter.

You [illegible] to observe to them also [illegible]
their Delegat[illegible] ton at Boston gave us
reason to exp[illegible] that the five Nation[illegible]
round join [illegible] us in making this
against the [illegible] Eastern Indians and You are
now come to [illegible] with a Treaty upon that
matter, and [illegible] her to induce them to
you are to [illegible] vaint them that upon
their absolu[illegible] ed Peremptory Promise

[illegible] the Eastern [illegible] you give me
another co[illegible] take Presents to them
and also pro[illegible] them of the great Pre
which this [illegible] rnment have grant
for the Scal[illegible] the Eastern Indian
which they [illegible] be Intitled to Accor
to the Act [illegible] with Delivered You

You [illegible] to Inform them
for their [illegible] accomodation
Marches th[illegible] may make against
Eastern Indi[illegible] this Government
given direc[illegible] that in Case they
should be [illegible] want of Provisions
or Ammun[illegible] for that Service

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They shall be supplyed from the English Garrisons and as well for the Prevention of any mischeifs that may happen to them from our Soldiers by mistake as for the avoiding any Doubts or Disputes that may arise about the Scalps that may be brought in by any of their parties It is Ordered by the Governour that there be two English men at least to join with two of their that shall go out on Scout of the Enemy and so in proportion to a greater number which English men are to certifye upon Oath that a Scalp for which a Premium is demanded is the Scalp of an Enemy Indian with their Age and Sex Slain in Action and also to receive an Equall Proportion of the Scalp Money with them

This Board are of Opinion that the Deputys from Boston do first produce to the Person that are or shall be appointed to Represent his Excellency at Albany the Propositions which they are to make to the Indians conformable to the methods always observed on the like occasion and lately practiced by the Governments of Virginia and Pensylvania, and that the said Propositions be made Publickly in presence of the Persons that are or shall be appointed to Represent his Excellency and that the Interpreters of this Province be employed in making the said Propositions to the Indians and receiving their Answers which is likewise according to constant practice

The Board are further of Opinion

Read

That upon ...
of Boston to the ...
assistance at their ...
messenger to the ...
keeping the ...
that Governm...
may dispatch ...
... to ...
... and
protection com...
for them at ...
of the five ...
exceed seven ...
Women and ...

... given by the Governm...
... Messengers of Indian...
that the Expences of the ...
... and of their Subsistance ...
shall be defrayed by ...
that the said Commissione...
... messenger to Summon the ...
... Albany on the 20th ...
... the said Deputies ...
... the Commission aforesaid ...
... and that the number ...
... who shall come do not ...
... exceed seven ...
... reckoning Men ...
... Women ...

... Excellency ...

... Boston ... Comm...

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to
104

At a Council held at Philadelphia 2 March the 2d 1721

Present

The Honourable Sir Wm Keith Bart Governour

Richard Hill — Col: John French
Isaac Norris — Thomas Masters
Samuel Preston — And: Hamilton Att: Gen:l
Jonathan Dickinson — Henry Brooke
James Logan Secretary

The Governour having been in the Country at the Time of the Secretary & Col: French's Return from Conestogoe upon Notice of their Arrival at Philadelphia came down last Night, and now expressed his Satisfaction to see the said Gentlemen returned from their Journey, and desired them to inform the Board of their Proceedings in executing the Commission & Instructions they had received, Whereupon the Commissioners delivered their Report in Writing, which was read, and is as follows.

To the Honourable Sir William Keith Bart Governour of the Province of Pensilvania and Counties of New Castle Kent & Sussex upon Delaware and the Council of the same

The Report of James Logan & Colonel John French of their Execution of a particular Commission to them directed.

May it please the Governour & Council

Pursuant to the Instructions given us by the Governour We set out from Philadelphia for Conestogoe on the 7th instant, soon as our Commission was delivered to us, and the next Day meeting with the High Sheriff of the County of Chester according to an Appointment made with him, We sent him with a proper Warrant before us for greater Dispatch, to apprehend the two Brothers John & Edmund Cartlidge who were reported to have committed the Fact which occasioned our Journey. Calle 9th in the Afternoon We came to John Cartlidge's House where we found himself in the Sheriff's Custody, Edmund Cartlidge was then over the River Susquehannah waiting with a Gang of Horses, as we were informed, for his Brother to joyn him to proceed on their Business of Trade towards Patowomack; But soon after coming John of the Necessity there was of our seeing his Brother, he was prevailed on to send for him the next Day, and accordingly he came. The same Morning we dispatched a Messenger to summon Peter Bizaillon who lives about 36 miles higher upon Susquehannah to attend us as Interpreter between us and the Indians; but He having no Horses at home, and being far from Neighbours, he could not get down till the South Day after the Messenger set out viz. till the 13th in the Afternoon.

Soon after our first Arrival at Conestogoe We gave the Chiefs of the Indians Notice of our Business, and upon Peter Bizaillons coming We appointed a Meeting with them next Morning Accordingly We met with the Chiefs of the Mingoes or Conestogoe Indians, of the Shawanese & Ganawese, and some of the Mawhawes in Council, in which We spoke to them in the following Words

Words interpreted by Sentences, first from one Language into Delaware Indian by Peter Bezaillon, who took an Oath faithfully to interpret between us and the Indians, and afterwards the same was interpreted into the three other Languages by Capt.n Civility of Conestogoe and Smith the Ganawese, who excells in the Skill of those Languages.

At a Council held at Conestogoe the 14th Day of March 1721/2

Between James Logan Secretary & Colonel John French in behalf of the Government of Pensilvania thereunto authorized by vertue of a Commission to them from the Governour under the Great Seal bearing Date the 7th inst.

And

Civility
Tahnaeharoe
Ganuchaborogo
Onveendoe
Men of the
} Conestogoe Indians

Savannah Chief of the Shawanese
Winjack Chief of the Ganawese
Tekaachroby & Georgee
Dewenyekanwa
Moshoteroghkanus
} Delawares

Present Lieut.n English & Indians

The Secretary laying down a Belt of Wampum on the Board before them, which he had taken with him for that purpose, spoke to the Indians as follows

Friends & Brethren

William Penn my and your Father when he first settled this Country with English Subjects, made a firm League of Friendship and Brotherhood with all the Indians then of these parts, and agreed that both You and his People should be alls as one Flesh and Blood. The same League has since been renewed by himself and other Governours under him with their Councils both in this place where we now are as at Philadelphia and other places. Both his People and yours have hitherto inviolably observed these Leagues, so that scarce any one Injury has been done, nor any one Complaint made on either Side, except only for the Death of La Tour and his Company, for near forty years past. And of this you are all fully sensible.

Yet as all human Affairs are liable to accidents which sometimes fall out even between Brethren of the same Family arising from the same Parents. So now your good Friend our Governour and his Council having heard, by Report only, that One of your Brethren had lost his Life by some Acts of Violence alledged to be done by some of our People, without receiving any Notice of it or Complaint from you, but moved with a great Concern for the Loss and Unhappiness of the Accident, like true Friends and Brothers, do every next Day sent us two Colonels French and Me, first to condole with you, which we now do very heartily, and next by the full Powers with which we are invested to inquire how the matter came to pass, that Justice may be done and Satisfaction be made according to the firm Leagues that have from time to time been made between us and you, for We will suffer no Injury to be done to any of you without

punishing the

punishing the Offenders according to our Laws; Nor must they receive any without just Satisfaction made to us. for to the Union of Friendship and the Leagues between us requires.

We therefore now desire you, that according to the Notice we gave you three days agoe to have all those persons ready here who know any thing of this matter, you would fully inform us of every particular. for We are now ready to take their Examinations, which we expect you will take Care shall be given with Truth and Exactness, and without any Partiality from Resentment or Favour, that when our Governour and Council have assured of the Truth, they may proceed more safely in Doing of Justice.

This being interpreted as has been said, into the Susquehanna Language to those People, We judged it necessary that our Commission should be publickly read in the hearing and for the Satisfaction of the English who were there, and then we proceeded to put the following Questions and to examine the Indians Evidences.

Quest. When did Civility and the other Indians of Conestogoe first hear of the Death of the Man, and by whom?

Answ. They heard of it by several Indians much about the same time. The Fact was done, they understood, about forty Days agoe.

Quest. Where was it done?

Answ. At Manakasy a Branch of Patowmeck River.

Quest. What was the Mans Name his Nation and Rank among his own People?

Answ. His Name was Sawantacny of the Tsanondwaronnas or Sinnekas, a Warrior, a civil Man of very few words.

Quest. What was his Business there?

Answ. He was hunting, being used to hunt in that place.

Quest. Who, do you understand, was present besides the English at the Commission of the Fact?

Answ. The Man had been hunting there alone with a Squaw that kept his Cabin till John Cartlidge and his People came thither to trade with him for his Skins. John Cartlidge had an Indian Guide with him of the Ganawese Nation, named Nyaguachaky who is here present, also two Indians Shawanas Lads came thither about the same time whose Names are Nequihanaghke and Nothequeytor, also his Squaw a Shawanese Woman named Weynepecowyle Cousin to Sawana Chief of that Nation, who are all here present.

Then Winjicky and Savanna Chief of the Ganawese & Shawanese were required to charge those Four Witnesses of the Fact, of their respective Nations to speak the Truth impartially without Malice or Hatred, Favour or Affection or any Account whatsoever. The three Shawana Witnesses being desired to withdraw, Nyaguachaw the Ganawese aged, according to Appearance about thirty years, was called upon to give an Account of what he knew, and accordingly he said, That He came in the Evening to the Indians Cabin who is dead, with John Cartlidge and Edmund Cartlidge who had with them William Wilkins and one Jonathan both Servants to John Cartlidge with an Intent to trade with the said Indian for his Skins, they having hired him to be their Guide; That John Cartlidge gave the Sinnekay some small Quantities of Rum & and Rum three times that Evening, as he remembers, as a free Gift, and there he

him sung

him some Rum; That both the Sinneka and this Examinant were drunk that night; That in the Morning the Sinneka said he must have more Rum, for that he had not received all he had bought. That accordingly he went to John Cartlidge and demanded it, but that John denied to give him any, and taking the Pott out of the Indian's hand threw it away. That the Sinneka bids him, he need not be angry with him for asking more, for he owed it to him, and he still pressed him to give it; That John then pushed the Indian down who fell with his Neck cross a Log tree, where he lay for some time, and then rising walked up to his Cabin; That this Examinant was then by the Fire, which was he thinks about thirty or forty, other way a hundred paces from the Cabin; That he saw John Cartlidge stripping off his Cloaths near the Fire; That then this Examinant went up towards the Cabin, and saw the Sinneka sitting on the Ground with the Blood running down his Neck, and that John Cartlidge when he came up kicked him on the forehead with his Foot; That this Deponent was in Liquor at the time and knows no more. Being asked if he saw any Gun, he says he saw none.

Aquanachke the Shawanna, aged in appearance about twenty two years, says, that he came to the same place with John Cartlidge and his Company; That the Sinneka had Liquor over night and was drunk with it; That he and the Canawese sate up all Night but this Examinant went to Sleep; The next day the Sinneka asked for more Rum of John Cartlidge who refused to give him any; That John threw away the Pott, and upon the Indian's still pressing for more Liquor threw him down cross a Dregi; That the Indian rising made up to the Cabin; That Wm. Wilkins followed him and met him coming out of the Cabin with his Gun; That Wilkins laid Holds of him to take the Gun, and they both struggled, but not much; That Edmund Cartlidge coming up forced the Gun from the Indian, struck him three Blows on the Head with it, with which it broke. He struck him also on the Collar Bones; That John Cartlidge being at the Fire threw off his Cloaths, and coming up kicked the Indian on the Side, and broke two of his Ribs; That the Man then bled at the Mouth and Nose, and was unable to speak, but rattled in the Throat; That John Cartlidge with his Company went to the Fire, made up his Goods and came away; That the Sinneka in the mean time went into his Cabin, where these Shawanna Lads left him and followed John Cartlidge to trade with him; That this happened about nine in the Morning; and John Cartlidge himself says, he left the place at ten by his Watch.

Methequetha the other Shawanna Lad aged about seventeen or eighteen years confirms what the other young Man his Companion has said, and declares he can say nothing further.

Hereupon great Pains were taken and Endeavours used to perswade these Evidences to declare of themselves all that they particularly knew without considering what the others had said or were supposed by them to say, for they were kept apart during the Examinations, but the Indians could not be prevailed with, alledging it was to no purpose to repeat what others had already declared; and it was by many leading Questions that Aquanachke was induced to mention any part of what the Canawese had said

...aid before.

Weenepauweglak the Squaw was then examined and said That She was in the Cabin when her Husband came in for the Gun, that She shrieked out and endeavoured to hinder him from carrying it out, but could not: That She followed him, and Wilkins being there by the Cabin laid Hold of the Gun, but could not take it from him; That Edmund forced it out of his Hands and struck him first on the Shoulder, and then thrice upon the Head, and broke the Gun with the Blows; That John Coolledge stript off his Clothes, and coming up to them found the Indian sitting, and he then gave him one stick on the Side with his Fist, and struck him with his Fist: That the Man never spake after he received the Blows save that after he got into the Cabin, he said, his Friends had killed him: That a great Quantity of Blood came from his Wounds, which clotted on the Bear Skin on which he lay; That his Mouth and Nose were full of Blood; That he died the next Day about the same time he was wounded the Day before; That She was alone with the Corps and went to seek some Help to bury him: That in the mean time an Indian Woman Wife to Pasqually of Conestogoe with the Hermaphrodite of the same place coming thither by accident, and finding the Man dead buried him in the Cabin, and were gone from thence before She returned: but She met them in the way and understood by them that they had laid him in the Ground.

Pasqually's Wife and the Hermaphrodite being called declare that Kannannowicke of Cayuga Indians was the first who found the Man dead, and that he hired them to go bury him lest the Beasts or Fowls should eat him: That it was about seven Days after his Death that they went thither for the Body they think: They found three Wounds in his Head: They washed away the Blood, and the Brains appeared, that two of his Ribs were broke, and his Side on that part was very black.

These, may it please the Governour, are the Examinations of the Indian Evidence, which we have taken with all the Exactness that was in our Power, and with the utmost Impartiality. We confess We had not Reason to be fully satisfied with the Management of the three Shawanna Indians viz. the two Lads and the Squaw, especially the two first, for they seemed all to have agreed on their Story before hand especially in the particular of the Man's Ribs being broke of which we conceived these two Youths could not possibly know any thing before they left the Place because they came from it much about the same time with the Coolledges; and therefore We judge they could hear of it no other way than by the Woman afterwards, yet they were positive in affirming it; And the Case here given We have without retrenching any thing in favour of any Person whatsoever.

The Belt of Wampum was then taken up and shewed to the Indians, and they were told that it was sent from the Governour by us to be forwarded with a Message to the Sinneka Indians upon this unhappy Accident: They were therefore desired to think by the Morning of a proper Person to carry it: That the Day being now far spent, and the Company tired (for we make bold the Business need not right hours) we should leave what we had further to say to the next Day, did accordingly desired them to meet us early

in the

in the same place. We then ordered two Gallons of Rum made into Punch, with above a Hundred Weight of Meat and Bread brought from John Cartlidge's to be distributed among the Company which was large, and Provisions being exceeding scarce at present among them.

The next Day viz the 15th of March We met the same Chiefs without other Company, to consult about riding the Message before mentioned, and about Punch, by the same Interpreters, who say to them as follows

Friends & Brethren.

We informed you yesterday that We were sent by the Governour in very great Haste from Philadelphia upon the News of this unhappy Accident which we have been inquiring into. We therefore had not time to bring with us any Presents to make you, nor could we indeed believe they would be expected on this Occasion. We thought however that if any should be wanted they might be easily had at Conestogoe, but find them very scarce. We have however provided two Strowd Coats to be sent to our Brethren the Sinnekes to cover our dead Friend, and this Belt of Wampum (which was again taken up) is to wipe away Tears. We yesterday recommended it to you to think of a fit Person to carry the Message, which we hope you have done and pitched upon one accordingly.

The Indians answered they had deferred the Choice of a Person till this Meeting, and then they named some, One of them was much desired should be the Person, but he excused himself: At Length the Matchecoke a Cayouge of the five Nations, and of that next in Situation to the Sinnekes, who had for divers years resided among our Indians was chosen, and he undertook the Journey, but said he could not leave his Family who then wanted Bread unless they were provided for. We assured him, that the next Day six Bushels of Corn should be brought to him for his Familys Support in his Absence, and for his own Journey he should have a Strowd Coat, a new Gun, with three pounds of Powder and six pounds of Lead, which he seemed cheerfully to accept of. Some Palatines undertook, on the Secretarys Promise of Pay, to bring the Corn next Day. The Gun and the Lead we had from John Cartlidge, but he having no good Powder nor Strowds at home Peter Bizaillon promised to deliver these to the Messenger as he past his House near Lechay.

Soon after the two Strowds Coats were presented One of the Conestogoe old Men proposed to Civility that John Cartlidge having before given them a Strowd with a String of Wampum for the same purpose, these should also be sent with the others. Which being approved of by the other Indians, the said Strowds and Wampum was brought and added to those we had delivered.

The Messenger being fully concluded on the desired Civility and him to be with us by the Evening at John Cartlidge's House to receive the Words of our Message; but first we proceeded to the Indians towards a Message from them relating to Conjunction with our

with were to shew their Satisfaction in our Proceedings: but they gave us to understand that they could not joyne any Words of their owne Present, for no such thing was ever practised by the Indians, and they had no Belt ready of their own otherwise they would send it. Civility was then privately informed that he had a Belt also for them (the Secretary having carried up his) which they might take as their own and send it accordingly. He seemed much pleased with this, and we prepared for that time to take our Leaves.

But before he did this he judged it necessary to caution them, that from the Example we had given them of our great Care and Tenderness over them, and our Regard to our Leagues made with them, they should be very carefull on their parts not to give any Offence to the Christians who were settled near them, or by any means injure their Cattle or any thing belonging to them. For we would suffer none of our People to injure them without punishing the Offenders. We could not receive Injuries without requiring Satisfaction. And this we endeavoured fully to impress upon them. After which we took Leave of them all excepting Civility the Messenger who came to our Lodging at John Cartlidges, whither also about two hours after came the said two last mentioned Indians. And to the Messenger we delivered the following Words as the Signification of the Belt we sent with him viz.

Deliver this Belt from the Governour and Government of Pensilvania to the King or Chief of the Sinnekers and say that the Words it brings are these.

William Penn made a firm Peace and League with the Indians in these parts near Forty years ago; which League has often been renewed and never broken, but an unhappy Accident has lately befallen us. One of our Brethren and your People has lost his Life by some of your People. Rum was the first Cause of it. He was warm and brought his Gun in Anger against them; They were afraid of his Gun, took it from him, wounded him and he died. Our Governour on the first News of it sent us two of his Council to inquire into it. We have done it, and we are now taking the Offenders to Philadelphia to answer for their Fault. We send these Strouds to cover our dead Brother, and this Belt to dryes away Tears. And when we know your Mind, you shall have all further reasonable Satisfaction for the Loss.

Civility also receiving the other Belt privately, promised they would hold a Council the next Day among themselves, as they had before engaged to us, and sending that Belt in their own Names would give an Account by it of their Governours great Care now shewn, and of all our Proceedings in this matter.

Being the same Day credibly informed That the five Nations had sent down a large Belt of Wampum with the Figure of a Hatchet and an Hatchet on it to the Indians settled upwards on Susquehannah; with Orders to shew all the Rum they met with. We judged it necessary to send by the same Messenger a publick Order under our Hands and Seals to all our Traders whom he should meet with, to acquaint them, that as their carrying of Rum to the Indians was against Law; & the Indians having it was no more than what from time to time they had been encouraged to do, and therefore they must take Care not to cause any Riot or Breach of the Peace, by making any Resistance: A Copy of which Order is here presented.

&c. &c. this

All this time from the first Day of our Arrival at Conestogoe & John Cartlidge, and from the second Day Edmund Cartlidge, hath by virtue of our Warrant been in the Custody of the High Sheriff of Chester who accompanied us or some that of Persons deputed by him.

The next Morning Civility, the Messenger, and divers of the old Men came over to John Cartlidges house us about our Departure. The Messenger assured us, He would set out the next Morning viz the 17th That he hoped to be with the Sinnekaes in eight Days, and to return in thirty. That He and Civility, upon his Return would come directly to Philad.a to give an Account here of the Discharge of his Message.

We then very much pressed John Cartlidge (Edmd being gone before with an Officer to his own House almost in any way) to hasten and go along with us. His Wife grieved almost to Distraction, and would force her self and her Child with him; but was at length prevailed with to stay. This caused no small Loss of Time. The Womans Sorrow being loud, the Indians went in to comfort her, and so we departed. We have brought both John Cartlidge and Edmund Cartlidge Prisoners to Town, together with the Lad Jonathan, who was present at the Fact, and have committed them both to the Custody of the High Sheriff of Philadelphia, where they now are. William Wilkins was one hundred and fifty miles up Susquehannah trading for his Master, and therefore no part of our Track.

This may it please the Governour, is in Pursuance of our Instructions the Report we have humbly to offer of our executing the Commission with which we were intrusted

James Logan
John French

The said Commissioners further reported That they had caused John & Edmd Cartlidge to be brought to Philadelphia where they now remain in the Sheriffs Custody by virtue of their Warrant for Suspicion of killing the Indian mentioned in their Report, which in their humble Opinion was the highest Cause of Commitment that the Evidence taken before them, as it is narrated in their Report, would admit of.

That the Body of the Indian supposed to be killed had been buried above six weeks before their Arrival at Conestogoe in a solitary uninhabited Wilderness three Days Journey from thence: So that it was utterly out of time to have a satisfactory View taken of the same; but also it was then impracticable for them to get such a Number of Christians to undertake that Journey as would constitute a legal Jury.

Whereupon it was the unanimous Opinion of the Board That the Comm.rs had faithfully and diligently executed the Trust reposed in them; And after some time spent in reasoning upon the most legal as well as prudential Methods that in this uncommon and extraordinary Case could be taken for a more clear Discovery of the Truth in Order to bring the Offenders to Justice; the further Consideration thereof was deferred until to Morrow at three in the Afternoon.

David Evans Deputy Sheriff of Philadelphia attending was called in and ordered to keep

the said

the said Prisoners John and Edmund Cartlidge in safe Custody by virtue of the Governr's Warrant whereby they stand already committed; & that the produce & Jonathan Swinden John Cartlidges Servant be forth with Subpoena'd to appear before this Board to Morrow at three in the Afternoon.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia March the 22d 1721.

Present

The Honourable Sr William Keith Bart Governour

Richard Hill
Samuel Preston
Jonathan Dickinson
Coll John French
James Logan Esq.

Thomas Masters
Andrew Hamilton Att. Genl
Henry Brooke

In Consideration of the Case of John & Edmund Cartlidge being examined & Jonathan Swinden in Evidence who attended the Sheriffs Custody was called in and examined upon Oath, but his Deposition or Evidence not appearing to warrant any higher Cause of Commitment than what the Commissioners at Conestogoe had already made viz the Suspicion of killing, it was not thought proper to alter the Commitment of the Prisoners, but leave them in the hands of the Law. It being thereupon observed that there was two Vacancies in the standing Commission of Oyer & Terminer; and that perhaps the Circumstances of this Affair might require a special Commission limited to Time and Place the Clerk was ordered to produce a Copy of the last Commission of Oyer & Terminer for the Tryal of Capital Crimes and Felonies of Death; Which being read the Board was of Opinion that if the said Commission, with some Amendments mentioned by the Attorney Genl; were renewed, and the Vacancies filled up, it would answer this as well as all other Cases of the like Nature.

A Petition from John & Edmd Cartlidge was presented to the Board and read setting forth. That they are heartily sorry for the Death of the Indians (if he be really dead) on Suspicion whereof they now stand committed; That they had no Intention to hurt or injure the said Indian, but that what they did was in their own Defence and for preservation of their Lives. Nor can they believe that what was done on their part by reason of the amazing Surprize they were in, could be the Occasion of the said Indian's Death: They therefore earnestly pray for a speedy Tryal (if this Board finds a Tryal necessary) or otherwise that they may be admitted to Bail, which they conceive to be a Privilege due to them by the Laws of the Land.

After some Reasoning upon the Subject of this Petition, the Question was put, Whether the Petitioners ought to be admitted to Bail or not? and it carried in the Affirmative. And the Attorney was desired to prepare the Conditions of their Recognizance against Saturday Morning next the 25th instant to be then agreed to by the Board, and afterwards taken & executed at the Court House before the Governour, in the most publick manner. And it is ordered that the Petitioners in the meantime have Notice to provide sufficient Bail.

It was moved and readily agreed to by the Governour that John Cartlidge's Name be struck out of the Commission of the Peace for the County of Chester.

The Secretary

The Governour acquainted the Board, that he had been surprized this morning with an imperfect relation from one Richard Langdon, a Butcher, lately came from Conestogoe of the sudden death of an Indian at one of their Towns a considerable way above Conestogoe, and occasioned (as it is said) by one or more blows given him by John or Edmund Cartlidge, or both of them; That tho' the Governour had not received any certain Advice of the truth or circumstances of this unhappy accident by an Express Message from Conestogoe, yet the said Richard Langdon having had his information from sundry persons of credit near Conestogoe, and being desired by some of them to give notice of it to the Governour, gives the Governour some cause to fear the truth of what is now so confidently every where reported; He had therefore thought it necessary upon the first notice given him, that the Council of the Province should be immediately acquainted with the whole circumstances of this matter, as far as can yet be discovered here, that he might consult with them of the most proper measures to be taken upon so extraordinary an occasion for preserving the Peace of the Province; He had therefore ordered the said Richard Langdon, and one David Robeson, a Blacksmith, near Perquayomen, (who had also received some Intelligence of this matter in the Country,) to attend the Board at this time, Who were accordingly severally called in and examined upon Oath.

Whereby it appeared to the Board, that there is just cause to believe that an Indian is actually dead, And from the Accounts the said Deponents give, there is Ground enough to suspect that the said John or Edmund Cartlidge, or both of them, have been some way or other instrumental in or accessary to his death. It is therefore the unanimous opinion of the Board, that it is of absolute necessity that some person or persons of Integrity, Reputation and Ability, be forthwith dispatched to Conestogoe with full powers to make Inquiry into this matter, and upon just Cause of Suspicion to commit any person or persons accessary to the death of the said Indian, and generally to dispatch such message and take such other Measures which they shall judge necessary to secure the publick Safety and Tranquility of the Government.

Accordingly at the Request of the Governour and the Board, the Secretary and Colonel ffrench agreed to undertake a Journey to Conestogoe for the negotiating of this affair; And it is ordered, that a Commission and Instructions be prepared for the said Gentlemen, betwixt and to morrow morning, to be laid before the Council for their Approbation.

In the mean time it is judged convenient, that the Assembly now sitting be acquainted with the accounts the Governour has received of the matter, and with the proceedings of this Board thereupon; And that the Govr. will please to move them by a Message, to pass a vote for making Provision to defray the Charge of such unforseen Negotiations with the Indians, which 'tis conceived will be the most effectual and Cheapest way to preserve their Friendship, and to quell

any Disturbances which hereafter may possibly happen upon any such extraordinary Events.

The Secretary moved, and it is ordered to be Entered as a rule upon the Minutes of this Board, that because of the difficulty in collecting the several opinions of the Members, and putting their Resolutions in a proper Form and Method while the Council is sitting; That therefore, the Minute of the preceding Council shall always be examined and approved by the Board, at their next meeting, before the same be entered upon the Council Book.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia, March the 7th, 1721.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart. Govr.

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|---|---|
| Richard Hill, | Thomas Masters, |
| Samuel Preston, | Andrew Hamilton, Att. Genl. |
| Jonathan Dickinson, | Henry Brooke, |
| Colonel John French, | James Logan, Secretary. |

The Minute of yesterday's Council was read and approved; After which the Governour communicated to the Board the Message which He had sent along with the said Minute to the House of Representatives, together with the Resolution of the said House thereupon, being as follows:

Resolved N. C. D., That the Thanks of this House be given to the Governour for the Care he has already taken in the above affair, and that He be desired to use the most expeditious method possible, that the persons concerned in the Fact may be apprehended, in order to be brought to Justice, And that this House will cheerfully defray the necessary Charge that shall accrue on the prosecution thereof.

The Attorney General presented the Draught of the Comission to the Secretary & Colonel French ordered yesterday to be prepared, which with some Amendments was approved, and ordered to be engrossed immediately and sealed with the Great Seal; Also, a blank Commn. for a Coroner was ordered to be given the said Gentlemen to be employed by them in the Service they are now going upon, as they shall have occasion or judge necessary.

The Governour drew up some Instructions for the said Gentlemens better Direction in this Service, which with some Additions were approved by the Board, and ordered to be engrossed and sealed with the Lesser Seal of the province.

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At a Council held At Philadelphia, March the 21st, 1721.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

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| Richard Hill, | Thomas Masters, |
| Isaac Norris, | Andr. Hamilton, Att. Genl., |
| Samuel Preston, | Henry Brooke, |
| Jonathan Dickinson, | James Logan, Secretary. |
| Colo. John French. | |

The Governour having been in the Country at the Time of the Secretary & Colo. ffrench's Return from Conestogoe, upon Notice of their Arrival at Philadelphia came to Town last night, and now expressed his satisfaction to see the said Gentlemen returned from their Journey, and desired them to inform the Board of their proceedings in executing the Commission & Instrucons they had received; Whereupon, the Commissioners delivered their Report in Writing, which was read, and is as follows.

To the Honourable Sir William Keith, Bart., Governour of the province of Pensilvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent & Sussex upon Delaware, and the Council of the same.

The Report of James Logan & Colonel John French, of their Execution of a particular Commission to them directed.

May it please the Governour & Council:

Pursuant to the Instructions given us by the Govęrnour, We set out from Philadelphia for Conestogoe on the 7th Instant, as soon as our Commission was delivered to us, and the next day meeting with the High Sheriff of the County of Chester, according to an appointment made with him. We sent him with a proper Warrant before us for a greater Dispatch, to apprehend the two Brothers John & Edmund Cartlidge, who were reported to have committed the fact which occasioned our Journey. On the 9th, in the afternoon, We came to John Cartlidge's House where we found himself in the Sheriffs Custody, Edmund Cartlidge, was then over the River Sasquehannah waiting with a Gang of Horses, as we were informed, for his Brother to joyn him to proceed on their Business of Trade towards Patowmeck; But on our informing John of the Necessity there was of our seeing his Brother, he was prevailed upon to send for him the next day, and accordingly he came. The same morning, we dispatched a Messenger to summon Peter Bizaillon, who lives about 36 miles higher upon Sasquehannah, to attend us as Interpreter between us and the Indians, but He having no Horses at home, and being far from Neighbours, he could not get down till the fourth Day after the Messenger set out, viz.: till the 13th in the afternoon.

Soon after our first arrival at Conestogoe We gave the Chiefs of the Indians Notice of our Business, and upon Peter Bizaillon's coming, We appointed a meeting with them next Morning; Accordingly, We met with the Chiefs of the Mingoe or Conestogoe Indians, of the Shawanese & Ganawese, and some of the Delawares in Council, in which We spoke to them in the following Words, interpreted by Sentences, first from our Language into Delaware Indian by Peter Bizaillon, who took an oath faithfully to interpret between us and the Indians, and afterwards the same was interpreted into the three other Languages by Captn. Civility of Conestogoe, and Smith the Ganawese, who excells in the skill of those Languages.

At a Council held At Conestogoe, the 14th day of March, 1721–2. Between James Logan, Secretary, & Colonel John French, in behalf of the Government of Pensilvania, thereunto authorized by vertue of

a Commission to them from the Governour, under the Great Seal, bearing date the 7th inst.; And

Civilty, Tannacharoe, Gunnehatorooja, Toweena, & other old men of the Conestogoe Indians.

Savannah, Chief of the Shawanese, Winjack, Chief of the Ganawese, Tekaachroon, a Cayoogoe, Oweeyekanowa, Noshtarghkamen, Delawares.

Present divers English & Indians.

The Secretary laying down a Belt of Wampum on the Board before them, which he had taken with him for that purpose, spoke to the Indians as follows.

Friends & Brethren:

William Penn, our and your Father, when he first settled this Country with English Subjects, made a firm League of Friendship and Brotherhood with all the Indians then in these parts, and agreed that both you and his People should be all as one Flesh and Blood. The same League has often been renewed by himself and other Governours under him, with their Councils held as well in this place where we now are as at Philadia. and other places. Both his People and yours have hitherto inviolably observed these Leagues so that scarce any one Injury has been done, nor any one Complaint made on either side, except one for the Death of La Tour and his Company for near forty years past, And of this you are all fully sensible.

Yet as all human affairs are liable to accidents which sometimes fall out even between Brethren of the same Family tho' issuing from the same Parents, So now your good Friend, our Governour and his Council, having heard by Report only, that one of our Brethren had lost his Life by some Act of Violence, alledged to be done by some of our People, without receiving any Notice of it or Complaint from you, but moved with a great Concern for the Loss and Unhappiness of the Accident, like true Friends and Brothers, the very next Day sent us two, Colonel French and me, first to condole with you, which we now do very heartily, and next by the full Powers with which we are invested to inquire how the matter came to pass, that Justice may be done and Satisfaction be made according to the firm Leagues that have from time to time been made between us and you, for We will suffer no Injury to be done to any of you without punishing the offenders according to our Laws; Nor must we receive any without just satisfaction made to us, ffor so the Laws of Friendship and the Leagues between us require.

We therefore now desire you, that according to the Notice we gave you three days agoe to have all those persons ready here who know any thing of this matter. You would fully inform us of every particular, for we are now here to take their Examinations, which we expect you will take Care shall be given with Truth and Exactness, and without any Partiality from Resentment or Favour; that when our Governour and Council are assured of the Truth they may proceed more safely in doing of Justice.

This being interpreted, as has been said, into the four several Languages of those People, We judged it necessary that our Commission

should be publicly read in the hearing and for the satisfaction of the English who were there, and then we proceeded to put the following Questions, and to examine the Indian Evidences.

Quest. When did Civility and the other Indians of Conestogoe first hear of the Death of the man, and by whom?

Answr. They heard of it by several Indians much about the same time; The fact was done, they understood, about forty Days agoe.

Quest. Where was it done?

Answr. At Manakassy, a Branch of Patowmeck River.

Quest. What was the Man's Name, his Nation, and Rank among his own People?

Answr. His name was Sawantaeny of the Tsanondowaroonas or Sinnekaes, a Warriour, a civil Man of very few Words.

Quest. What was his Business there?

Answr. He was hunting, being used to hunt in that place.

Quest. Who, do you understand, was present besides the English at the Commission of the ffact?

Answr. The Man had been hunting there alone, with a Squaw that kept his Cabin, till John Cartlidge and his People came thither to trade with him for his Skins. John Cartlidge had an Indian Guide with him of the Ganawese Nation, named Aiyaquachan, who is here present; also, two Indian Shawana Lads came thither about the same time, whose Names are Acquittanachke and Metheeguеyta; also, his Squaw, a Shanawese Woman, named Weynepreeueyta, Cousin to Savannah, Chief of that Nation, who are all here present.

Then Winjack and Savannah, Chiefs of the Ganawese & Shanawese, were required to Charge those four witnesses of the ffact, of their respective Nations to speak the Truth impartially, without Malice or Hatred, Favour or affection on any account whatsoever. The three Shawana witnesses being desired to withdraw, Ayaquachan, the Ganawese, aged according to appearance, about thirty years, was called upon to give an Account of what he knew, and accordingly he said, That he came in the Evening to the Indians Cabin who is dead, with John Cartlidge and Edmund Cartlidge, who had with them William Wilkins and one Jonathan, both servants to John Cartlidge, with an Intent to trade with the said Indians for his Skins, they having hired him to be their Guide; That John Cartlidge gave the Sennikae some small Quantities of Punch and Rum three times that Evening, as he Remembers, as a ffree Gift, and then sold him some Rum; That both the Sinnekae and this Examinant were drunk that Night; That in the Morning the Sinnekae said he must have more Rum, for that he had not received all he had bought; That accordingly he went to John Cartlidge and demanded it, but that John denied to give him any, and taking the Pott out of the Indians hand threw it away; That the Sinnekae told him he need not be angry with him for asking more for he owed it to him, and he still pressed him to give it; That John then pushed the Indian down who fell with his Neck cross a faln tree, where he lay for some time, and then rising walk'd up to his Cabin; That this Exa-

minant was then by the Fire, which was he thinks about thirty or forty, others say a hundred paces from the Cabin; That he saw John Cartlidge stripping off his Clothes near the ffire; That then this Examinant went up towards the Cabin and saw the Sinneka sitting on the ground with the Blood running down his Neck, and that John Cartlidge when he came up kick'd him on the fforehead with his Foot; That this Deponent was in Liquor at the time and knows no more. Being asked if he saw any Gun, he says he saw none.

Aquannachke, the Shawana, aged in appearance about twenty-two years, says, That he came to the same place with John Cartlidge and his Company, that the Sinneka had Liquor over night, and was drunk with it; That He and the Ganawese sate up all Night, but this Examinant went to sleep. The next Day the Sinneka asked for more Rum of John Cartlidge, who refused to give him any; that John threw away the pott, and upon the Indian still pressing for more Liquor threw him down cross a Tree, that the Indian rising made up to his Cabin; That William Wilkins followed him and met him coming out of the Cabin with his Gun, That Wilkins laid hold of him & the Gun and they both struggled, but not much; That Edmund Cartlidge coming up forced the Gun from the Indian, struck him three Blows on the Head with it, with which it broke. He struck him also on the Collar Bone; That John Cartlidge being at the Fire there stript off his Clothes, and coming up kick'd the Indian on the side and broke two of his Ribs; That the man then bled at the Mouth and Nose and was unable to speak, but rattled in the Throat; That John Cartlidge with his Company went to the Fire, made up his Goods and came away; That the Sinneka in the mean time went into his Cabin where these Shawanese Lads left him, and followed John Cartlidge to trade with him; That this happened about nine in the morning, and John Cartlidge himself says, he left the place at ten by his watch.

Metheequeyta, the other Shawana Lad, aged about seventeen or eighteen years, confirms what the other Young Man his Companion has said, and declares he can say nothing farther.

Hereupon, great Pains were taken and Endeavours used to perswade these Evidences, to declare of themselves all that they particularly knew without considering what the others had said, or were supposed by them to say, for they were kept apart during the Examination, but the Indians could not be prevailed with, alledging it was to no purpose to repeat what others had already declared, and it was by many leading Questions that Acquanachke was induced to mention any part of what the Ganawese had said before.

Weenepeeweytah, the Squaw, was then examined and said, That she was in the Cabin when her husband came in for the Gun, that She shricked out, and endeavoured to hinder him from carrying it out, but could not; That She followed him, and Wilkins being then by the Cabin laid Hold of the Gun, but could not take it from him; That Edmund forced it out of his Hands and struck him first on the Shoulder, and then thrice upon the Head, and broke the Gun with the Blows: That John Cartlidge stript off his Clothes and coming

up to them found the Indian sitting, and he then gave him one Kick on the side with his foot, and struck him with his fist; That the man never spake after he received the Blows, save that after he got into the Cabin he said his Friends had killed him; That a great Quantity of Blood came from his wounds, which clotted on the Bear Skin on which he lay; That his Mouth and Nose were full of Blood; That he died the next Day, about the same time he was wounded the Day before; That she was a lone with the Corps, and went to seek some help to Bury him; That in the mean time an Indian Woman, wife to Passalty of Conestogoe, with the Hermaphrodite of the same place coming thither by accident, and finding the Man dead buried him in the Cabin, and were gone from thence before She returned, but She met them in the way and understood by them that they had laid him in the Ground.

Passalty's Wife and the Hermaphrodite being called, declare that Kannannowach, a Cayoogoe Indian, was the first who found the Man dead, and that he hired them to go bury him lest the Beasts or Fowls should eat him; That it was about seven Days after his Death that they went thither, for the Body then Stunk; They found three wounds in his Head, They washed away the Blood and the Brains appeared; that two of his Ribs were broke, and his Side on that part was very black.

These, may it please the Governour, are the Examinations of the Indian Evidence which we have taken, with all the Exactness that was in our power, and with the utmost Impartiality. We confess we had not reason to be fully satisfied with the management of the three Shawana Indians, viz: the two Lads and the Squaw, especially the two first, for they seem all to have agreed on their story before hand, especially in the particular of the man's Ribs being broke, of which we conceived these two Youths could not possibly know any thing before they left the place, because they came from it much about the same time with the Cartlidge's, and therefore We judge they could hear of it no other way than by the Woman afterwards, yet they were positive in affirming; And we have here given the whole, without retrenching any thing in favour of any person whatsoever.

The Belt of Wampum was then taken up and shewed to the Indians, and they were told that it was sent from the Governour by us, to be forwarded with a message to the Sinneka Indians upon this unhappy accident. They were therefore desired to think by the morning of a proper person to carry it; That the Day being now far spent, and the Company tired, (for we sate on the Business near Eight hours) we should leave what we had further to say to the next Day, and accordingly desired them to meet us early in the same place. We then ordered two gallons of Rum made into Punch with the above, a Hundred Weight of Meat and Bread brought from John Cartlidge's, to be distributed among the company which was large, and Provisions being exceeding scarce at present among them.

The next day, viz., the 15th of March, We met the same Chiefs without other Company to consult about sending the message before

mentioned, and Colonel French, by the same Interpreters, spoke to them as follows.

Friends & Brethren:

We informed you yesterday that we were sent by the Governour in very great Haste from Philadelphia upon the News of this unhappy Accident, which we have been enquiring into. We, therefore, had not time to bring with us any Presents to make you, nor could we indeed believe they would be expected on this occasion. We thought however, that if any should be wanted they might be easily had at Conestogoe, but find them very scarce. We have however procured two Strowd Coats to be sent to our Brethren, the Sinnekaes, to cover our dead Friend, and this Belt of Wampum, (which was again taken up) is to wipe away Tears. We yesterday recommended to you to think of a fit person to carry the Message, which we hope you have done, and pitched upon one accordingly.

The Indians answered: They had deferred the choice of a person till this meeting, and then they named some one of them we much desired should be the Person, but he excused himself. At Length one Skatcheetchoo, a Cayoogoe of the ffive Nations, and of that next in situation to the Sinnekaes, who had for divers years resided among our Indians was chosen, and he undertook the Journey, but said he could not leave his Family, who then wanted Bread, unless they were provided for. We assured him, that the next Day six Bushels of Corn should be brought to him for hisffamilys support in his Absence, and for his own Journey he should have a Stroud Coat, a new Gun, with three pounds of powder and six pounds of Lead, which he seemed cheerfully to accept of; some Palatines, undertook on the Secretarys Promise to Pay to bring the Corn next Day; A Gun and the Lead we had from John Cartlidge, but he having no good Powder nor Strouds at home, Peter Bizallion promised to deliver these to the Messenger as he past his House near Pexton. Soon after the two Stroud Coats were presented, one of the Conestogoe old men proposed to Civility, that John Cartlidge having before given them a Stroud, with a string of Wampum for the same purpose; these should also be sent with the others, which being approved of by the other Indians, the said Strowd and Wampum was brought and added to those we had delivered.

The Messenger being fully concluded on, We desired Civility and him to be with us in the Evening, at John Cartlidge's House, to receive the Words of our Message; but first we proposed to the Indians to send a Message from themselves in Conjunction with ours to shew their Satisfaction in our proceedings, but they gave us to understand that they could not joyn any Words of theirs to our Present, for no such thing was ever practised by the Indians, and they had no Belt ready of their own, otherwise they would send it. Civility was then privately informed that We had a Belt also for them, (the Secretary having carried up two) which they might take as their own, and send it accordingly. He seemed much pleased with this, and we prepared for that time to take our Leaves; But before we did this We judged it necessary to caution them, that from the example we

had given them of our great Care and Tenderness over them, and our Regard to our League made with them. They should be very careful on their parts not to give offence to the Christians who were settled near them, or by any means to injure their Cattle or any thing belonging to them; For as we would suffer none of our People to injure them without punishing the offenders, So we could not receive Injuries without requiring Satisfaction; And this we endeavoured fully to impress upon them, After which we took Leave of them all, excepting Civility & the Messenger, and came to our Lodging at John Cartlidge's whither also about two hours after came the said two last mentioned Indians; And to the Messenger we delivered the following Words as the signification of the Belt we sent with him, viz:

Deliver this Belt from the Governour and Government of Pensilvania to the King or Chief of the Sinnekaes, and say that the Words it brings are these.

William Penn made a firm Peace and League with the Indians in these parts near forty years agoe, which League has often been renewed and never broken, but an unhappy Accident has lately befallen us. One of our Brethren and your People has lost his Life by some of our People; Rum was the first cause of it; He was warm and brought his Gun in Anger against them. They were afraid of his Gun took it from him, wounded him and he died. Our Governour, on the first News of it sent us two of his Council to inquire into it. We have done it, and we are now taking the offenders to Philadia. to answer for their Fault. We send these Strowds to cover our Dead Brother, and this Belt to wipe away Tears; And when we know your mind, you shall have all further reasonable satisfaction for your Loss. Civility also receiving the other Belt privately, promised they would hold a Council the next Day among themselves, as they had before engaged to us, and sending that Belt in their own Name would give an Account by it of our Governours great Care over them, and of all our proceedings in this matter.

Being the same Day credibly informed That the ffive Nations had sent down a large Belt of Wampum, with the ffigure of a Rundlet and an Hatchet on it to the Indians settled upwards on Sasquehannah, with orders to stave all the Rum they met with. We judged it necessary to send by the same Messenger a public order, under our Hands and Seals, to all our Traders whom he should meet with, to acquaint them, that as their carrying of Rum to the Indians was against Law, So the Indians staving it was no more than what from time to time they had been encouraged to do, and therefore they must take care not to cause any Riot or Breach of the Peace, by making any Resistance; A Copy of which Order is here presented.

All this time from the first Day of our Arrival at Conestogoe John Cartlidge, and from the second day Edmund Cartlidge, had by virtue of our Warrant, been in the custody of the High Sheriff of Chester, who accompanied us, or in that of persons deputed by him.

The next Morning, Civility the Messenger, and divers of the old Men came over to John Cartlidge's to see us at our Departure. The Messenger assured us He would set out the next morning, viz. the

17th, That he hoped to be with the Sinnekaes in Eight Days, and to return in thirty; That he and Civility, upon his Return, would come directly to Philada. to give an Account here of the Discharge of his Message.

We then very much pressed John Cartlidge, (Edmd. being gone before with an officer to his own House almost in our way) to hasten and go along with us. His Wife grieved almost to Distraction, and would force herself and her child with him, but was at length prevailed with to stay; This caused us some Loss of Time. The woman's sorrows being loud the Indians went in to comfort her, and so we departed.

We have brought both John Cartlidge and Edmund Cartlidge Prisoners to Town, together with the Lad Jonathan who was present at the ffact, and have committed them to the Custody of the High Sheriff of Philadelphia, where they now are, William Wilkins was one hundred and fifty miles up Sasquehannah trading for his master, and therefore too far out of our Reach.

This, may it please the Governour, is in pursuance of our Instructions, the Report we have humbly to offer of our executing the Commission with which we were intrusted.

JAMES LOGAN,
JOHN FFRENCH.

The said Commissioners further reported, That they had caused John & Edmd. Cartlidge to be brought to Philadelphia, where they now remain in the Sheriff's Custody, by virtue of their Warrant, for suspicion of Killing the Indian mentioned in their Report, which in their humble opinion was the highest Cause of Commitment that the Evidence taken before them, as it is narrated in their Report would admit of.

That the Body of the Indian supposed to be Killed had been buried about six weeks before their arrival at Conestogoe, in a solitary uninhabited wilderness, three Days Journey from thence; So that is was not only out of time to have a satisfactory view taken of the same, but also it was then impracticable for them to get such a Number of Christians to undertake that Journey as would constitute a legal Jury.

Hereupon, it was the unanimous Opinion of the Board, that the Commrs. had faithfully and diligently executed the Trust reposed in them, and after some time spent in reasoning upon the most legal, as well as prudential methods, that in this uncommon and extraordinary Case could be taken for a more clear Discovery of the Truth in order to bring the offenders to Justice; the further Consideration thereof was deferred untill to morrow at three in the afternoon.

David Evans, Deputy Sheriff of Philadelphia attending, was called in and ordered to keep the said prisoners, John and Edmund Cartlidge, in safe Custody, by virtue of the Commrs. Warrant whereby they stand already committed, and that He produce Jonathan Swindel, John Cartlidge's Servant, before this Board to Morrow at three in the afternoon.

At a Council held at Philad.a March y.e 21.st 172½



Present

The Honorable Sr William Keith Bar.t Governour

Richd Hill — Col John ffrench

Isaac Norris — Thomas Masters

Sam.l Preston — And: Hamilton Att: Gen.l

Jonathan Dickinson — Henry Brooke

James Logan Secretary

The Governour having been m.d Comitty at y.e time of y.e Secretary & Commissioners return from Conestogoe, upon Notice of their arrivall at Philad.a came to Town last night, and now expressed his Satisfaccion to see y.e Gentlemen returned from their Journey, and desired them to Inform y.e Board of their proceedings in Execuing y.e Comission and Instructions they had Received, Whereupon y.e Comissioners Delivered their Report in writing, which was Read and is as follows

To y.e Honourable Sr William Keith Bar.t Gov.r

of y.e Province of Pensilvania and Countys of New Castle

Kent and Sussex upon Delaware and y.e Council of y.e Same

The Report of James Logan and Col John ffrench of their Execution of a particular Comission to them directed

May it please y.r Governour and Council

Pursuant to y.e Instructions given us by y.r Governour we set out from Philad.a for Conestogoe on y.e 3.d of last as soon as our Comission was Sworn to us and y.e next Day meeting with y.e high Sheriff of y.e County of Chester according to an appointment made with him, we sent him with a proper Warrant before us, for greater Dispatch, to apprehend the two brothers John and Edmond Cartlidge who were Reported to have occasioned y.e fact which occasioned our Journey. On y.e Ninth in y.e afternoon we came to John Cartlidge's house where we found himself in y.e Sheriffs Custody. Edmond Cartlidge was then over y.e River Susquehana waiting with a Gang of Horses as we were Informed, for his brother to joyn him to proceed on their business of Trade towards Patowmack. But on our informing John of y.e necessity there was of our being his brother he was prevailed on to send for him next Day and he came accordingly. The same morning we Dispatched a Messenger to Simon

Peter

Peter Bizaillon who lives about thirty six miles higher upon Susquehanna to attend us as Interpreter betwen us & Indians; But he having no horse at home and being far from neighbours he could not get Down till y fourth day after y Messenger set out viz.t till y 13.th in y afternoon

Soon after our first arrival at Conestogoe we gave y Chiefs of y. Indians notice of our business, and upon Peter Bizaillons coming we appointed a meeting with them the next morning.

Accordingly we met with y Chiefs of y. Minyoe or Conestogoe Indians of y Shawanes and Ganawese and some of y Delawares in Council, in w.ch we Spoke to them in y following words interpreted by Interpreter first from our Language into Delawar & Indian by Peter Bizaillon who took an oath faithfully to Interpret betwen us and y Indians & And afterwards y same was Interpreted into y three other Languages by Capt. Civility of Conestogoe and Smith y Ganawese who & both well skill of those Languages.

At a Council held at Conestogoe y 14 day March 1711/2

Betwen James Logan Secretary and Col John Fenick in behalf of y Governm.t of Pensilvania thereunto authorized by vertue of a Comission to them from y Governour under y Great Seal bearing date y 4 day instant

And

Civility
Iannacharoe
Gimmshatsooga
Towoina & other
Ol men of y. Conestogoe Indians

Sassannah Chief of y Shawanoe
Wingack Chief of y. Ganawese
Tokaachroon of Cayoogoe
Owwyskamwa } Delawares
Noshotarghkamon }

present divers English and Indians

The Secretary Lying Down a Bolt of Wampum on the board before them which he had taken with him for that purpose Spoke to y. Indians as follows.

Friends and Brethren

William Penn our and your father when he first setled this Country with English Subjects made a firm Leagne of Friendship and Brotherhood with all y Indians then in

in those parts, and agreed that both you and his people should be all as one flesh and blood. The said League has often been renewed by himself and other Governours under him with their Council both ~~under~~ as well in this place where we now are as at Phila. and other places Both his people and yours have hitherto inviolably observed those Leagues; so that scarce any one Injury has been done, or any one Complaint made on either side except once for y Death of La Tour and his Company, for near 40 years past. And of this you are all fully sensible.

Yet as all human affairs are liable to accidents which sometimes fall out even between Brethren of y same family the ~~y~~ proceeding from y same parents; so now your good friend our Governour and his Council having heard by report only, that one of our Brethren had lost his life by some act of violence alledged to be done by some of our people without receiving any notice of it or complaint from you; but moved with a great concern for y loss, and unhappiness of y accident, like true friends and brothers the very next day sent us two Col. persons our first to condole with you which we now do very heartily, and not by the full powers with which we are invested, to inquire how y matter came to pass, that Justice may be done, and Satisfaction be made according to y firm Leagues that have from time to time been made between us and you; for we will suffer no Injury to be done to any of you without punishing y offenders according to our laws, nor must we receive any without just satisfaction made to us. For so y laws of Friendship and y Leagues between us require

We therefore now desire you that according to y notice we gave you three Days ago, to have all those persons ready here who know any thing of this matter you would fully inform us of every particular; for we are now here to take their Examinations which we expect you will take care it shall be given with truth and Exactness and without any partiality from resentment or favour. That when our Governour and council are assured of y truth they may proceed more safely in doing of Justice.

This being interpreted as has been said into the several Languages of those people we judged it necessary that our commission should be publickly read in y hearing and Satisfaction of y English who were there. And then we proceed to put y following questions and to examine y Indian Evidence.

Qst. When Did Civility and y other Indians of Conestogoe first hear of the Death of y man, and by whom?

Answ. They heard of it by several Indians much about y same time y fact was done they understand, about 10 Days ago.

Qust. Was

4

Quest: Where was it Done?

Ans: At Manakasy a branch of Patowmack River

Quest: What was y^e man's name? his nation? and Rank among his own people?

Ans: His name was Savantawny of y^e Tranondowaroonias or Sinnekas a warrior a Civil man of very few words.

Quest: What was his business there?

Ans: He was hunting, being used to hunt in that place.

Quest: Who do you understand was present besides y^e English at y^e committing of y^e fact

Ans: The man that was hunting there along with a squaw that kept his Cabbin till John Cartlidge and his people came thither to trade with him for his Skins John Cartlidge had an Indian Guide with him of y^e Ganawese Nation named Atiyaquachan who is here present, also two Indian Shawana Lads came thither about y^e same time whose names are Acquittanacke and Methcqndyla. also his Squaw a Shawanese woman named Weyneprawe captain le Sawanna Chief of that nation who are all here present.

Then Winjack and Sawanna Chiefs of y^e Ganawese and Shawanese were Required to charge those four Witnesses of y^e fact of their respective Nations, to speak y^e Truth impartially without malice or hatred, favour affection or any Accompt whatsoever.

The three Shawana Witnesses being Desired to withdraw Atiyaquacha y^e Ganawese, aged according to appearance about 30 years, was Called upon to give an Acc^t of what he knew and accordingly he said That he came in y^e Evening to y^e Indians Cabbin who is Dead with John Cartlidge and Edmond Cartlidge (who had with them Wm Wilkins and one Jonathan both Servants to John Cartlidge) with an Intent to Trade with y^d. Indian for his Skins; They having hired him to be their Guide; That John Cartlidge gave y^e Sinneka some Small quantities of Punch & Rum three times that Evening as he remembers as a free Gift and then sold him some Rum. That both the Sinneka and the Ganawese were Drunk that night That in y^e morning the Sinneka said he must have more Rum; for that he had not drunk all he had bought. That accordingly he went to John Cartlidge and Demanded it but that John denied to give him any and taking y^e pot out of y^e Indian's hand threw it away; That y^e Sinneka told him he needs not be angry with him for asking more for he owed it him, and he still pressed him to give it That John then pushed y^e Indian Down who fell with his back cross a fallen Tree where he Lay for some time, and then Rising walked up to

his

his Cabbin, That this Examinant was then by y fire which was he thinks about 30 or 40 others say a hundred yards from y Cabbin) That he saw John Cartlidge Shrugging off his Coathe near y fire; That then this Examinant went up towards the Cabbin and saw Sinneka sitting on y Ground with y blood running down his back, and that Jno Cartlidge when he came up kicked him backward with his foot. That this Examinant was in Liquor at y time and knows no more being asked if he saw any Gun he says he saw none

Aeguintanacke a Shawanese aged in appearance about 22 years Says that he came to Pittsburgh with John Cartlidge and his Company, That the Sinneka had Liquor over night and was Drunk with it; That he and y Ganawese Sate up all night but this Examinant went to Sleep; That next Day y Sinneka asked for more Rum of Jno Cartlidge who refused to give him any; That John threw away y pot and upon y Indians Still pressing for more Liquor threw him down cross a Log. That y Indian hastily made up to his Cabbin; That Wm Wilkins followed him and met him coming out of y Cabbin with his Gun; That Wilkins laid hold of him and y Gun and they both struggled but not much; That Jno Cartlidge coming up forced y Gun from y Indian Struck him three blows on y head without, with which it broke; he Struck him also on y Collar bone That John Cartlidge being at y fire threw Shrugged off his Coathe and Coming up kicked y Indian on y side and broke two of his Ribs That y man then bled at y mouth & Nose, and was unable to speak but rattled in y Throat; That John Cartlidge with his Company went to y fire made up his Goods and Came away; That y Sinneka in the mean time went into his Cabbin where the Shawanese Indians left him and followed John Cartlidge to trade with him; That this happened about Sunrise y morning. And John Cartlidge himself says he left y place at Sunrise by Sun watch.

Wathequysa y other Shawanese Lad aged about Seventeen or Eighteen years confirms what y other young man his companion had says. And Declares he can say nothing further

Whereupon Great pains were taken and Endeavours used to persuade those Evidences to Declare of themselves all that they particularly knew without considering what y others had said or were supposed by them to say, for they were kept apart during y Examination, But y Indians could not be prevailed with alledging it was to no purpose to repeat what others had already declared, and it was by many leading questions Aeguintanacke was induced to mention any part of what y Ganawese had said before

Woonspawytak

yet they were positive in affirming it to, and we have here given the whole without withholding any thing in favour of any Body whatsoever.

The Belt of Wampum was then taken up and shewed to y Indians, and they were told that it was sent from y Governour by us to be forwarded with a Message to y Sinneka Indians upon this unhappy accident; They were therefore Desired to think by y morning of a proper person to carry it; That y Day being now far spent and y Company tired, for we Sate on y business near eight hours we Would leave what we had further to say to y next Day; and accordingly Desired them to meet us early in y Same place. We then Ordered two Gallons of Rum made into punch with about one hundred Weight of meat and bread brought from John Carlidge's to be Distributed among y Company which was large, and provisions being exceeding Scarce at present among them.

The next Day viz y 16th of march we met y Same Chiefs without other Company to consult about Sending y Message before mentioned; which Conrad French by y Same Interpreter Spoke to them as follows.

Friends & Brethren

We Informed you yesterday that we were Sent by the Governour in very Great Haste from Philad. upon y news of this unhap: py accident which we have been inquiring into, We therefore had not time to bring with us any presents to make you, nor could we indeed believe they would be Expected on this occasion; We thought however that if any should be wanting they might be Easily had at Conestoga, but find them very Scarce. We have however procured two Strouds to be Sent to our Brethren the Sinnekas to Cover our Dead friend, and this Belt of Wampum which was again taken up is to wipe away tears. We Yesterday Recommended it to you to think of a fit person to Carry y Message which we hope you have Done and pitched upon one accordingly.

The Indians answered, they had Agreed the choice of a person till this meeting, and then they Named Some one of them we think Desired should Go Person, but he Excused himself. At length one Skatchelcho a Cayuga of the five Nations, and of that part in Situation to y Sinnekas who had for Divers years resided among our Indians, was chosen, and he undertook y Journey, but said he Could not leave his family who then wanted Bread unless they were provided for We Assured him y next Day the Bushels of Corn should be brought to him for his families Support

in

Notwithstanding ye Squaw was then Examined and Says That She was in the Cabin when her husband came in for ye Gun that She Struck out and indeavoured to hinder him from Carrying it out but could not that She followed him and Wilkins being then by ye Cabin Layd hold of the Gun but could not take it from him, that he forced it out of his hand and Struck him first on ye Shoulder and then thrice upon ye head and Broke ye Gun with ye blows, That John Cartledge Slipt off his Cloaths and coming up to them found ye Indian sitting and he then Gave him one kick on ye side with his foot and Struck him with his fist, That ye man never Spoke after he received ye blows Save that after he Got into the Cabin he Said his friends had killed him That a great quantity of blood came from his wounds which Clotted on ye Bear Skin on which he lay that his mouth and nose were full of blood, That he died ye next Day about ye Same time he was wounded the Day before; That She was alone with the Corps and went to Seek Some help to bury him; That in the mean time an Indian Woman wife to Papalty of Conestoga with ye Hermaphrodite ye Same place coming thither by accident and finding ye man Dead buried him in ye Cabin and were Gone from thence before She returned, to She met them in ye way and understood by them that they had Laid him in ye Ground.

Papalty's wife and ye Hermaphrodite being Called Declared that Kannagnowack a Cayuga Indian was ye first who found ye man Dead and that Returned them to go bury him lest ye Beasts or fowls should eat him That it was about Seven Days after his Death that they went thither for ye body then Stunk. They found three wounds on his head they Washed away ye Blood and ye Brains appeared. That two of his ribs were bare and his Side on that part was very Black.

Those may it please Your Honours ye Examinations of ye Indians Enclosed which we have taken with all ye Caution that was in our power and with ye utmost Impartiality. We Conceive we had not reason to fully Satisfyd with ye management of ye three Shawania Indians viz. the two Lads and ye Squaw, especially ye two first, for they seemed all to agree on their Story before hand especially in ye particular of ye man's ribs being broke of which we Conceived those two Youths could not possibly know any thing before they left ye place but they Came from it much about ye Same time with ye Cartledges. and therefore we Judge they could hear of it no other way than by ye woman afterwards

ye

in his absence; And for his own Journey he should have a Shoad Coat.
a new Gun, with three pounds of powder and six pounds of lead; which he
seemed chearfully to accept of. soon after the Indians undertook on y^e Secretary's
promise of pay to bring y^e Corn not Duly a Gun and y^e Load we had from
John Cartlidge; but he having no good powder nor Shoads at home. Mr
Bizallion promised to Deliver those to y^e Messenger as he passed his house
upon Sopton.

Soon after y^e two Shoad Coats were presented one of y^e Counstoges old
men proposed to Civility that John Cartlidge having before given
them a Shoad with a String of Wampum for y^e same purpose these
should also be Dealt with y^e others, which being approved of by y^e other
Indians, the 2^d Shoad and Wampum was brought and added to
those we had Delivered.

The Messenger being fully concluded on we Desired Civility and him
to be with us in y^e Evening at John Cartlidge's house to receive y^e words
of our message, but first we proposed to y^e Indians to Send a Message
from themselves in Conjunction with ours to show their Satisfaction in our
proceedings. But they gave us to understand that they could not join any
words of theirs to our present, for no such thing was ever practised by
y^e Indians and they had no Belt ready of their own, otherwise they
would send it. Civility was then privately informed that we had a belt
also for them, the Secretary having carryed up two; which they might
take as their own and send it accordingly. He seemed much pleased
with this, and we prepared for that time to take our Leave.

But before we did this we judged it necessary to Caution them that
from y^e Example we had given them of our Great Care and Tenderness over
them and our Regard to our Lawful trade with them they should be very
Carefull on their parts not to give any offence to y^e Christians who were
settled near them or by any means injure their Cattle or any thing
belonging to them; for as we would suffer none of our people to injure
them without punishing the Offenders so we could not receive Injuries
without requiring Satisfaction. And this we endeavoured fully to impress
upon them after which we took leave of them all Excepting Civility
and y^e Messenger, and came to our Lodging at John Cartlidge's whither
also about two hours after came y^e last two mentioned Indians and
to y^e Messenger we Delivered y^e following words as y^e signification of y^e Belt
we Dealt with him viz.

Deliver this Belt from y^e Governour and Government of Pensilvania

to

to y King or Chief of y Sinnekas, and say that y words it brings are these.

William Penn made a firm peace and League with y Indians in these parts near forty years ago, which League has often been renewed and never broken; but an unhappy accident has lately befallen us. One of our Brethren and your people has lost his life by some of our people. Rum was y first cause of it; he was warm and brought his gun against them in anger; they were afraid of his Gun took it from him wounded him and he Dyed. our Governour on y first news of it but us two of his Council to inquire into it; we have Done it and we are now taking the offenders to Philad. to answer for their fault, We send y Strouds to cover our Dead Brother, and this Belt to wipe away tears, and where we know your mind you shall have all further reasonable Satisfaction for y Loss.

Civility also received the other Belt privately promised they would hold a Council the next Day among themselves, as they had before engaged to us and bring that Belt in their own name words give an account by it of our Governours great Care over them and of all our proceedings in this matter being y. same day credibly informed that y five nations had sent Down a large Belt of wampum with y figure of a Hatchet on it to y. Indians that lived upward on Sasquehannah, with orders to have all y Ennemy they met with. We Judged it necessary to send by y same Messenger a publick order under our hands and Seals to all our Traders whom he should meet with to acquaint them that as their Carrying of Rum to y Indians was against Law. so y Indians Slaveing it was no more than to point them to times they had been encouraged to Do and therefore they must take Care not to cause any Riot or Brick of y Peace by making any resistance. a Copy of which order is here presented.

all this time from y first Day of our arrival at Conestogo John Cartlidge and from y Second Day. Edmond Cartlidge. had by virtue of our Warr. been in Custody of y high Sheriff of y County of Chester who accompanied us or in that of some Deputed by him.

The next morning Civility y Messenger and Divers of y old men came over to John Cartlidges to see us at our Departure, The Messenger assured us he would be out y next morning viz y 17th. That he hoped to be with y Sinnekas in eight Days. and to return in thirty; That he and Civility upon his return would come Directly to Philad. to give an account of y Discharge of his Message.

We then very much pressed John Cartlidge (Edmond being gone before with an officer to his own house almost in our way) to hasten and go along

along with us. his wife grieved almost to Distraction and would force herself and her Child with him but was at length prevaild with to stay - This Caused us some Lost of time. The woman's sorrow being soon y^e Indians went in to comfort her, and so we Departed. We having brought both John Cartlidge and Edm^d Cartlidge prisoners to town together with y^e said Jonathan who was present at y^e fact and have Comitted them to y^e custody of the high Sheriff of Phila^a were they now are Wm Wilkins was about one hundred and fifty miles up Sasquehannah trading for his master and therefore too far out of our Reach.

This may it please y^e Governour is in pursuance of our Instructions the Report we have humbly to offer of our executing y^e Commission with which we were intrusted.

James Logan

Jn^o Jones

The Examination of Jonathan Swindel Servant to John Cartlidge taken before the Right Hon^ble y^e Governour of y^e Province of Pensilvania in Council y^e 2^d Day of March 17^41/2

The D^t Jonathan Swindel aged Eighteen years or thereabouts, being Sworn upon y^e holy Evangelists of Almighty God Deposeth and Saith That he went with his Master John Cartlidge from Conestogo into y^e woods, with Design to Trade with y^e Indians, being piloted by one Charles a Susquehanah Indian; That when his Master came to Saantowne's Cabin on y^e Branches of Manakasy he gave Saantowne some Rum, and afterwards, that the same Night sold y^e Indian one Quart of Rum and no more; That next Morning his Master John Cartlidge Dealt with the D^t Indian for a Quantity of Skins, about 60 as this Deponent Supposes; That after they had Done Dealing the Indian packt up y^e rest of his Skins and went to his Cabin. Soon after y^e Indian Saantowne returned towards y^e place where John Cartlidge was Setting up his Fist in a Threatning manner Demanding Rum and coming up to Jn^o Cartlidge, with his arm in a Threatning posture the D^t Cartlidge gave him a push with his Indian thrust him from him whereby y^e Indian Fell Down on y^e Ground and Immediately whilst holding Down his head between his Legs; Then hastily casting his Blanket from about his Shoulders jumpt up and Ran to his Cabin where his wife was, who being Ran back, his Gun Seemed out: whereupon Wm Wilkins another Servant of y^e D^t John Cartlidge ran to y^e Cabin and meeting Saantowne at y^e Door with his Gun in his hand laid hold of him and his Gun, and Edmond Cartlidge immediately coming to y^e Cabin took y^e Gun from y^e Indian and Gave him

two

At a Council held at Philadelphia July the 30th 1722.

Present

The Honourable Sir William Keith Baronet Governour

Richard Hill

At a Council with the Indians held at Conestogoe April 6th 1722.

Present

Sir William Keith Baronet Governour

And two or three Gentlemen who happened to be there from Philadelphia

The Chiefs of the Mingoes the Shawanois & the Delaware Indians

Jacobus Vandrick & Nicholas Carlidge Interpreters from the English into the Delaware Tongue and Civility & Smith from Math into the Mingoe & Shawanois Language

The Governour spoke as follows

Friends & Brethren

I am sorry you have not forgot the Treaty which I made last Summer with the great Nation in your hearing & presence at this place; & then told to them as I now say to you Friends & Brethren I entreated & expected by you that you would look upon me as a Child whose request and duty the Words of a Father

Consider then as Children does it become you to refuse my Love to you in not to Comply to have used together as we have done at Philadelphia & remove the disagreeable Harvest to the neighbouring Governments in your behalf I did not forget the Unkindness & Injury I made to Virginia & Maryland & the Indians which you went thither and also received back from them.

Remember also how by your Request I removed Captain Civill from a Settlement which he had made on the West side Susquehanna because you complained of it to be yr Detriment & then I gave you time since to consider of it & to remove whatsoever from taking up Lands or residing there without my Leave and Permission.

Consider likewise with what Expedition & Gallantry two Cavaliers & Brave Young Men Colonel Evans took to inquire after the Report that was spread of an Indian being killed in the Woods & then that a Messenger who immediately dispatched to the Governour the Parties suspected were in the Woods & carried Prisoners to Philadelphia where they did remain in great Numbers of Money long and time they were

to be

What Peckman may not be suffered to live where he does

to be tryd by the English Laws as were ye Murtherers from the same Laws returne, or any other Proof can be had that the Indian is dead or was actually killed by them.

You must know that I have never yet received any Complaint from the Indians about this matter & have done these things of my self, for how the English will use the Indians, That if any one kills an Indian he will be tryd and punished in the same manner as if he had kild an English man & therefore desire you will tell me whether you do not think that I have acted herein like a true Friend & Brother.

Friends & Brethren

All you People can remember that when I came to Conestogoe I am very merry and well pleased with them all: But now I find myself very sick and my Head akes for I hear bad News: I hear the young Men have already forgot all my Words of Peace and are going out to War: And it seems as if their Ears were stopped from hearing to the Counsels of their old People; for how can I hear nor believe these things! Shall that great Man the Governour of Virginia tell his People say that I went hither to tell them a Lie? So that cannot be: Therefore you foolish young Men shall know that I am Governour of this Country under the Great King of England & that I can and will restrain those from going to War who either buy Leave. And here I make a Belt in the Presence of that great Being who made us all, that if any of you shall dare or presume to go out to War at this time I will immediately cause all Trade with you to cease: So that you shall want Powder and Lead nay even Cloathing to cover your Nakedness; Therefore expect your Answer to Morrow Morning on this Head. But take Care how you provoke me to be angry with your Follies.

At a Council held at Philadelphia July the 30th 1722

Present

The Honourable Sir William Keith Baronet Governour

Richard Hill

Conestogoes & Spiricks 7th 1722

The Indians Answer spoken by Civility

They desire the Governour may be assured that they have forgot nothing of the Council which he held with them last Summer.

They are very well satisfied and return the Governour thanks for all his Labour & pains in settling Matters and serving them with Virginia and MaryLand, & tho they are sensible of and rejoyce at the Governours regular Management of what concerns them ever since he came amongst them.

They believe that they have all along considered so much in the Governours Council that Now as well as they have done at other times they are ready to receive his Words and are willing and content to follow his Advice & for that they know the Governour to be their Ruler and it becomes them to submit.

That the Governour told them yesterday that he was sick and could not be so merry with them as he used to be yet then hoped to Say before he left them he would recover and be well. For that if the Governour should die or not be able to act, what would become of them

They remember well that the Governour with the Virginia Gentlemen at Conestoga and to make Peace for them & that if they should go to War the Governour would be displeased with them by the Governour of Virginia, but that these were but young Men who desired now to go to War and since the Governour disapproves of it they would stop them from going out at this time.

That since they have resolved to stop their young Men from going out they desire the Governour would give Directions that the Christians be their Neighbours and may not be ill used by their young People.

That they deliver themselves now to the Governour as knowing him to be a Speaking Person and of what great Kingdom he is present.

That the Reason of their young Men desiring to go to War was because the Governour of Virginia had given Leave to the five Nations to make War upon the Catabaws & the Catawbas being three Nations had attacked some of their Out Settlements in Virginia.

That when the Proprietor W.m Penn came into this Country forty Years ago he sate by a Great Person who took to purchase the Lands of the Indians from

What Redman may not be suffered to live where he does by Virtue

from the five Nations who pretended a Right to them having conquer'd the People formerly settled there. That when Wm Penn came from New York He sent for them to hold a Council with him at Philadia and shew'd them a Parchment which He told them was a Right to those Lands that He had purchased from the five Nations for which He had sent a great many goods in a Vessel to New York. That when the Commissioners understood He had bought their Land they were sorry upon which Wm Penn took the Parchment and laid it down upon the Ground saying to them that it should be in Common amongst them viz the English and the Indians.

That when Wm Penn had after that manner given them the same Privilege to the Land as his own People He told them He would not do as the Marylanders did by calling them Children or Brothers only. For tho' Parents would sometimes whip their Children too severely and Elder Brothers sometimes wrong their Youngers Neither would He compare the Friendship between him and the Susquehanna Indians to a Chain. For the Chain might sometimes rust it or a Tree fall and break it, but He said the Indians should be esteem'd by him & his People as the same Flesh and Blood with the Christians and the same if one Man's Body were divided in two parts.

Holding a Parchment in his Hand which they received from Wm Penn He proceeded and said

That Onas had made so firm a League with Wm Penn the same then that Instrument and told them to preserve it carefully for three Generations that their Children might see and understand then pass'd in Council as if He remained himself with them to repeat it but that the fourth Generation perhaps would both forget him and it Therefore He advised them never to be hasty in going out to War but to deliberate first & be well advised.

That when any accidental Differences between the Christians and the Indians either from Drink or by sudden Passion shall happen to arise on either side the Party wrong'd should not immediately embrace or lay hold of the other's Head, endeavouring to maintain a firm and steady Posture.

He presented to the Governour the Parchment in his hand to read. It contained

Present
The Honourable Sir William Keith Baronet Governour
Richard Hill

contains Articles of Friendship & Agreement made between the Proprietary & them, and confirmed the Sale of Lands made by the five Nations to the Proprietary.

Then the said the Proprietaries Name had sent them a Paper which was read, desiring them to stave and spill all Rum that was brought among them to sell for that if any of them wanted a gallon or two of Rum they might go to a Christians House and buy it there.

Then they desired to ask the Governour how he did. And if what they had said had contributed to remove the sickness he complained of yesterday.

To which the Governour replyed That he found himself now much better, & that the Disorder upon his Mind was so far removed that he could now speak his Thoughts chearfully without much Study.

To which Answer they replyed It was now their turn to be sick unless the Governour would please to retract his Resolutions of yesterday about the Treaty with them.

The Gov: answered again That as they had relieved him from his Indisposition He hoped they by the Afternoon he would be able to endure to talk to them a bout.

They proceeded and said

That since the Proprietor had purchased these Lands they observe with Satisfaction how the Christians have got Money and grown Rich by buying Lands and causing them to come another Year that they & the Indians) could live contentedly and also grow Rich if it was not for the Quantitys of Rum that is brought to come among them & they pray to prohibit the same for the future.

The Council being near at an End upon the part of these Indians the Governour desired the Interpreter to bid Civilly ask all the Indians present if they were well pleased to understand that the Governour had to them upon a small Tract of Land so near them on the other side of Conestoga River

They answered That they liked it very well and said it was good luck to them that there was any thing to be found there which could invite the Governour to make a Settlement amongst them. But we desired to know whether the Governour settling there would make any Incroachment upon the immediate

That Settlement may not be suffered to Live where the Dog

immediate Settlement of all that Side of the River, and if that was the Governors Intentions?

To which the Governor answered, It was not the Intentions of the Government to get Towns for that Side of the River to be settled, being they could have no Magistrates or great Men there to keep the People in Peace and good Order. And that the Governor had only taken up that Land himself at this time, to prevent others from doing it without his Knowledge and contrary to his Orders. And that he might be nearer to them himself in order to save and protect them from being disturbed by any Persons whatsoever.

They all shewed a very great Satisfaction with what the Governor said. And then the Speaker declared they had done at present. And the Governor told them he would prepare himself in a few Days to speak to them in Answer, and would send them Notice when he was ready.

Conestogoe 2d April 17th. Post Meridiem.

The Governor spoke again to the Indians

Friends & Brethren

I was indeed yesterday very sick, but your wise Resolutions and kind Expressions to me this Morning have made me perfectly well again. And I heartily thank you for it. I am very glad you are pleased and thank me for the Pains I have taken to serve you in Virginia, and you may be assured I shall always take Care of the Management of your Interest every where.

I will also engage as often as it is in my Power to do you any Good. And you may rightly say that the Christians and the Indians have one to Head. For it must therefore be true that what is good for the one will also be good for the other. And likewise that when we take time to think, most certainly our Counsels will ever perfectly agree. And then our Thoughts as well as our Bodies will still be united together.

Scanned

Present

The Honourable Sir William Keith Baronet Governr

Richard Hill

I cannot believe that the Governour of Virginia has given the five Nations Leave to go to War against the Catabraws & Catoochas, as your young Men pretend, & this but two Weeks since I had a Letter from him wherein He tells me that the Cherokees and the Chickasaws and the Deputies of these five Nations had been all in Council with him together and that he was to send Ambassadors very speedily to Albany in Order to make Peace between the five Nations and all the Southern Indians on this Side the great Lakes. That the Chickasaws had already made Peace a year before that, with the five Nations, and that the Cherokees seemd very willing to do so too as soon as they returnd home and had consulted their People.

I am very glad to find that you remember so perfectly the wise and kind Expressions of the great & good K. John towards you, and I know that the Purchase which He made of the Lands on both Sides Susquehanna is exactly true as you tell it. Only I have heard further, that when He was so good to tell your People that notwithstanding of that Purchase the Lands should still be in Common between his People & them, You answered that a very little Land would serve you, and thereupon you fully confirmed his Right by your own Consent and good Will, as the Parchment you shewed me fully declares.

It is also said in that Parchment, that you are not to injure or wrong or molest any of the Christians who come to settle near you. But many Persons have lately complaind to me now that their Creatures are hunted and many of them killed by your Dogs to the great Damage of the poor Christians who have nothing else to live upon.

I must therefore desire you will strictly order your young People to keep in their own Towns their Dogs, that no just Cause may be given for such Complaints hereafter and there will be reason for me to oblige the Christians to shew that Kindness and Respect for your young People which you now desire.

If I was angry yesterday with your young Men it was only because they were going to reject the wise Counsel and Voice of their old Men but so long as they modestly submit themselves to the Authority

and

That Stedman may not be suffered to live where he does

and wise resolutions of your grave Council & shall forget what is past and become their hearty friends again and the Trade shall be free and open as formerly.

You please me very much with the satisfaction you express at my making a small Settlement near you & do assure you I will be at some pains to make it useful and convenient to you by endeavouring to hinder any People from bringing such Quantity of Rum to sell among you: and I shall have more frequent occasion myself to inquire and see that you do not want any thing that your old friend the great Mr. Penn has ever promised or was willing to provide for you when he was alive himself amongst you.

I desire you will kindly accept of these few things here before you as a small present from me & to confirm what I have now said: & tho' I am sorry to hear Corn is so scarce amongst you, as soon as I return home I will send by the first Wagon from Philadelphia three Casks of Biskett that is one for each & more to help you if you please & promise until the next Crop of Corn comes in.

The Present consisted of some Provisions some pair of Stockings with some Shoes and Tobacco

Read in Council at Philadelphia the 9th of October 1701

Copia Kontraktu Arendy wsi Jadamy.

Chwastowo Apr. 6. 1722

April 16. 1722

The Governour spoke to the Council as follows—

Gentlemen of the Council

Having lately received Information that some evil minded Persons under the pretence of searching for Copper Mines intend to take up and survey Lands by virtue of Maryland Rights on the other Side of the River Susquehanna above Conestoges contrary to a former Order of His Lordships Government I thought fit to issue a written Order in his Majtys Name for preventing such evil Practices; but afterwards as I had occasion myself to go into the upper parts of Chester County in Order to locate and take up some Land to which I had Purchased Proprietary Rights, and further informed upon the Road that some Persons from Maryland were actually gone to survey Land on the other Side of Susquehanna fifteen Miles above Conestoges I immediately directed my Course thither and happily arrived but a few Hours in time to prevent their intended Design

The Surveyor gen.l of this Province being in Company with me I ordered him by virtue of the Rights I held to mine to and survey five hundred and thirty Acres of Land upon that Spot which I perceived were like to prove such a Bone of Contention and the Occasion of Mischief which upon the 4th to 6th Days of this instant April he did accordingly

Upon my Return from thence to Conestoges I was certainly informed that the Young Men of that Town had made Enemies that Day Eight before and were preparing immediately to go out to War, upon which I thought it absolutely necessary to hold a Council with the Indians in Order to civilize them next Morning which is the Minutes of what passed between me & the Indians upon that Occasion which I carefully took myself.—

At a Council held at Philadelphia July the 30th 1722

Present

The Honourable Sir William Keith Baronet Governour

Richard Hill
Samuel Preston
Anthony Palmer
Robert Assheton
Thomas Masters
Andrew Hamilton Att. Genl
William Assheton
James Logan Secretary

Satchecho the Messenger who in the Beginning of last May was sent the second time to the five Nations being returned from thence and accompanied to Town from Conestogoe with Capt. Civility, Tehanooke and Dickanoe, the Governour appointed him a publick Audience, whereby by the Interpretation of Civility from the Mingoe into the Delaware Indian Tongue and of Alice Kirk (who was first sworn to interpret truly) from that into English, He reported as follows.

That the People of the five Nations wanted Provisions so much, and were so busily employed in looking out for Food that the Chiefs had not time to meet and open the Presents sent them by the Governour.

That He carried them all together to the House of the King on the River where this Messenger was born (viz the Cayoogoes) where he left them: and when they have Leisure from providing themselves with Victuals they will meet together and open them.

That these Presents are all put together with those sent by the Gov.r of Virginia and the Golden Medal sent by the Governour with all one Gov.r & the Governour of Virginia come to Albany, to which place they desire the Governour and James Logan to come.

They were glad the Governour sent them a Letter for that was like two Tongues, and confirmed what the Messenger said to them.

The great King of the five Nations is sorry for the Death of the Indian that was killed for He was his own Flesh and Blood; & He believes the Governour is also sorry, but now it is done there is no help for it and He desires that Joseph Cartlidge may not be put to Death for it for that the Governour should be angry and spare him for some time but put him to Death afterwards. One Life is enough to be lost there should

had built a fort on the other Side of the River intended to go on as far as the five Nations they say Hans Steinman denies his holding any Correspondence with these People & Footsteps but Andrew Neils will prove it & they desire that Steinman may not be suffered to live where he does any

should not two die, the Kings Heart is good to the Governour and all the
English.

Once Stuck a Gentleman with a Knife at Albany, they were sorry
for it, but it was made up, and no body was put to Death for it; So they
desire John Cartlidge may not die for this; They would not have him hu

John Cartlidge has been a long time bound, and they desire he may
bound no longer. When the Governour comes to Albany, they will take
him by the Hand, and their Hearts shall be joined as their Hands togeth
The Governour of New York, of Virginia, and of New England, are
to be there, the Indians will all meet, and Talk will be made up
when the Governour comes to Albany.

The Governour of New England has sent them great Presents of
Match coat, thirty Bundles of Goods all tied up, and they are not yet
opened; When the Governours come all together to Albany, they will
open and divide them.

The five Nations will be glad to see the Governour, They have been
busie getting victuals, as Fish out of the Rivers and some Venison
from the Woods, but now Squashes and Pompions are come, they will
be able to travel. Their King is an old Man, and could not come hither
He cannot travel as a young Man, but he will come to Albany to see the
Governour there; who he hopes will come in ten Days.

They desire that Saltketcho may come thither with the Governour.

Geo: Barclay
Cler: Conc:

At a Council Held at Philadelphia May 4th 1722

Present

The Hon.ble Sir William Keith Bar.t Governour.

Richard Hill — Isaac Norris

Samuel Preston — Anthony Palmer

And.w Hamilton Att Gen.l — Henry Brooke

James Logan Secretary

Present also

Conestogoe Indians:
- Jacuttelemee alls Civility
- Satcheechoa the Messinger sent to the Five Nations now returned
- Tiellhanse
- Ollhageherad

Civility Interpreter from the Minguay into the Delaware Language, & Edward Farmer sworn Interpreter from the Delaware into English

The Governour spoke to the Indians as follows

The Governour and his Council are here to receive the Words of their great friends and Allies the five Nations, And We are glad that our dear Brother Capt: Civility is also here to give us a faithfull Interpretation, that We may clearly see into the Hearts and Breasts of our good Friends.

Civility says, That the Chiefs of the Shawanois & Cayugoes intended to have been present at this Council, but that Provisions being very scarce in their Towns, they could not leave their Families destitute of their Assistance.

The Gov.r desired the Indians to proceed & deliver what they had to say to him & his Council.

Then Satcheechoa delivered the Answer of the Five Nations which was interpreted, as follows — Ans.r from the 5 Nations

That James Logan came up to Conestogoe from the Gov.r on the News of one of their Cousins being killed, to acquaint them of our great sorrow for the unhappy accident; and had delivered a Belt of Wampum to wipe away their tears, They had received that Belt, and now returned another also to wipe away ours.

He delivers another Belt of Wampum and says, That they are thus far well pleased in what is done; That they hope the Bones of the Dead Man will be taken care of and kept in memory & that they desire a good understanding may be preserved between them & us; That they have received also from the Gov.r two Strouds which they will keep as long as they live, but do not receive them as any Satisfaction for the Loss of their Brother.

He presents another Belt and says.

That when James Logan Delivered the Belt to be sent to them, He said it was —

was desired that two of their Kings or Chief Men might come down to us to Agree upon what Satisfaction should be made to them for the Loss of their Relation, That all things being well understood between them and us, no heartburning should be left. They accepted that Belt & Message, and were willing that there should be no Heart-burning, and as a Token of it they now sent this Belt now presented in Return, but they would not come to us on this Occasion.

He presents another Belt from the Chief of all the Five Nations, who says, This Governm^t sent up two Members of Council to Conestogoe upon this Business, but two Persons were not sufficient to make it up, and answer for a whole Country: They expect a greater number of People, & now send this Belt to require the Governour to go up to him: For as the Offence was committed by the English, it is the Gov^rs Duty to go up to them, and not theirs to come to us: That this Belt is to shew the Governour that He may come safely to them, and when he is there, all things shall be fully accommodated: That they are now making War with the Cherokees, but on the Governours coming, they may make Peace with those People, & so have Peace with all the Main.

He presents four small strings of Wampum, & says,

That these are sent as a string to draw away the Governour, as by the arm, immediately, even this day without any Loss of time, that so all may be friends together.

The Governour then told the Indians that he would cause what to be given them when they should attend to receive his Answer.

And the Council was adjourned to four a clock in the afternoon.

was desired that two of their Kings or Chief men might come down to us to Agree upon what Satisfaction should be made to them for the loss of their Relation, That all things being well understood between them and us, no heartburning should be left. They accepted that Belt & Message and were willing that there should be no Heart-burning, and as a Token of it they have sent this Belt now presented in Return, but they would not come to us on this Occasion.

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He presents four small strings of Wampum, & says,

That these are sent as a string to draw away the Governour, as by Hearsay, immediately, even this day without any loss of time, that so all may be friends together.

The Governour then told the Indians that he would cause what to be given them when they should attend to receive his Answer.

And the Council was adjourned to four a clock in the afternoon.

And accordingly Satur. A^ter P: M:

Present.

The Hon^ble Sir William Keith Bar^t Gov^r

and the same Members as in the forenoon.

The Message from the five Nations this day delivered to the Gov^rs Council in Answer to that sent them by the Secretary & Col^o French from Conestogoe, being now taken into Consideration, And the Gov^r and every Member present having severally delivered their Opinions of the nature of the Answer to be returned them on the part of this Govern^t & the manner in which the same is to be conveyed to their hands; It is recommended to the Secretary to draw up the Resolutions of the Board here upon in order to be reported and approved by the Board to morrow morning; against which time the Gov^r is pleased to undertake to prepare what may be proper to be said to our own Indians on this occasion to be laid before the Board at the same time.

Cartlidges Committed.

Resolved That John & Edmund Cartlidge be delivered into the hands of the proper Magestrates in order to be prosecuted according to Law, & that they continue in Custody of the Sheriff of Philad^a by virtue of the Govern^rs Committment.

The Governour acquainted the Board that he had returned to the House of

Representatives

Representatives the Bills which the Council had under Consideration on Tuesday last the first inst. with the Amendmts then proposed; that since that time the Assembly having again sent up the said Bills with their Objections to the said Amendmts, He had by a Message acquainted them, that to save their time & a Charge to the Country, He would not insist upon his amendmt to the Impost & Negroe Bills but adhered to those made to the other Bills viz. to the supplementary Act for the more effectual raising of County Rates & Levies; And the Bill for encouraging the making of good Beer & consumption of Grain in this Province.

Which Bills together with two other Bills sent up this afternoon from the Assembly viz. An Act for laying an Excise on Wine & Rum, & An Act to prevent the Exportation of Flour not merchantable, are referr'd to Richard Hill & Sam. Preston the Secretary & Attorney Genl. who are appointed a Committee to confer with a Committee of the House of Representatives upon the said Bills with Power to make such Alterations & Amendmts therein as they shall judge expedient? and are Ordered to Report the same to the Board.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, April 20th, 1722.

PRESENT:

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Hill, | Andrew Hamilton, Attny. Genl., |
| Isaac Norris, | Henry Brooke, |
| Anthony Palmer, | James Logan, Secretary. |
| Thomas Masters, | |

Cartlidge's affair. John & Edmund Cartlidge appeared before the Govrnour in Council, and desired that their appearance might be Entered in Discharge of the Condition of their Recognizance, and the Sheriff of Philadelphia being called in, the Govr. immediately Commitied the said John & Edmund Cartlidge into his Custody, untill they should be discharged therefrom by due Course of Law.

And then they withdrew.

The Govrnr. desired that the Board would give him their Opinions, whether in case the said John & Edmund Cartlidge did insist upon the priviledge of being again admitted to Bail upon Habeas Corpus, it could be legally denied them. To which the Attorney Genl. said, that there being no other or more prooff against them now, than what appeared at the time of their being first admitted to Bail, if they demanded it, he did not think the Priviledge of a Habeas Corpus could be legally refused, and the Board acquiesced in the same opinion.

The Governour laid before the Board several Bills sent up from the Assembly at their last Session, one of which being read, the further Consideration of the said Bill is deferred untill Tuesday next, the 24 inst., at nine in the morning, unto which time the Council is adjourned.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia, April 30th, 1722.

PRESENT:

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Govr.

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|---|---|
| Richard Hill, | Thomas Masters, |
| Isaac Norris, | Andrw. Hamilton, Att. Genl. |
| Samuel Preston, | Henry Brooke, |
| Antho. Palmer, | James Logan, Secretary. |

Ordered, that the Provincial Treasurer pay unto Samuel Robins the Sum of Ten Pounds, which with five pounds formerly paid him by the Secretary, (and of which it is hereby also ordered that the Secretary be forthwith reimbursed out of the publick Treasury) is allowed him by this Board, in consideration of his being sent Express to Virginia in the month of February, Ao. 1720, for the Service of the Publick, wch. said Summs the Treasurer is hereby directed to Charge to Acott. of Indian Treaties for the said year 1720.

The Govr. laid before the Board a Bill sent up from the Assembly, entituled An Act for Vesting

* * * * *

The Board unanimously agreed in the Justice and Equitable Intention of the said Bill; But considering its importance, and some Amendments being also proposed, It is recommended to the Secretary & Attorney Genl. to peruse and make their Observations thereupon, and that they Report the samé to the Govr. or the Govr. & this Board, in order to be further Considered of before the Bill is returned to the Assembly.

The Clerk presented the Returns of two Roads laid out by order of this Board, the 28th of March last, which were read, and ordered to be laid before the Council at another meeting.

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At a Council held at Philadia., May 3d, 1722.

PRESENT:

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

Richard Hill, Isaac Norris,
Samuel Preston, Henry Brooke,

Some Amendments were proposed by the Governour, with the Advice of the Council, to the Bill entituled An act for imposing a Duty on Persons convicted of heinous Crimes, and imported into this Province as Servants or otherwise.

The Messenger sent by the Secretary to Colo. French, from Conestogoe to the Five Nations, being returned with Civility, and some other Indians from Conestogoe along with him, to morrow at ten in the morning is appointed to receive the Indians Answer in Council; And it is ordered that the Assembly now sitting have notice by a Message from the Governour, to be present at Council if they think fit.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia, May 4th, 1722.

PRESENT:

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

Richard Hill, Anthony Palmer,
Samuel Preston, Henry Brooke,
Andw. Hamilton, Att. Genl. James Logan, Secretary.
Isaac Norris,

PRESENT ALSO:

Conestogoe Indians: Tacuttelence, als Civility, Satechecchoa, the Messenger sent to the five Nations now returned, Tiollhanse, Collhageherad.

Civility, Interpreter from the Minguay into the Delaware Language, & Edward Farmer, Sworn Interpreter from the Delaware into English.

The Governour spoke to the Indians as follows:

The Governour and his Council are here to receive the Words of their great friends and Allies the five Nations, And we are glad that our dear Brother Capt. Civility is also here to give us a faithful Interpretation, that We may clearly see into the Hearts and Breasts of our good Friends.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, April 20th, 1722.

PRESENT:

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Hill, | Andrew Hamilton, Attny. Genl., |
| Isaac Norris, | Henry Brooke, |
| Anthony Palmer, | James Logan, Secretary. |
| Thomas Masters, | |

Cartlidge's affair. John & Edmund Cartlidge appeared before the Govrnour in Council, and desired that their appearance might be Entered in Discharge of the Condition of their Recognizance, and the Sheriff of Philadelphia being called in, the Govr. immediately Commitied the said John & Edmund Cartlidge into his Custody, untill they should be discharged therefrom by due Course of Law.

And then they withdrew.

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The Governour laid before the Board several Bills sent up from the Assembly at their last Session, one of which being read, the further Consideration of the said Bill is deferred untill Tuesday next, the 24 inst., at nine in the morning, unto which time the Council is adjourned.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia, April 30th, 1722.

PRESENT:

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Govr.

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| Richard Hill, | Thomas Masters, |
| Isaac Norris, | Andrw. Hamilton, Att. Genl. |
| Samuel Preston, | Henry Brooke, |
| Antho. Palmer, | James Logan, Secretary. |

Ordered, that the Provincial Treasurer pay unto Samuel Robins the Sum of Ten Pounds, which with five pounds formerly paid him by the Secretary, (and of which it is hereby also ordered that the Secretary be forthwith reimbursed out of the publick Treasury) is allowed him by this Board, in consideration of his being sent Express to Virginia in the month of February, Ao. 1720, for the Service of the Publick, wch. said Summs the Treasurer is hereby directed to Charge to Acott. of Indian Treaties for the said year 1720.

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The Board unanimously agreed in the Justice and Equitable Intention of the said Bill; But considering its importance, and some Amendments being also proposed; It is recommended to the Secretary & Attorney Genl. to peruse and make their Observations thereupon, and that they Report the same to the Govr. or the Govr. & this Board, in order to be further Considered of before the Bill is returned to the Assembly.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia, May 4th, 1722.

PRESENT:

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Hill, | Anthony Palmer, |
| Samuel Preston, | Henry Brooke, |
| Andw. Hamilton, Att. Genl. | James Logan, Secretary. |
| Isaac Norris, | |

PRESENT ALSO:

Conestogoe Indians: Tacuttelence, als Civility, Satecheechoa, the Messenger sent to the five Nations now returned, Tiollhanse, Collhageherad.

Civility, Interpreter from the Minguay into the Delaware Language, & Edward Farmer, Sworn Interpreter from the Delaware into English.

The Governour spoke to the Indians as follows:

The Governour and his Council are here to receive the Words of their great friends and Allies the five Nations, And we are glad that our dear Brother Capt. Civility is also here to give us a faithful Interpretation, that We may clearly see into the Hearts and Breasts of our good Friends.

Civility says, That the Chiefs of the Shawanois & Cayugues intended to have been present at this Council, but that Provisions being very scarce in their Towns, they could not leave their Families destitute of their Assistance.

The Govr. desired the Indians to proceed & deliver what they had to say to him & his Council.

Ansr. from the 5 Nations. Then Satcheechoe delivered the Answer of the Five Nations, which was interpreted as follows:

That James Logan came up to Conestogoe from the Govr. on the News of one of their Cousins being killed, to acquaint them of our great sorrow for the unhappy accident, and had delivered a Belt of Wampum to wipe away their Tears; They had received that Belt, and now returned another also to wipe away ours.

He delivers another Belt of Wampum and says, That they are thus far well pleased in what is done; That they hope the Bones of the Dead man will be taken care of and kept in memory, & that they desire a good understanding may be preserved between them & us; That they have received also from the Govr. two Strouds which they will keep as long as they live, but do not receive them as any Satisfaction for the Loss of their Brother.

He presents another Belt and says, That when James Logan delivered the Belt to be sent to them, He said it was desired that two of their Kings or Chief men might come down to us to Agree upon what satisfaction should be made to them for the Loss of their Relation; That all things being well understood between them and us, no heartburning should be left; They accepted that Belt & Message, and were willing that there should be no Heart-burning, and as a Token of it they sent this, Belt now presented in Return, but they would not come to us on this occasion.

He presents another Belt from the Chief of all the Five Nations, who says, This Governmt. sent up two members of Council to Conestogoe upon this Business, but two Persons were not sufficient to make it up and answer for a whole Country. They expect a greater number of People, & now send this Belt to require the Governour to go up to him, For as the offence was committed by the English, it is the Govrs. Duty to go up to them, and not theirs to come to us; That this Belt is to shew the Governour that He may come safely to them, and when he is there all things shall be fully accommodated; That they are now making War with the Cheekaragoes, but on the Governours coming they may make Peace with those People, & so have Peace with all the Main.

He presents four small strings of Wampum & says, That these are sent as a string to draw away the Governour as by the arm immediately, even this day without any Loss of time that so all may be friends together.

The Governour then told the Indians that he would cause notice to be given them when they should attend to receive his answer.

And the Council was adjourned to four o'clock in the afternoon.

And accordingly, May 4th, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Govr.; and the same members as in the forenoon.

The message from the five Nations this day delivered to the Govr. in Council, in Answer to that sent them by the Secretary & Colo. French from Conestogoe, being now taken into Consideration; And the Govr. and every member present having severally delivered their Opinions of the nature of the answer to be returned them on the part of this Governmt., and the manner in which the same is to be conveyed to their hands; It is recommended to the Secretary to draw up the Resolutions of the Board thereupon, in order to be reported and approved by the Board to morrow morning, against which time the Govr. is pleased to undertake to prepare what may be proper to be said to our own Indians on this occasion, to be laid before the Board at the same time.

Cartlidge's Committee. } Resolved, That John & Edmund Cartlidge be delivered into the hands of the proper Magistrates in order to be prosecuted according to Law, and that they continue in Custody of the Sheriff of Philada., by virtue of the Governrs. Commitment.

The Governour acquainted the Board, that he had returned to the House of Representatives the Bills which the Council had under consideration, on Tuesday last the first inst., with the amendmts. then proposed, that since that time the Assembly having again sent up the said Bills, with their objections to the said Amendmts. He had by a message acquainted them, that to save their time & a Charge to the Country, He would not insist upon his amendmts. to the Impost & Negro Bills, but adhered to those made to the other Bills, viz.: to the Supplementary Act for the more effectual raising of County Rates & Levies, and the Bill for encouraging the making of good Beer & Consumption of Grain in this Province.

Which Bills, together with two other Bills sent up this afternoon from the Assembly, viz: An act for laying an Excise on Wine & Rum, & An act to prevent the Exportation of Flour not merchantable, are referred to Richard Hill, Saml. Preston, the Secretary & Attorney Genl., who are appointed a committee to confer with a Committee of the House of Representatives upon the said Bills, with Power to make such Alterations & Amendmts. therein as they shall judge expedient, and are ordered to Report the same to the Board.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia, May 5th, 1722.

PRESENT:

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

Richard Hill,
Saml. Preston,
Henry Brooke,
Isaac Norris,
Thomas Masters,
James Logan, Secretary.

Representatives the Bills which the Council had under Consideration on Tuesday last the first inst. with the Amendmts then proposed; that since that time the Assembly having again sent up the said Bills with their Objections to the said Amendmts, He had by a Message acquainted them, that to save their time &c. Charge to the Country, He would not insist upon his amendmt to the Impost & Negroe Bills but adhered to those made to the other Bills viz. to the supplementary Act for the more effectual raising of County Rates & Levies; And the Bill for encouraging the making of good Beer & consumption of Grain in this Province.

Which Bills together with two other Bills sent up this afternoon from the Assembly viz. An Act for laying an Excise on Wine & Rum, & An Act to prevent the Exportation of Flour not merchantable, are referr'd to Richard Hill Sam.l Preston the Secretary & Attorney Genl who are appointed a Committee to confer with a Committee of the House of Representatives upon the said Bills with Power to make such Alterations & Amendmts thereto as they shall judge expedient? and are Ordered to Report the same to the Board.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia May 5th. 1722.

Present:

The Hon.ble Sir William Keith Bar.t Governour.

Richard Hill — Isaac Norris

Sam.l Preston — Thomas Masters.

Henry Brooke

James Logan Secretary.

The Draught of the Message to the Five Nations, as also of the Governours Speech to be delivered to Our own Indians, Yesterday recommended to be prepared were laid before the Board, and the Subject-matter of both further discoursed of, and referr'd to the next meeting of Council.

The House of Representatives waited upon the Gov.r according to Order, and presented for his Approbation a Bill entituled. An Act for imposing a Duty on Persons convicted of heinous Crimes and imported into this Province.

To which the Gov.r gave his Assent and passed it into a Law of this Province and Ordered the same to be Sealed & published forthwith.

The Govern.r acquainted the Assembly that the Bills which were sent him yesterday from their House were referr'd to a Committee of the Council, & desired that they would appoint a Committee of their House, to Confer with the said Committee of Council thereupon.

And accordingly, May 4th, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Govr.; and the same members as in the forenoon.

The message from the five Nations this day delivered to the Govr. in Council, in Answer to that sent them by the Secretary & Colo. French from Conestogoe, being now taken into Consideration; And the Govr. and every member present having severally delivered their Opinions of the nature of the answer to be returned them on the part of this Governmt., and the manner in which the same is to be conveyed to their hands; It is recommended to the Secretary to draw up the Resolutions of the Board thereupon, in order to be reported and approved by the Board to morrow morning, against which time the Govr. is pleased to undertake to prepare what may be proper to be said to our own Indians on this occasion, to be laid before the Board at the same time.

Cartlidge's Committee. } Resolved, That John & Edmund Cartlidge be delivered into the hands of the proper Magistrates in order to be prosecuted according to Law, and that they continue in Custody of the Sheriff of Philada., by virtue of the Governrs. Commitment.

The Governour acquainted the Board, that he had returned to the House of Representatives the Bills which the Council had under consideration, on Tuesday last the first inst., with the amendmts. then proposed, that since that time the Assembly having again sent up the said Bills, with their objections to the said Amendmts. He had by a message acquainted them, that to save their time & a Charge to the Country, He would not insist upon his amendmts. to the Impost & Negro Bills, but adhered to those made to the other Bills, viz.: to the Supplementary Act for the more effectual raising of County Rates & Levies, and the Bill for encouraging the making of good Beer & Consumption of Grain in this Province.

Which Bills, together with two other Bills sent up this afternoon from the Assembly, viz: An act for laying an Excise on Wine & Rum, & An act to prevent the Exportation of Flour not merchantable, are referred to Richard Hill, Saml. Preston, the Secretary & Attorney Genl., who are appointed a committee to confer with a Committee of the House of Representatives upon the said Bills, with Power to make such Alterations & Amendmts. therein as they shall judge expedient, and are ordered to Report the same to the Board.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia, May 5th, 1722.

PRESENT:

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

Richard Hill,
Saml. Preston,
Henry Brooke,
Isaac Norris,
Thomas Masters,
James Logan, Secretary.

The Draught of the Message to the Five Nations, as also the Governours Speech to be delivered to our own Indians, yesterday recommended to be prepared were laid before the Board, and the subject matter of both further discoursed of and referr'd to the next meeting of Council.

The House of Representatives waited upon the Govr. according to order, and presented for his Approbation a Bill entituled An act for imposing a Duty on Persons convicted of heinous Crimes and imported into this Province.

To which the Govr. gave his Assent and passed it into a Law of this Province, and ordered the same to be sealed & published forthwith.

The Governr. acquainted the Assembly, that the Bills which were sent him yesterday from their House were referred to a Committee of the Council, & desired that they would appoint a Committee of their House to confer with the said Committee of Council thereupon.

100

Pensilvania 1722.

At a Council held at Philadelphia May 9th 1722.

Present

The Hon.ble Sir William Keith Bar.t Governour.
Richard Hill — Isaac Norris
Sam.l Preston — Thomas Masters
And.w Hamilton Att: Gen.l
James Logan Secretary.

The Secretary from the Committee of Council appointed on Friday last y.e 4th inst.t to Conferr with a Committee of the House of Representatives upon the Bills then referrd to them, reported the Amendm.ts made to the said Bills; and particularly took notice of the Proposal made by the Committee of this Board; That there be a Clause inserted or added to the Supplementary Act for raising County Levies, or in a separate Bills, For making Tickets for Elections, distinct.

A Bill sent up from the Assembly, entituled, An Act for the Encourag.t of raising Hemp in this Province & making the same Current Pay. was read and Considered, to which several Amendments were proposed.

Also two other Bills viz. An Act for settling a Ferry at Thomas Yardley's & and, An Act for Establishing a Ferry at the end of the High Street of Philadelphia were severally read & Considered: To the first of which The Gov.r has nothing to Object; only recommends it to the House to review the Language & to give it a Title.

As to the other viz. That for establishing a Ferry at the end of the high street of Philad.a The Gov.r is of opinion that the Ferrys now erected & used are sufficient for the present; That there are divers considerable Works in the City now in Hand, which ought first to be finished, & then the proposals may more seasonably be considered.

The Governour drew up the following Message to the Assembly, which was read and approved by the Board, and Ordered to be sent to the House immediately. The Message was in these words.

Mr. Speaker & Gentlemen of the Assembly.

After I had reviewed the Answer of the Five Nations to our Message from Conestogoe, I did with a due Regard to the publick Justice of this Government & to what You had recommended to Me from your House, give the necessary & proper Orders by advice of the Council, for Committing & prosecuting John & Edmund Cartledge according to the common Course of the Laws; But still I find that all our just expectations in the Issue of that Affair, as well as in accomodating Matters with the Indians to Content, are in danger of being frustrated if some Provision is not forthwith made by the Assembly for defraying the Charges & Expences that must necessarily attend the putting our Deliberations & Resolutions in Council into Practice.

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# Pennsilvania 1722.

I must therefore desire that your House will now take the following particulars into your Consideration, & to acquaint Me with your Resolutions thereupon as soon as may be.

1. That before the Gov^r can promise to meet the Sachims of the Five Nations at Albany this Summer, as it seems they expect, It is necessary that the Assembly come to a Resolution to support the Charge of that Journey and of the Presents that must be there made to the Indians upon renewing all our former Treaties of Friendship with them.

2. That the House will please immediately to issue an Order upon the Provincial Treasurer to pay in Course what the Governour & Council thinks proper to be given to the Indians at their Departure and to confirm what the Governour has now to say to the Sachims of the Five Nations by the Return of the same Messenger.

3. That good & Credible Men may be readily prevailed with to accept of the Vacancies which are now in the Commission of the Supreme Court, the Assembly will please to declare, whether they will make any allowance, by way of Salary to the other Judges as well as to the Chief Justice & how much may be expected for that Service.

The Draught of the Message to the Five Nations, as also the Governours Speech to be delivered to our own Indians, yesterday recommended to be prepared were laid before the Board, and the subject matter of both further discoursed of and referr'd to the next meeting of Council.

The House of Representatives waited upon the Govr. according to order, and presented for his Approbation a Bill entituled An act for imposing a Duty on Persons convicted of heinous Crimes and imported into this Province.

To which the Govr. gave his Assent and passed it into a Law of this Province, and ordered the same to be sealed & published forthwith.

The Governr. acquainted the Assembly, that the Bills which were sent him yesterday from their House were referred to a Committee of the Council, & desired that they would appoint a Committee of their House to confer with the said Committee of Council thereupon.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia, May 9th, 1722.

PRESENT:

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

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|---|---|
| Richard Hill, | Isaac Norris, |
| Saml. Preston, | Thomas Masters, |
| Andw. Hamilton, Att. Genl., | James Logan, Secretary. |

The Secretary from the Committee of Council appointed on Friday last, y^e^ 4th inst., to Confer with a Committee of the House of Representatives upon the Bills then referr'd to them, reported the Amendmts. made to the said Bills, and particularly took notice of the Proposal made by the Committee of this Board, That there be a Clause inserted or added to the Supplementary Act for raising County Levies, or in a separate Bill, For making Tickets for Elections distinct.

A Bill sent up from the Assembly, entituled An act for the encouragmt. of raising Hemp in this Province & making the same Current Pay, was read and considered, to which several Amendments were proposed.

Also two other Bills, viz: An act for settling a Ferry at Thomas Yardly's, &c., and An act for Establishing a Ferry at the end of the High Street of Philadelphia, were severally read & Considered; To the first of which The Govr. has nothing to object, only recommends it to the House to review the Language & to give it a Title.

As to the other, viz: That for establishing a Ferry at the End of the high Street of Philada. The Govr. is of opinion that the ferry's now erected & used are sufficient for the present; That there are divers considerable Works in the City now in Hand which ought first to be finished, & then the proposal may more seasonably be considered.

The Governour drew up the following Message to the Assembly, which was read and approved by the Board, and ordered to be sent to the House immediately. The Message was in these words.

Mr. Speaker & Gentlemen of the Assembly:

After I had received the answer of the Five Nations to our Message from Conestogoe, I did with a due Regard to the publick Justice of this Government, & to what you had recommended to me from your House, give the necessary & proper orders by advice of the Council for committing & prosecuting John & Edmund Cartlidge according to the common Course of the Laws. But still I find that all our just expectations in the Issue of that affair, as well as in accommodating matters with the Indians to Content, are in danger of being frustrated if some Provision is not forthwith made by the Assembly for defraying the Charge & Expence that must necessarily attend the puttting our Deliberations & Resolutions in Council into Practice.

I must therefore desire that your House will now take the following particulars into your Consideration, & to acquaint me with your Resolutions thereupon as soon as may be.

1. That before the Govr. can promise to meet the Sachims of the Five Nations at Albany this Summer, as it seems they expect, It is necessary that the Assembly come to a Resolution to support the Charge of that Journey, and of the Presents that must be there made to the Indians upon renewing all our former Treaties of Friendship with them.

2. That the House will please immediately to issue an order upon the Provincial Treasurer, to pay in Course what the Governour & Council thinks proper to be given to the Indians at their Departure, and to confirm what the Governour has now to say to the Sachims of the Five Nations by the Return of the same Messenger.

3. That good & creditable men may be readily prevailed with to accept of the Vacancies which are now in the Commission of the Supreme Court, the Assembly will please to declare, whether they will make any allowance by way of Salary to the other Judges as well as to the Chief Justice, & how much may be expected for that service.

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At a Council held in the Court House in Philada., May 11th, 1722.

PRESENT:

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH Bart., Govr.

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|---|---|
| Richard Hill, | Isaac Norris, |
| Saml. Preston, | Colo. John French, |
| Thomas Masters, | Andw. Hamilton, Att. Genl. |

PRESENT ALSO:

Edward Farmer & Alice Kirk, sworn Interpreters from the English into Delaware, & Civility, Interpreter from the Delaware into the Minguay Language, and many other People & Indians.

The Govr. made the following Speech, to be delivered by the Messenger Satcheechoe, to the Chiefs of the five Nations, in these words, viz.

I must therefore desire that your House will now take the following particulars into your Consideration, & to acquaint Me with your Resolutions thereupon as soon as may be.

1. That before the Gov^r can promise to meet the Sachims of the Five Nations at Albany this Summer, as it seems they expect, It is necessary that the Assembly come to a Resolution to support the Charge of that Journey and of the Presents that must be there made to the Indians upon renewing all our former Treaties of Friendship with them.

2. That the House will please immediately to issue an Order upon the Provincial Treasurer to pay in Court what the Governour & Council thinks proper to be given to the Indians at their Departure and to confirm what the Governour has now to say to the Sachims of the Five Nations by the Return of the same Messenger.

3. That good & Creditable Men may be readily prevailed with to accept of the Vacancies which are now in the Commission of the Supreme Court, the Assembly will please to declare, whether they will make any allowance, by way of Salary to the other Judges as well as to the Chief Justice & how much may be expected for that Service.

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At a Council held in the Court House in Philad^a May 11^th 1722.

Present

The Hon^ble Sir William Keith Bar^t Gov^r

Richard Hill — Isaac Norris

Sam^l Preston — Col^o John French

Thomas Masters — And^w Hamilton All. Gen^l

Present also

Edward Farmer & Alex^r Kirk sworn Interpreters from the English into Delaware & Civilly Interpreter from the Delaware unto the Minquay Language.

and many other People & Indians.

The Gov^r made the following Speech to be delivered by the Messenger Satcheechoe to the Chiefs of the five Nations in these words viz.

Message by 5 Nations.

Tell my great Brother & good Friend Sacaunchenta and the other Chiefs of the Five Nations That We have with great pleasure received the Return of our faithfull Messenger Satcheechoe, and We joyfully accept the four Belts & Strings of Wampum which they sent to us by him — I am glad to find that the Brethren have open & clear hearts filled with Love & affection to their friends here — My heart was indeed filled with Sorrow for the Loss of our Brother who is dead, yet since my great friend Sacaunchenta & the rest of the Brethren desire us to wipe away our tears, We will dry them but our Grief still remains — Our Message from —

from Conestogoe was only sent to express our Sorrow, & not to offer any satisfaction for our Brothers death — We have allready taken & shall continue to pursue the same measures with the offenders as if an Englishman had lost his Life; but they must be judged by the Laws of our great King, which make a difference between the case of a Man killed in a Quarrel through heat of Blood, and when the Design is formd in the mind beforehand to destroy or kill a Man.

I would rejoyce to see any of the Chiefs of the Five Nations here, and I would treat them like Brothers & true friends whom I loved — But I do not find in the written words of the Message sent from Conestogoe, by Sachiechoe which my two Counsellors put down & brought back to us, that we desired any of the Chiefs of the great Five Nations to come to us just now; But when I have done what the Laws of our great King directs to be done for punishing those who have caused us this Grief, then I shall be glad to see any great Men that the Brethren will please to send either to Conestogoe or this place, and then every Link of that strong Chain between us shall be made as bright & clear as the Sun.

I would go with pleasure a great way to see my great friend Sacaunchetas & the Brethren at their own habitations — But I cannot travel unless it be upon a Horse or in a Ship, and I am just now very busie with my Assembly making Laws to hinder the Christians from carrying Rum out in the Woods to hurt the Indians that we may prevent any more occasions of bringing grief into our hearts.

The Brethren know very well that the Governour of Virginia has promised either to come himself or to send Ambassadors to meet them at Albany this Summer, if therefore my great & good friend the Governr of New York will please to go to Albany at the same time, I shall be glad to go along with him, that I may eat drink & discourse with all the Brethren & open our Breasts to one another.

I hope my great friends the Sachims of the Five Nations received all the words of Peace & Friendship which I spoke to their Ambassadors at Conestogoe last Summer, and also the picture in Gold of the great King George my master which I then sent to my great friend Kennygouhaa as a token of the firm & lasting friendship then established between us and the five Nations — I rejoiced to hear that the Ambassadors had also renewed & brightened the Chain with the English in Virginia — But I was very sorry & shed tears when they told me that Ghesaont was dead, for I loved him as a Brother that had a brave & true heart — But I know the Brethren have many great & good Men remaining still amongst them — and whensoever they please to Consult with Me I will not only write & send Messengers, but also go my self and labour to make peace for them with any Nation or People who either are at War with them or threaten to disturb them —

I hear that our Brother who is dead was a near Kinsman to my great friend Sacaunchetas, I therefore send him a Mourning Ring off my own finger to be put upon his finger to signify that I will always have the same Regard for his Kindred as if they were my own Kindred, for after this manner it is that we remember the Death of our nearest Relations and friends amongst the English.

Brother —

Brother Sakcheeches

Tell the Great Five Nations that as I am now in the place of their Great William Penn their old friend, and Governour of this Country under the Great King of England & and all the English here under my Government are with open & true hearts, faithfull friends to the Five Nations, and so long as they keep their Leagues & Treaties with the English Governments, they may be assured & depend upon it that their friends shall be our friends & so we shall remain as one People together by a Chain that can never be Broken.

To Confirm these words, The Governour has instead of Belts sent to the Sachims of the Five Nations the following things Viz.

Five of the finest Calico Shirts
five pair of fine Silk Stockings
five pair of Silk garters &
five Silk Handkerchiefs.

After which, The Governour spoke to the Conestogoe Indians, as follows;

Friends & Brothers of Conestogoe.

Speech to the Conestogoes.

It makes our hearts glad to see how carefull & diligent you are to brighten the Chain & make it strong between us and your Kinsmen our good Allies the Five Nations

We know the five Nations to be a Wise people, but they live a great way off, and many words that we send to them & they send to us may be lost by the way & never told, because the English Interpreters do not understand the Indian Language so well as You — When at any time therefore, you do not so clearly understand what we say for want of a good interpreter, You must look upon our faces and observe our actions for by that You will know our hearts and we shall do the same by You —

Friends & Brothers of Conestogoe,

You are the same flesh and blood with us and we are all Men, sometimes wise & sometimes weak — You Hon^r and Esteem a wise man amongst You, and so do We — But if any of our people committ a wicked & foolish action, our Laws will punish him for it; and he cannot escape or buy it off with any Ransom — Our Laws are all written down and it is the Will of our Great King, that We obey them exactly even against our nearest Relation or Friend that does wickedly; otherways we shall be punished ourselves — The chief Law amongst the English is, That when any Man let him be never so great, has done an injury to another Man let him be never so poor, We judge him after the same manner, and inflict the same punishment upon the guilty Person as if he had done the Injury to the greatest Man amongst us.

It is true We delayed some time untill we heard from our good Friends the five Nations; But now You see with your own Eyes, That these Men who are suspected to have killed your Kinsman and our Brother, must be tryed & judged by our Laws in the same manner as if they had killed an Englishman — And this is the

Will

Will of our great King who loves the Indians so much, That he Commands all his People to do the same Justice to them, and have the same Regard for them, as he constantly does & shews to his own people on the other side of the great Lake — Whatsoever therefore you hear is done with these men — John & Edmund Cartlidge, do not think that it is done by us as we please, or that we can act after another manner to please any body; for it must be so done by force of the Laws of our Great King that are written down, And we cannot alter or disobey them in the least point.

We have heard that it is a Custom amongst You when an Indian happens to be killed that his Relations often demand & expect Money or Goods for satisfaction, But the Laws of our Great King will not suffer any such thing to be done amongst us — We first examine all persons that can tell us the Truth — and if we find that any man who has killed another, had thought upon it in his mind, and was resolved to committ that wicked deed, such a man by our Laws must die — But if we understand that the man who was killed had provoked the other by doing any act whereby he intended to hurt him, so that he suddenly killed the man in his Passion without having time to consider or think upon it — our Law will not put such a man to Death the first time he commits that fault — But if he does so a second time by killing another man after the same manner, then he will be put to Death by the Laws of our Great King which Laws must be strictly kept and obeyed without making any difference or distinction between the greatest and the poorest man amongst us — I say all these things to You that you may lay them up in your hearts, and tell them to your People & to your Children, and then they will know us to be just and good Men and that we love them as our own flesh and Blood.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia May 12th 1722.

Present

The Hon.ble Sir Wm Keith Bar.t Governour
Richard Hill — Isaac Norris
Sam.l Preston — Col.o John French
Thomas Masters — Andrew Hamilton Att. Gen.l
James Logan Secretary

Several Amendments were proposed to the Bill for regulating the Gauging of Cask in this Province.

Upon the Consideration that was had of, and Reasoning upon in Council upon the Bill entituled An Act for Tryal of Felonies committed in such parts of this Province of Pensilv.a as are not yet limited within any particular County.

It was generally observed that the Constitution of the several Courts of Judicature within this Province would in all respects be more regularly & effectually Established by Ordinance as they are done in some of our neighbouring Governm.ts, than by any particular Commissions; And the Board further considering that there did not seem to be any immediate want of such a Bill as that now before them

Mr. Speaker & Gentlemen of the Assembly:

After I had received the answer of the Five Nations to our Message from Conestogoe, I did with a due Regard to the publick Justice of this Government, & to what you had recommended to me from your House, give the necessary & proper orders by advice of the Council for committing & prosecuting John & Edmund Cartlidge according to the common Course of the Laws. But still I find that all our just expectations in the Issue of that affair, as well as in accommodating matters with the Indians to Content, are in danger of being frustrated if some Provision is not forthwith made by the Assembly for defraying the Charge & Expence that must necessarily attend the puttting our Deliberations & Resolutions in Council into Practice.

I must therefore desire that your House will now take the following particulars into your Consideration, & to acquaint me with your Resolutions thereupon as soon as may be.

1. That before the Govr. can promise to meet the Sachims of the Five Nations at Albany this Summer, as it seems they expect, It is necessary that the Assembly come to a Resolution to support the Charge of that Journey, and of the Presents that must be there made to the Indians upon renewing all our former Treaties of Friendship with them.

2. That the House will please immediately to issue an order upon the Provincial Treasurer, to pay in Course what the Governour & Council thinks proper to be given to the Indians at their Departure, and to confirm what the Governour has now to say to the Sachims of the Five Nations by the Return of the same Messenger.

3. That good & creditable men may be readily prevailed with to accept of the Vacancies which are now in the Commission of the Supreme Court, the Assembly will please to declare, whether they will make any allowance by way of Salary to the other Judges as well as to the Chief Justice, & how much may be expected for that service.

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At a Council held in the Court House in Philada., May 11th, 1722.

PRESENT:

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH Bart., Govr.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Hill, | Isaac Norris, |
| Saml. Preston, | Colo. John French, |
| Thomas Masters, | Andw. Hamilton, Att. Genl. |

PRESENT ALSO:

Edward Farmer & Alice Kirk, sworn Interpreters from the English into Delaware, & Civility, Interpreter from the Delaware into the Minguay Language, and many other People & Indians.

The Govr. made the following Speech, to be delivered by the Messenger Satcheechoe, to the Chiefs of the five Nations, in these words, viz.

2d message to y^e 5 Nations. Tell my great Brother & good Friend, Saccumcheuta, and the other Chiefs of the Five Nations, That we have with great pleasure received the Return of our faithful messenger Satcheechoe, and we joyfully accept the four Belts & Strings of Wampum which they sent to us by him. I am glad to find that the Brethren have open & clear hearts filled with Love & affection to their friends here. My heart was indeed filled with sorrow for the Loss of our Brother who is dead, yet since my great friend Sacauncheuta & the rest of the Brethren desire us to wipe away our tears, we will dry them, but our Grief still remains. Our Message from Conestogoe, was only sent to Express our sorrow, & not to offer any satisfaction for our Brothers death. We have already taken & shall continue to pursue the same measures with the offenders as if an Englishman had lost his Life, but they must be judged by the Laws of our Great King, which make a difference between the case of a man Killed in a Quarrel through heat of Blood, and when the Design is form'd in the mind before hand to destroy or kill a man.

I would rejoice to see any of the Chiefs of the Five Nations here, and I would treat them like Brothers & true friends whom I loved. But I do not find in the written words of the Message sent from Conestogoe, by Sacheechoe, which my two Counsellors put down & brought back to us, that we desired any of the Chiefs of the great Five Nations to come to us just now. But when I have done what the Laws of our great King directs to be done, for punishing those who have caused us this Grief, then I shall be glad to see any great men that the Brethren will please to send either to Conestogoe or this place, and then every Link of that Strong Chain between us shall be made as bright & clear as the Sun.

I would go with pleasure a great way to see my great friend Sacauncheuta & the Brethren at their own habitations. But I cannot travel unless it be upon a Horse or in a Ship, and I am just now very busie with my Assembly making Laws to hinder the Christians from carrying Rum out in the Woods to hurt the Indians, that we may prevent any more occasions of bringing grief into our hearts.

The Brethren know very well, that the Governour of Virginia has promised either to come himself or to send Ambassadors to meet them at Albany this Summer; if therefore, my great & good friend the Governr. of New York will please to go to Albany at the same time, I shall be glad to go along with him, that I may eat, drink, & discourse with all the Brethren & open our Breasts to one another.

I hope my great friends, the Sachims of the Five Nations, received all the words of Peace & Friendship which I spoke to their Ambassadors at Conestogoe last Summer, and also the picture in Gold of the great King George my master, which I then sent to my great friend Kennygouhaa, as a token of the firm & lasting friendship then established between us and the five Nations. I rejoiced to hear that the Ambassadors had also renewed & brightened the Chain with the English in Virginia. But I was very sorry & shed tears, when they

told me that Ghesaont was dead, for I loved him as a Brother that had a brave & true heart. But I know the Brethren have many great & good men remaining still amongst them, and whensoever they please to consult with me, I will not only write & send messengers, but also go myself and labour to make peace for them, with any Nation or People who either are at War with them or threaten to disturb them.

I hear that our Brother who is dead was a near Kinsman to my great friend Sacauncheuta, I therefore send him a mourning Ring off my own finger, to be put upon his finger, to signify that I will always have the same Regard for his Kindred as if they were my own Kindred, for after this manner it is that we remember the Death of our nearest Relations and friends amongst the English.

Brother Satcheechoe,

Tell the Great Five Nations, that as I am now in the place of the Great William Penn, their old friend and Governour of this Country under the Great King of England, I and all the English here under my Government are with open and true hearts, faithfull friends to the Five Nations, and so long as they keep their Leagues & Treaties with the English Governments, they may be assured & depend upon it that their friends shall be our friends, & so we shall remain as one People together by a Chain that can never be broken.

To confirm these words, The Governour has instead of Belts sent to the Sachims of the Five Nations the following things, viz:

Five of the finest Calico Shirts,
five pair of fine Silk Stockings,
five pair of Silk Garters, and
five Silk Handkerchiefs.

After which, The Governour spoke to the Conestogoe Indians as follows:

Friends & Brothers of Conestogoe:

Speech to the Conestogoes. } It makes our hearts glad to see how carefull & diligent you are to brighten the Chain & make it strong between us and your Kinsmen, our good Allies the Five Nations.

We know the Five Nations to be a Wise People but they live a great way off, and many words that we send to them & they send to us may be lost by the way & never told, because the English Interpreters do not understand the Indian Language so well as you. When at any time, therefore, you do not so clearly understand what we say for want of a good interpreter, you must look upon our faces and observe our actions, for by that you will know our hearts and we shall do the same by you.

Friends & Brothers of Conestogoe,

You are the same flesh and blood with us, and we are all men, sometimes wise & sometimes weak. You Hour. and Esteem a wise man amongst you, and so do we. But if any of our people committ a wicked & foolish action our Laws will punish him for it, and he cannot escape or buy it off, with any Ransom. Our Laws are all written down, and it is the will of our Great King that We obey

them exactly even against our nearest Relation or Friend that does wickedly, otherways we shall be punished ourselves.

The chief Law amongst the English is, That when any man, let him be never so great, has done an injury to another man, let him be never so poor, We judge him after the same manner, and inflict the same prnishment upon the guilty Person as if he had done the Injury to the greatest man amongst us.

It is true, We delayed some time untill we heard from our good Friends the Five Nations. But now you see with your own eyes, That those men who are suspected to have kill'd your Kinsman and our Brother, must be tryed & judged by our Laws in the same manner as if they kill'd an Englishman; And this is the will of our great King, who loves the Indians so much, That he Commands all his People to do the same Justice to them, and have the same Regard for them as he constantly does, & shews to his own people on the other side of the great Lake. Whatsoever therefore you hear is done with these men, John & Edmond Cartlidge, do not think that it is done by us as we please, or that we can act after another manner to please any body, for it must be so done by force of the Laws of our Great King that are written down, and we cannot alter or disobey them in the least point.

We have heard that it is a Custom amongst you, when an Indian happens to be Killed, that his Relations often demand & expect Money or Goods for satisfaction. But the Laws of our Great King will not suffer any such thing to be done amongst us. We first examine all persons that can tell us the Truth, and if we find that any man who has killed another had thought upon it in his mind, and was resolved to committ that wicked deed, such a man by our Laws must die. But if we understand that the man who was killed had provoked the other by doing any act whereby he intended to hurt him, so that he suddenly killed the man in his Passion without having time to consider or think upon it. Our Law will not put such a man to Death the first time he commits that fault, But if he does so a second time by killing another man after the same manner, then he will be put to Death by the Laws of our Great King, which Laws must be strictly kept and obeyed without making any difference or distinction between the greatest and the poorest man amongst us. I say all these things to you that you may lay them up in your hearts, and tell them to your People & your Children, and then they will know us to be just and good men, and that we love them as our own flesh and Blood.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia, May 12th, 1722.

PRESENT:

The Honble. Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart. Governour.

Richard Hill,
Saml. Preston,
Thomas Masters,
Isaac Norris,
Colo. John French,
Andr. Hamilton, Att. Genl.,
James Logan, Secretary.

Land, sent him by Express from Sasquehannah the 23d of last month, also a Warrant of Survey for Surveying a Tract of Land on the other side of Sasquehanna River, for the use of the Proprietor, with the Return thereof; All which were read, and ordered by the Govr. to be entered upon the Minutes of this Board, and are as follows:

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At a Council with the Indians held at Conestogoe, June 15th, 1722.

PRESENT:

Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Govr.

Colo. John French & Francis Worley, Esqrs.

The Chiefs of the Conestogoe, Shawana & Ganaway Indians; Smith, the Ganaway Indian, & James Le Tort, Interpreters.

The Govr. spoke as follows.

Friends & Brothers:

The Belts which I lately received from the five Nations signify, that they are one People with the English, and our very kind neighbours & friends. They invite me to come to them, and I purpose in a short time to go & meet them at Albany, and make the Chain between us as bright as the Sun. When they see me they will remember their great Friend Wm. Penn, and then our hearts will be filled with love and our Councils with peace.

Friends & Brothers:

You say you love me because I came from your father, Wm. Penn, to follow his peaceable ways, and to fullfill all his kind promises to the Indians, you call me Wm. Penn, and I am very proud of the name you give me; But if we have a true love for the memory of Wm. Penn, We must now shew it to his Family & to his Children that are grown up to be men in England, and will soon come over to represent him here. Last time I was with you at Conestogoe, you shewed me a parchment which you had received from Wm. Penn, containing many articles of Friendship between him & you and between his Children & your Children; You then told me He desired you to remember it well for three Generations, but I hope you and your Children will never forget it. That Parchment fully declared your Consent to Wm. Penns purchase & Right to the Lands on both sides Sasquehanna; But I find both you & we are like to be disturbed by idle People from Mary Land, and also by others who have presumed to Survey Lands on the Banks of Sasquehanna, without any Powers from Wm. Penn or his children to whom they belong, and without so much as asking your Consent.

I am therefore now come to hold a Council & consult with you how to prevent such unjust practices for the future, And hereby we will shew our Love & Respect for the Great Wm. Penn's children who inherit their fathers Estate in this Country, and have a just right to the hearty Love & friendship of all the Indians promised to them in many Treaties. I have fully considered this thing, and if you approve my thoughts, I will immediately cause to take up a large Tract of Land on the other side of Sasquehanna for the Grandson of

William Penn, who is now a man as tall as I am; For when the Land is marked with his name upon the Trees, it will keep off the Mary Landers and every other Person whatsoever from coming to settle near you to disturb you, And he bearing the same kind heart to the Indians which his Grandfather did, will be glad to give you any part of his Land for your own use and Convenience; but if other people take it up they will make settlements upon it, and then it will not be in his power to give it you as you want it.

My Dear Friends & Brothers:

Those who have any wisdom amongst you must see and be convinced that what I now say is intirely for your Good, for this will effectually hinder and prevent any Person from settling Lands on the other side of Sasquehannah according to your own Desire, and consequently You will be secure from being disturbed by ill neighbours, and have all that Land at the same time in your own power to make use of. This will also beget a true hearty Love & friendship between you, your children, and the Great Wm. Penn's Grandson, who is now Lord of all this Country in the room of his Grandfather. It is therefore fit & necessary for you to begin as soon as you can to express your Respect & Love to him; He expects it from you according to your promises in many Treaties, and he will take it very kindly.

Consider then, my Brothers, that I am now giving you an opportunity to speak your thoughts lovingly & freely unto this brave young man, Mr. Penn's Grandson; And I, whom you know to be your true friend will take care to Write down your Words, and to send them to England to this Gentleman, who will return you a kind Answer, and so your hearts will be made glad to see that the Great Wm. Penn still lives in his Children to love and serve the Indians.

William Penn, who is now a man as tall as I am; For when the Land is marked with his name upon the Trees, it will keep off the Mary Landers and every other Person whatsoever from coming to settle near you to disturb you, And he bearing the same kind heart to the Indians which his Grandfather did, will be glad to give you any part of his Land for your own use and Convenience; but if other people take it up they will make settlements upon it, and then it will not be in his power to give it you as you want it.

My Dear Friends & Brothers:

Those who have any wisdom amongst you must see and be convinced that what I now say is intirely for your Good, for this will effectually hinder and prevent any Person from settling Lands on the other side of Sasquehannah according to your own Desire, and consequently You will be secure from being disturbed by ill neighbours, and have all that Land at the same time in your own power to make use of. This will also beget a true hearty Love & friendship between you, your children, and the Great Wm. Penn's Grandson, who is now Lord of all this Country in the room of his Grandfather. It is therefore fit & necessary for you to begin as soon as you can to express your Respect & Love to him; He expects it from you according to your promises in many Treaties, and he will take it very kindly.

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At a Council with the Indians held at Conestogoe, June 16th, 1722.

PRESENT:

Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

Colo. John French & Francis Worley, Esqrs.

The Chiefs of the Conestogoe, Shawana & Ganaway Indians; Smith and James Le Tort, Interpreters.

The Indians spoke in Answer by Tawenea, as follows:

They have Considered of what the Govr. proposed to them yesterday, & think it a matter of very great importance to them to hinder the Mary Landers from Settling or taking up Lands so near them upon Sasquehanna. They very much approve what the Govr. spoke, and like his Council to them very well, but they are not willing to discourse particularly on the Business of Land lest the five Nations may reproach or blame them.

They declare again their satisfaction with all that the Governour said yesterday to them in Council; And altho' they know that the five Nations have not any Right to these Lands, & that four of the Towns do not pretend to any, yet the fifth Town, viz: the Cayugoes

are allways claiming some Right to Lands on Sasquehannah, even where they themselves now live; wherefore, they think it will be a very proper time when the Govr. goes to Albany to settle that matter with the Cayugoes, & then all parties will be satisfied.

They ask the Govr. whereabouts & what quantity of Land does he propose to survey for Mr. Penn. It is answered, from over against the mouth of Conestogoe Creek up to the Govrs. new Settlement, and so far back from the River as no Person can come to annoy or disturb them in their Towns on this side.

They proceed & say, That they are at this time very apprehensive that People will come when the Govr. is gone to Albany & survey this Land; wherefore, they earnestly desire that the Govr. will immediately cause the Surveyor to come & lay out the Land for Mr. Penn's Grandson to secure them; & they doubt not but the Govrs. appearance & conduct afterwards at Albany will make all things easy there.

Copy of the Governour of Pensilvania's Letter to the Governour of Mary Land, Dated from Newberry, on Sasquehannah, June 23d, 1722.

'Sir: After I had been here some days I set out on Sunday morning last from Conestogoe towards New Castle, by way of Nottingham, not without some hopes of having the happiness to meet you about the head of the Bay, from whence I dayly expected to hear from you. But after I had proceeded twenty miles on my Journey, I received an Express on the road from two Magistrates of Pensilvania, informing me that they, with some others, had been taken Prisoners by a Party of men in Arms from Cecil County, & carried before the Justices of that Court, who detained them in Custody two days, and afterwards dismissed them upon a verbal promise to appear there next Court. They also acquainted me of their being certainly informed by the Cecil Magistrates, that a Warrant was issued by Mr. Lloyd, for surveying a Mannor to my Lord Baltimore, upon the Banks of the Sasquehanna above Conestogoe, including this Settlement, from whence I now write, and that an order had been issued by yourself in Council to press Men & Horses for that Service, and that they were to set out from Baltimore on Munday, vizt: next Day, under the Command of one Capt. Dursey. Nor Sir, tho' I did not by any means give credit to all this Relation, yet knowing the weakness & former attempts of some of your people of whom I have formerly complained to yourself, who justly bear the Character of Land Pyrates, I was resolved to put it out of their power on this occasion to embroil us by their ridiculous projects, and returning immediately to Conestogoe, where I indeed had left the Indians but two days before, much alarmed wt. general Reports, that the Mary Landers were coming to Survey the Lands wch no reasonable man could then believe. I now did, at the earnest Request of the Indians, order a Survey to be forthwith made upon the Banks of Sasquehanna, right against our indian Towns, And you will find the Reasons I had for it more fully set forth in a Copy of the Warrant of the Survey here inclosed. As I found this absolutely necessary to

be done for quieting the Indians, as well as to prevent the mischief which might happen upon any of your Peoples presuming to encroach upon what these Heathens call their own Property; so likewise, it appeared to me to be the only method I could take at this Juncture for preventing our own people from taking up or settling Lands on this side, to disturb or hamper the Indians, unto whom this Province is bound by old Treatys to give them a full scope & Liberty in their Settlements from the Christian Inhabitants.

But that all things of this nature may be carried on with that Openness of Heart & perfect good understanding which I am sure we both desire, and that your own prudent mild Conduct may be strengthened with all the Arguments I can furnish you for putting a just Restraint upon that Covetous & most licentious Humour with which you see we are continually plagued, I thought it my Duty without delay to acquaint you by Express with all that has been done here with the Reasons at large.

Perhaps some ignorant, or I should rather say designing people, will endeavour to perswade you that this place is upon the Border of Mary Land; Whereas in Truth, there cannot be a clearer Demonstration in any thing of that nature, than that it is about twelve miles to the Northward of Philadelphia, and I am sure I nee'd not say no more to convince you that at least I have good Reason to insist upon its being within the Limits of this Province, without all manner of Dispute.

My fatigue in the Woods has brought a small Fever upon me which an ounce of Bark has pretty much abated, so that to morrow I shall return home by slow Journeys directly to Philadelphia, where I should rejoice to see you once more, but in all places & at all times I shall be, while living, most faithfully, &c.

W. KEITH.

Copy of the Warrant for Surveying the Mannor of Springetsbury.

Sir William Keith, Bart., Governour of the Province of Pensilvania, &c.

To Colo. John French, Francis Worley, & James Mitchell, Esqrs.

Whereas, the three Nations of Indians settled on the North side of the River Sasquahannah, in His Maties Peace & under the protection of this Government, viz: The Conestogoes, The Shawanoes, & The Cawnoyes, are very much disturbed, and the Peace of this Colony is hourly in danger of being broken by persons, who pursuing their own private gain without any regard to Justice, Have attempted & others do still threaten to Survey and take up Lands on the South West Branch of the sd. River, right against the Towns & Settlements of the said Indians, without any Right or pretence of Authority so to do, from the Proprietor of this Province unto whom the Lands unquestionably belong.

And whereas, it is reasonable & agreeable to former Treaties with the Indians, that a sufficient quantity of Land upon the South West side of the River Sasquehannah be reserved in the Proprietors hands,

for accommodating the said Indian Nations when it may hereafter be thought proper & convenient for them to remove their Settlements further from the Christian Inhabitants.

And Lastly, Whereas, at a Treaty held between the Indians and me, at Conestogoe, the 15th & 16th days of this instant, They did earnestly desire & request me forthwith to Cause a large Tract of Land, right against their Towns upon Sasquahannah, to be surveyed & located for the Proprietors use only; Because, from his Bounty & Goodness, they would allways be sure to obtain whatsoever was necessary & Convenient for them from time to time.

These are, therefore, by Virtue of the Powers wherewith I am Entrusted for the Preservation of his Majesties Peace in this Province, & with a due & perfect regard to the Proprietors absolute Title & unquestionable Rights To Authorize, Impower & Command you, the said Colo. John French, Francis Worley & James Mitchell, with such of the neighbouring inhabitants as you shall think fit to call to your assistance immediately to cross the River Sasquahannah, and to survey or cause to be surveyed, marked and Located, the quantity of 70,000 acres or thereabouts, in the name & for the use of the Honble Springet Penn, Esqr., which shall bear the name and be called The Mannor of Springetsbury, Beginning your Survey as near as you can upon the South West Bank of the River Sasquehannah, over against the mouth of Conestogoe Creek; from thence by a Line W. S. W. Distance Ten miles more or less; from thence by a Line N. W. b N. Twelve miles more or less; thence by a Line E. N. E. untill you meet with the uppermost Corner tree of my Settlement called Newberry; from thence S. E. b S. along my head Line untill you come at my Southern Corner tree in the Woods; from thence down the Side Line of my Land E. N. E. until you come at the River Sasquahannah, & from thence by the said Rivers side unto the place where you first began, which Line will be the fourth Side of the said Survey, and when it is done & finished, You are to make a Return thereof upon the back of this Warrant unto the Govr. & Council of Pensilvania; For which this shall be unto you, the sd. Colo. John French, Francis Worley & every of you, a sufficient Warrant Power & Authority. Given under my hand & Seal, at Conestogoe, the 18th day of June, in the Eighth year of our Sovereign Lord George, Annoq. Dom. 1722.

Signed, W. KEITH.

THE RETURN.

To his Excellency the Governour and the Honble Council of Pensilva.

May it please your Excellency:

In obedience to the within Warrant to us directed, We did, upon the nineteenth & twentieth days of this instant, June, begin, & Compleat the Survey of the Mannor of Springets-Bury, upon the River Sasquahannah, in manner following, viz: From a Red Oak upon the said River (by a Runs side called Penns Run) mark'd S. P.; West South West Ten miles to a Chesnut (by a Runs side called French's

Run) mark S. P.; from thence North West & by North to a Black Oak mark'd S. P. twelve miles; from thence East North East to Sir William Keiths western Corner Tree in the Woods Eight miles; from thence along the South East and North East Lines of the said Sir William Keith Tract called Newberry unto the River Sasquahannah again, and from thence along the River Side to the place of Beginning, The whole containing Seventy five Thousand five Hundred & Twenty acres, according to a Plan thereof hereunto annexed, all which is humbly submitted by

Yr. Excellency's
Most humble & obedient Servants,
JOHN FRENCH,
FRAN. WORLEY.
JA. MITCHELL.

At Newberry, June 21st, 1722.

Which proceedings of the Governour, so far as they Concern or touch with the Proprietary Affairs of this Province, are judg'd by the Council not to lie before this Board, Colo. French only, to whom the Warrant of Survey was Directed, Declared that as he had been a constant Witness to the Govrs. late Transactions with the Indians at Conestogoe, and by virtue of the Governrs. Warrant (wherein the true Reasons and Motives for such a procedure are amply & truly set forth) to him directed for that purpose, has Survey'd the Mannor of Springets Bury, He was humbly of opinion, that the Govr. had acted with great Prudence & Caution in pursuing the only effectual measure which the present situation of affairs would allow, for quieting the minds of the Indians and preserving the public peace; And since the Honble Springet Penn was in his opinion the late Proprietors heir at Law, whatsoever turn the affairs of that Family might take in order to re-settle the Property & Dominion of this Province, He did not see or comprehend how the Governs. having caused these Lands to be survey'd after the manner which is here returned, could be interpreted or Deemed to the prejudice of a Family for whose service it was so plainly meant and intended, And as he really thought the Govrs. Care & Toil lately taken in the public Service, highly deserved the particular thanks of this Board & the Government in General, So he could not doubt but those of the late Proprietors Family, who are living, will reasonably & justly conclude, that the Govr. on this occasion has taken true Pains to support their Rights, by plainly acting with a hearty Zeal for the Interest of that Honble & Worthy Family.

A Petition signed by divers of the Justices and other Inhabitants of Chester County, in behalf of one Mary Woolvin, now a Prisoner there under Sentence of Death, praying that the Execution of the sd. Sentence may be respited for a time untill the Kings pleasure be known therein, was read & referred to further Consideration.

A Petition from John & Edmund Cartlidge, Prisoners in Philada. Gaol, was read, praying that in Regard of their long Confinement, and that now all the Lawful Evidences of the Fact, for which they stand Committted, may upon notice given them be ready to appear,

they may therefore be admitted to a Tryal, upon consideration whereof it was recommended to Richard Hill & Robert Assheton, Esqrs., two of the Judges present to consult with the Chief Justice thereupon, and to fix a day some time this month for the Tryal of the Petitioners.

The Govr. having observed to the Board, that the Funds laid last Session of Assembly, for defraying the necessary Charges of the Governmt., are like to prove very deficient, so that unless some remedy be provided by the present Assembly, this Province will inevitably be brought under the Burthen of a Considerable Debt; And likewise, that the Govr. having promised, by the Advice of the Assembly and this Board, to meet the Chiefs of the Five Nations at Albany, it is absolutely necessary that a suitable Present be provided for the Indians on that occasion, as well as that due care be taken to defray the Expense of the Govrs. Journey thither, He is therefore pleased to declare his Intention of calling the Assembly together immediately after Harvest, which for the above reasons was approved.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia, July 24th, 1722.

PRESENT:

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.
Richard Hill, William Assheton,
Robt. Assheton, James Logan, Secretary.
Samuel Preston.

The House of Representatives having mett together yesterday in the Afternoon, in obedience to the Govrs. Writts issued for that purpose, upon notice, given them that the Govr. was ready to receive them in Council at the Court House, attended accordingly, unto whom the Govr. made the following Speech, and delivered the same to the Speaker.

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Then the Assembly withdrew.

The Govr. laid before the Board a Letter from James Mitchell, Esqr., one of the Justices of Chester County, directed to him & the Council, which he had received at New Castle last week by Express, to which because of the Haste required and his distance from Philada. he had returned an Answer by the same Express, a Copy of which is now also laid before the Board, also the Copy of a Letter to the Ganywese, all of which are ordered to be Entered on the Minutes, and are as follows:

## MR. MITCHELL'S LETTER.

From the Township of Donnegall, bounded by the River Sasquehanna, July 12th, 1722.

May it please yr. Excelly. and Honble Council:

These are to let you Know that Mr. James Le Tort and I was desired to be at a Council held at the Conay Town, being present

At a Council at Philadelphia y.e 30th of July 1722.

Present

The Hon.ble Sir William Keith Bar.t Governour.

Richard Hill — Sam.l Preston
Anth.o Palmer — Robert Assheton
Tho.s Masters — Andrew Hamilton
Wm. Assheton

James Logan Secretary

Saleheechoe the Messenger who in the beginning of last May was sent y.e second time to the five Nations being returned from thence & accompanied to town from Conestogoe w.t Capt: Civility Tehanoote & Dichanse the Gov.r appointed him a publick audience, wherein by the Interpretation of Civility from the Mingoe into the Delaware indian tongue and of Alice Kirk (who was first sworn to interpret truly) from that into English; He reported as follows

That the people of the five Nations wanted Provisions so much and were so busily employd in looking out for food that the Chiefs had not time to meet & open the presents sent them by the Governour. That he carried them all together to the House of the King on the River where this messenger was born (viz.t the Cayoogoes) where he left them, and when they have leisure from providing themselves with victualls they will meet together & open them. That these presents are all put together with those sent by the Gov.r of Virginia and the Golden medal sent by the Gov.r until our Gov.r & the Gov.r of Virg.a come to Albany to which place they desire the Gov.r & James Logan to come. They were glad the Gov.r sent them a Letter for that was like two tongues, and confirmed what the Messenger said to them. The great King of the five Nations is sorry for the Death of the Indian that was killed, for he was his own flesh and blood; he believes the Gov.r is also sorry but now it is done there is no help for it. And he desires that John Cartlidge may not be put to death for it nor that the Gov.r should be angry and spare him for some time & put him to Death afterwards; One life is enough to be lost, there should not two die; The Kings heart is good to the Gov.r & all the English. One stuck a Gentleman with a knife at Albany, they were sorry for it, but it was made up, and no body was put to Death for it; So they desire John Cartlidge may not die for this; They would not have him killed. John Cartlidge has been a long time Bound, and they desire he may be bound no longer When the Gov.r comes to Albany they will take him by the Hand and their hearts shall be joyned as their hands together: The Gov.rs of New York of Virginia & of New England are to be there; The Indians will all meet & all will be made up when the Governour comes to Albany. The Gov.r of New England has sent them great Presents of Match-Coat, thirty Bundles of Goods all tyed up, and they are not yet opened; When the Gov.rs come all together to Albany they will open & divide them. The five Nations will be glad to see the Gov.r, they have been busy getting victuals as fish out of the Rivers & some Venison from the woods, but now Squashes & Pompions are come they will be able to live &c. Their King is an old Man & could not come hither; he cannot travel as a young man, but he will come to Albany to see the Gov.r there; who he hopes will come in ten days. They desire that Saleheechoe may come thither with the Governour.

the Chiefs of the Conestogoes, Sawanies & Conays, together with seven Chief men of the Nantiocck Indians, who are upon their Journey going to the five Nations. The Reason of their going they say is to renew former friendship and strengthen it in unity for time to come, and for that end they carry alongst with them 32 Belts of Wampum & four long strings of the same, to give as a Present, and delivers a Speech with them severally & they received them, So they thought it their Duty to have their Intentions made Known to Yr. Excelly & Honble Council, & will wait yr. approbation, but in hast, because they are straitned for Provisions. The Nanticock Indians depended to have the best Interpreter they could find in the Conay Town, which they find is Capt. Smith, but he tells them he has promised to go alongst with Yr. Excelly, so that without your leave he will not alter from his promise. I was blidged to send it as an Express which I presume must be at the public charge, which is all from Yr. Excelly & Honble Councils most humble servant.

JA. MITCHELL.

## THE GOVRS. ANSWER.

NEW CASTLE, July 16th, 1722.

Mr. Mitchell:

I reed. yr. Letters by the Express who found me here last night, & inclosed I send you a Letter to the Ganawy King, which you are to deliver and let James Le Tort interpret. I approve yr. diligence & conduct in acquainting me so speedily with the Sentiments of the Indians, But if the Nanticocks have at any time occasion to speak to me they ought to send a Messenger of their own, & then I will receive him kindly. You did very well to give 100 wt. of flour to the Ganawys at this time, & if you find that any of the Bread still remains in Jacobus Henriques hands, let 200 wt. be given now to Winjack, or if there be no bread give him 200 wt. more of flour, all which Expences you must charge in an accot., making the Province of Pensilvania Debtor for such articles expended by the Govrs. order, also charge 40s. for the Express, then sign the Accot. and send it to me at Philadelpa. by first opportunity, and I will take care to see you well paid.

I remain your hearty friend,

W. KEITH.

## THE GOVRS. LETTER TO THE GANAWESE KING.

To my friend Winjack, King of the Ganawese Indians on Sasquahanna.

Brother: I have heard that your friends the Nanticokes are now at yr. Town upon their Journey to the five Nations. I know they are a peaceable People that live quietly amongst the English in Mary Land, and therefore I shall be glad to see them, and will be ready to do them any kindness in my power. I hear they want Capt. Smith for their interpreter, but you know he is engaged to go with me to Albany, and I desire you will send him down to me at Philada. about the last day upon this month, because upon the 8th of next month I shall go from Philada. to New York, and I desire

Smith may be there to go along with me, and I should be glad also that Tom would come with him because he can speak to me in English. I have ordered Justice Mitchell to give you some flour and bread to entertain your friends the Nanticokes, and I heartily wish you and all your people well in good health.

New Castle, June 16, 1722.

A Petition signed by one Sarah Hales, Sister of Wm. Hill, a prisoner in Chester Goal under Sentence of death, was presented & read, praying that the Execution of the said Sentence may be respited for a time untill the Kings pleasure is known therein. But the Board being thin, the Consideration thereof is deferred unto another meeting of the Council.

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At a Council held at Philada., y^e^ 30th of July, 1722.

PRESENT:

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Hill, | Saml. Preston, |
| Antho. Palmer, | Robert Assheton, |
| Thos. Masters, | Andrew Hamilton, |
| Wm. Assheton, | James Logan, Secretary. |

Satsheechoe, the Messenger, who in the beginning of last May was sent y^e^ second time to the five Nations, being returned from thence, & accompanied to town from Conestogoe wt. Capt. Civility, Tehanoote & Diohanse, the Govr. appointed him a public audience, wherin by the Interpretation of Civility from the Mingoe into the Delaware Indian tongue, and of Alice Kirk (who was first sworn to interpret truly,) from that into English. He reported as follows:

That the people of the five Nations wanted Provisions so much, and were so busily employed in looking out for food, that the Chiefs had not time to meet & open the presents sent them by the Governour; That he carried them altogether to the House of the King on the River where the Messenger was born (viz. the Cayoogoes) where he left them, and when they have leisure from providing themselves with victualls they will meet together and open them; That these presents are all put together with those sent by the Govr. of Virginia, and the Golden Medal sent by the Govr. untill our Govr. & the Govr. of Virga. come to Albany, to which place they desire the Govr. & James Logan to come.

They were glad the Govr. sent them a Letter for that was like two tongues, and confirmed what the Messenger said to them. The great King of the five Nations is sorry for the Death of the Indian that was killed, for he was his own flesh and blood; he believes the Govr. is also sorry, but now it is done there is no help for it, and he desires that John Cartlidge may not be put to death for it, nor that the Govr. should be angry and spare him for some time & put him to Death afterwards; one life is enough to be lost, there should not two die. The Kings heart is good to the Govr. & all the English, one stuck a Gentleman with a knife at Albany they were sorry for

it, but it was made up and no body was put to Death for it. So they desire John Cartlidge may not die for this, They would not have him killed. John Cartlidge has been a long time Bound, and they desire he may be bound no longer. When the Govr. comes to Albany, they will take him by the Hand and their hearts shall be joyned as their hands together. The Govr. of New York, of Virginia, of New England, are to be there. The Indians will all meet & all will be made up when the Governour comes to Albany. The Govr. of New England has sent them great Presents of Match Coat, thirty bundles of goods all tyed up, and they are not yet opened. When the Govrs. come all together to Albany they will open and divide them. The five Nations will be glad to see the Govrs., they have been busy getting victuals as fish out of the Rivers & some Venison from the woods, but now Squashes & Pompions are come they will be able to travel. Their King is an old man & could not come thither; he cannot travel as a young man, but he will come to Albany to see the Govr. there, who he hopes will come in ten days. They desire that Satcheechoe may come hither with the Governour.

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At a Council held at Philadia., July 31, 1722.

PRESENT:

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

Richard Hill, Andrew Hamilton, Att. Genl.
Robt. Assheton, James Logan, Secretary.
Samuel Preston,

The Governour acquainted the Board, that the House of Representatives had by a Message to him last night, desired a Copy of the Message delivered by Satcheecho yesterday in Council, which the Govr. had promised should be sent them as soon as the same was reported to the Board. And the said Message being read, and the Govrs. intended Journey to Albany shortly discoursed of, The Govr. proposed (as the Assembly by their sd. Message had also desired,) that the members present do meet a Committee of Assembly this afternoon, in order to confer upon the said journey and the charge which will unavoidably attend it, both for the Expence of the Journey & for Presents to the Indians, without which 'tis conceived the Journey it self will be to very little purpose. Accordingly, the Govrnr. drew up in writing some few Heads by way of Instructions to the Gentlemen of the Council, who are to meet the said Committee of Assembly, And the Clerk is ordered to carry a Copy of the Message delivered by Satcheecho to the House of Representatives immediately, and to acquaint their Speaker that the Govr. had appointed some members of Council to meet a Committee of that House at the Court house, at three o'clock this afternoon, according to their Desire.

it, but it was made up and no body was put to Death for it. So they desire John Cartlidge may not die for this, They would not have him killed. John Cartlidge has been a long time Bound, and they desire he may be bound no longer. When the Govr. comes to Albany, they will take him by the Hand and their hearts shall be joyned as their hands together. The Govr. of New York, of Virginia, of New England, are to be there. The Indians will all meet & all will be made up when the Governour comes to Albany. The Govr. of New England has sent them great Presents of Match Coat, thirty bundles of goods all tyed up, and they are not yet opened. When the Govrs. come all together to Albany they will open and divide them. The five Nations will be glad to see the Govrs., they have been busy getting victuals as fish out of the Rivers & some Venison from the woods, but now Squashes & Pompions are come they will be able to travel. Their King is an old man & could not come thither; he cannot travel as a young man, but he will come to Albany to see the Govr. there, who he hopes will come in ten days. They desire that Satcheechoe may come hither with the Governour.

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At a Council held at Philadia., July 31, 1722.

PRESENT:

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

Richard Hill, Andrew Hamilton, Att. Genl.
Robt. Assheton, James Logan, Secretary.
Samuel Preston,

The Governour acquainted the Board, that the House of Representatives had by a Message to him last night, desired a Copy of the Message delivered by Satcheecho yesterday in Council, which the Govr. had promised should be sent them as soon as the same was reported to the Board. And the said Message being read, and the Govrs. intended Journey to Albany shortly discoursed of, The Govr. proposed (as the Assembly by their sd. Message had also desired,) that the members present do meet a Committee of Assembly this afternoon, in order to confer upon the said journey and the charge which will unavoidably attend it, both for the Expence of the Journey & for Presents to the Indians, without which 'tis conceived the Journey it self will be to very little purpose. Accordingly, the Governr. drew up in writing some few Heads by way of Instructions to the Gentlemen of the Council, who are to meet the said Committee of Assembly, And the Clerk is ordered to carry a Copy of the Message delivered by Satcheecho to the House of Representatives immediately, and to acquaint their Speaker that the Govr. had appointed some members of Council to meet a Committee of that House at the Court house, at three o'clock this afternoon, according to their Desire.

At a Council held at Philadia, August 1st, 1722.

PRESENT:

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

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|---|---|
| Richard Hill, | Samuel Preston, |
| Robt. Assheton, | Andrew Hamilton, Att. Genl., |
| Wm. Assheton, | James Logan, Secretary. |

The Council being met at this time to dismiss Civility, and the other two Indians who accompanied Satcheechoe to Town from Conestogoe, it was moved by one of the members whether this might not be a proper occasion to consider of the time of the Tryal of John & Edmund Cartlidge, that the Indians at Conestogoe may be acquainted therewith with Civility at his Return home. Whereupon, the Chief Justice being sent for, the Governour desired that he and the other two Judges present would please to give him & the Board their Opinion, whether the offenders could be prosecuted effectually without a view first taken of the Body of the Indian supposed to be killed, by a Coroners Inquest, Upon which the Judges desired leave to withdraw, and carried with them the Attorney Genl. & Willm. Assheton, Esqr., for their Assistance; And after a short time returning to the Council, the Attorney Genl. by the direction of the Judges, Reported that they had consulted the Law in Cases of this kind, & find that where a View of the Body may be necessary for the information of the Jury, (which 'tis presumed it may be in this Case,) the same ought by no means to be neglected. But where it may be presumed that a view of the Body can be of little use, or that there may be danger of Infection by digging up the Corps, there the Jury are to proceed upon the Testimony of the Evidences present at the time the Fact was committed. It is therefore the opinion of the Judges that a view of the Body ought to be taken, and that the Tryal be deferr'd untill the Govr. Return from Albany, in which opinion the Govr. and the Board also agreed.

Satcheecho, with Civility, and the other two who accompanied them from Conestogoe, having been ordered to attend the Board at this sitting, It was considered what further satisfaction should be made to the said Indians for their trouble in coming to Philada. to Report Satcheechoes message, And it is ordered that two Stroud Matchcoats be given to Civility & one to each of the other two men, viz: Diohanse & Tehanoote, with Provisions for their journey of which an Accot. is ordered to be brought at the next sitting of y^e^ Board, and being called in the Govr. spoke to Satcheechoe as follows: My Friend Satcheechoe:

You have shewn yourself a good Traveller and a Diligent Messenger in performing the two Journeys you have undertaken to the five Nations; The first was greatly to my Satisfaction, in so much as our Brethren of the Five Nations shewed so much affection to us and paid so great a Regard to our Message as to hasten you back with divers Testimonials in Confirmation what they said, and notwithstanding I was surprised to see you bring no Credentials with you this last time, Yet I shall believe you have discharged your part

well, and that the occasion of your bringing no such thing is truly owing to the Cause you have assigned, that is that y^e^ Chiefs could not meet then together, & that they designed to Answer me at Albany where they greatly desired to see me.

I expect, Satcheechoe, That you will continue in Town to proceed with me according to your proposal to Albany, And if Civility returns immediately to Conestogoe with the rest of the Company, I desire you will inform all the Indians who are coming down to the Trial of John & Edmund Cartlidge, that the sd. Tryal is deferred until I return from Albany.

There will be delivered to you that Return, some small Tokens, viz: Two Strouds to Civility for his trouble in the Interpretation, and to Diohanse and Tehanoote one to each, with Provissions necessary to their Journey.

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There will be delivered to you that Return, some small Tokens, viz: Two Strouds to Civility for his trouble in the Interpretation, and to Diohanse and Tehanoote one to each, with Provissions necessary to their Journey.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia, Augst. 3d, 1722.

PRESENT:

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

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|---|---|
| Richard Hill, | Robert Assheton, |
| Samuel Preston, | William Assheton, |
| Andw. Hamilton, | James Logan, Secry. |
| Isaac Norris, | |

The Governr. acquainted the Board, that the time of his intended Journey for Albany, now approaching, & the House of Representatives having deferr'd coming to the necessary Resolutions for defraying the Expence of the said Journey, & of y^e^ Presents to be made to the Indians on that occasion, untill they are certified, what Gentlemen of the Council are willing to attend the Govr. thither. He now therefore recommends it to the Board to consider & agree among themselves, which of them will please to undertake the said journey for the Service of the Publick, that the Assembly's Resolutions may no Longer be put off through the delay of this Board. And he now further informs the Board, that the members he had hitherto in his view & had named to the Assembly, as well as to themselves, were Richard Hill, James Logan & Colo. French, that he had since received a Message from the House, declaring that they were well satisfied in the Govrs. nomination of Richd. Hill & James Logan, & wish'd it might suit their circumstances to attend the service, but that they had found upon some communication those two members declined the Journey. The House therefore further recommended for the purpose Isaac Norris & Andrew Hamilton, But if any two of these four would undertake the Service it would be to the satisfaction of the House, To which the Govr. was pleased to add that all those members being acceptable to him, He should wholly leave it among themselves to agree amongst them who should be the Persons that would accompany him.

The Govr. also recommends it to the Board to draw up in writing such Heads as they may think necessary or usefull for the Service of the Governmt., to be Treated of at the ensuing Meeting with the

Indians of the five Nations at Albany, and the members are desired to Confer among themselves, and to draw up the Heads accordingly against three in the afternoon.

Under Consideration of the Case of Wm. Hill, Mary Woolvin & Wm. Battin, Prisoners in Chester Goal under Sentence of Death, it is the advice of all the members present, to which the Govr. is pleased to agree, That the said Wm. Hill & Mary Woolvin be reprieved for the space of twelve months, in case no Orders shall come from the Crown for the Execution before the expiration of the sd. Term; That the said Wm. Battin being Convicted of divers horrid complicated Crimes, be Executed & hung in Irons in the most public place, at such time as the Govr. shall appoint, & that the Warrant for the execution be issued before the Govr. set out for Albany.

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## Augst. 3d: POST MERIDIEM.

PRESENT:

The same members as before.

The members of Council having met by themselves & agreed on a rough Draught of the Heads, that appeared fit in their judgment to be the subject of the intended Treaty with the Indians of the Five Nations. The Govr. joyned them, and desiring to know whether they had agreed among themselves upon the persons who were to accompany him. The four members who had been named endeavoured severally to excuse themselves because of the Circumstances of their affairs, But those of the Secretary's Family being considered, it was allowed that no man of humanity could desire him to absent himself from it at this time. And the other three members, viz.: Richard Hill, Isaac Norris & Andrew Hamilton, were prevailed on to undertake the Journey.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia, Augst. 7th, 1722.

PRESENT:

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Hill, | Thomas Masters, |
| Robert Assheton, | William Assheton, |
| Andw. Hamilton, | James Logan, Secretary. |
| Isaac Norris. | |

The Govr. intending to begin his journey for Albany to morow, and having on the 3d inst. in Council been pleased to desire the Sentiments of this Board, wt. relation to the ensuing Treaty to be held with the Indians of the five Nations there, the members present delivered their thoughts upon that subject in Writing, as follows:

The Govr. having recommended to this Board, to consider & digest the Heads on which it may be proper for him to Treat with the Indians of the five Nations, whom he is to meet at Albany.

They humbly propose it as their opinion, that the following Heads

Aug.st 3. Post Meridiem.
Present, The same Members as before.

The Members of Council having met by themselves & agreed on a rough Draught of the heads that appeared fit in their judgement to be the Subject of the intended Treaty with the Indians of the Five Nations, The Gov.r joyned them, and desiring to know whether they had agreed among themselves upon the Persons who were to accompany him. The four Members who had been named endeavoured severally to excuse themselves, because of the Circumstances of their affairs: And those of the Secretarys Family being considered, it was allowed that no man of humanity could desire him to absent himself from it at this time; And the other three Members viz.r Richard Hill Isaac Norris & Andrew Hamilton were prevailed on to undertake the Journey.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia Aug.st 7.th 1722.

Present

The Hon.ble Sir William Keith Bar.t Governaur.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Hill | Isaac Norris |
| Robert Assheton | Thomas Masters |
| And.w Hamilton. | William Assheton |

James Logan Secretary.

The Gov.r intending to begin his journey for Albany to morrow, and having on the 3.d inst.t in Council been pleased to desire the Sentiments of this Board in relation to the ensuing Treaty to be held with the Indians of the five Nations there, the Members present delivered their thoughts upon that Subject in Writing as follows.

The Gov.r having recommended to this Board to consider & digest the Heads on which it may be proper for him to Treat with the Indians of the five Nations whom he is to meet at Albany.

They humbly propose it as their Opinion that the following Heads will naturally occur on the past Transactions with those people and the occasion that more particularly calls the Gov.r to Albany at this time. Viz.t

That some of their antient Men may yet remember the first Settlement of the Province of Pensilvania by W.m Penn. He was a good Man, had a great affection for all the Indians, He entred into Leagues of friendship with them, & treated them as his Brethren, And he gave it in Charge to his Gov.rs whom he left in his place, & to all his people, that they should allways do the same.

That divers of the Chiefs of the five Nations have at several times visited us at Philad.a & Conestogoe; We were allways glad to see them, and treated them kindly as our Brethren, They made firm Leagues of friendship with us, & frequently renewed & strengthened them; We became as one people, & hope allways to continue the same: And as often as the five Nations renewed their Leagues with our great & good friends the Gov.rs of New York, it still united them the more nearly to us, & gave us the greater

pleasure

pleasure, because all the English are the Subjects of one Great King.

The last Summer that wise & good Man Ghesaond with some other of their people, came in the name of all the five Nations to visit us, We received them with Joy as our brethren. We opened our hearts to each other. He rejoiced to see us & our Indians live in so much Love together. We brightned the Chain together, that it might be clear strong & lasting as the Sun & Stars, but to our great grief that Good Man died before he returned, Yet we hope the five Nations relieved the Govr words of Love & friendship with the Golden Medal & the Presents then delivered.

We then engaged as They & We had often done before, that we should all be as one People, That the five Nations should not do an injury to any of us more than to themselves. And that We should not do an Injury to any of the five Nations more than to our owne people, or if any person did such injury they should be punished for it in the same manner as if done to an Englishman.

Since that time a very unhappy accident has fallen out which has given us great Grief. We heard last Winter that one of the five Nations had lost his Life by means of some of our People: the next day after the news came to Philad.a the Govr. sent two of his Council to Conestogoe to enquire into the matter and bring him y.e Truth. They found that a Quarrell arose about Rum, between a Brother of the five Nations who had hunted near Patowmeck, and two of our Traders, the Indian Man was angry, went hastily and took his Gun to kill the Englishmen; Whereupon in defence of themselves they Seiz'd him & in struggling gave him some Blows & left him. We heard that our Indian friend & Brother died the next day. The Men who did this were brought to Philad.a committed to Prison and put in Irons, and there remain to be tried for their Lives according to our Laws in the same manner as if they had killed an Englishman. And We have further passd a Severe Law against selling Rum to the Indians, which will prevent such Mischiefs for the future.

We were greatly grieved for this unhappy accident: but the Chiefs of the five Nations are so wise as to know, that such accidents may happen without any ill Design amongst the nearest Brethren: and they may see by this We strictly keep our Leagues in punishing those who offend against them.

A Message having been sent by the Govrs order from Conestogoe by Saltheechoe to the five Nations immediately after the Fact was inquired into, to express our sorrow, The Govr received their kind Answer by the same Messenger not long after. By that Answer the five Nations shewed themselves our true friends in receiving that Message like Brethren and desiring us to wipe away our Tears, more especially by invoiting the Govr to come & see them and shake hands with them, and he should find they were his true Friends.

To this the Govr by the same Saltheechoe returned his Answer, that tho he could not come up Sasquahannah, he would gladly take the opportunity of seeing them at Albany when they came thither to meet our good friends the Govrs of New York & Virginia. At the same time the Govr sent some Tokens to the five Chiefs of the five Nations which he hopes they have received, with the Mourning Gold Ring from the Govrs own finger.

Accordingly

Accordingly the Gov^r is come w^t some of his Council to visit them: He has left his Family & his People, to take them by the hand, to joyn hearts, and to rejoice in seeing the Faces of each other, that the flame of Love & Affection may burn clear in all our Breasts, and all Clouds & Darkness may be done away.

But that We might not come so long a journey with empty hands, the Gov^r has brought with him these Goods to bind his Words, which they are desired to receive as a Pledge of our Resolutions to live in perpetual peace & under the strongest Ties of friendship with the five Nations; And all that we desire of them is, That remembring them and us & all our People to be under such Bonds and Leagues of friendship & Brotherhood, their young Men & people when they travel may not hurt or disturb any of our Inhabitants in any case; otherwise than as they would hurt themselves or their own people. And that this our Visit & the Words of now joyn may be recorded in everlasting Remembrance to be sent down to their & our Children & Childrens Children and last as long as the Mountains & Rivers and the Sun & Moon shall endure.

These Heads being duly considered were approved of and are recommended for a Scheme to be proceeded upon in the intended Treaty, but subject to be varied according as the Circumstances of affairs Time & Place, in the judgement of the Gov^r and the Members of Council who accompany him, may render it necessary.

The Gov^r acquainted the Board that being out of Town on Saturday last when the Assembly broke up, He had received this morning from Benj: Vining a Member of that House an Order under the Speakers hand on the Provincial Treasurer for £130. allowed for the Expence of the Gov^rs journey to Albany and the Gentlemen of the Council that are to accompany him thither.

Isaac Norris also, acquainted the Board, that the Assembly had made choice of him for buying the Presents to be given to the Indians at Albany and had given him an Order on the Treasury for £100 for that use.

The Gov^r recommended the Care of the Governm^t to the Gentlemen of this Board that are to continue in the Colony during his Absence, and desired that in Case any extraordinary emergency should happen while he was abroad (which he hoped there would not) they would give him Notice of it by an Express. Then Council wished the Gov^r a good journey & safe Return and then broke up

At a Council Aug: 8^th 1722

Indians of the five Nations at Albany, and the members are desired to Confer among themselves, and to draw up the Heads accordingly against three in the afternoon.

Under Consideration of the Case of Wm. Hill, Mary Woolvin & Wm. Battin, Prisoners in Chester Goal under Sentence of Death, it is the advice of all the members present, to which the Govr. is pleased to agree, That the said Wm. Hill & Mary Woolvin be reprieved for the space of twelve months, in case no Orders shall come from the Crown for the Execution before the expiration of the sd. Term; That the said Wm. Battin being Convicted of divers horrid complicated Crimes, be Executed & hung in Irons in the most public place, at such time as the Govr. shall appoint, & that the Warrant for the execution be issued before the Govr. set out for Albany.

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Augst. 3d: POST MERIDIEM.

PRESENT:

The same members as before.

The members of Council having met by themselves & agreed on a rough Draught of the Heads, that appeared fit in their judgment to be the subject of the intended Treaty with the Indians of the Five Nations. The Govr. joyned them, and desiring to know whether they had agreed among themselves upon the persons who were to accompany him. The four members who had been named endeavoured severally to excuse themselves because of the Circumstances of their affairs, But those of the Secretary's Family being considered, it was allowed that no man of humanity could desire him to absent himself from it at this time. And the other three members, viz.: Richard Hill, Isaac Norris & Andrew Hamilton, were prevailed on to undertake the Journey.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia, Augst. 7th, 1722.

PRESENT:

The Honble Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governour.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Hill, | Thomas Masters, |
| Robert Assheton, | William Assheton, |
| Andw. Hamilton, | James Logan, Secretary. |
| Isaac Norris. | |

The Govr. intending to begin his journey for Albany to morow, and having on the 3d inst. in Council been pleased to desire the Sentiments of this Board, wt. relation to the ensuing Treaty to be held with the Indians of the five Nations there, the members present delivered their thoughts upon that subject in Writing, as follows:

The Govr. having recommended to this Board, to consider & digest the Heads on which it may be proper for him to Treat with the Indians of the five Nations, whom he is to meet at Albany.

They humbly propose it as their opinion, that the following Heads

will naturally occur on the past Transactions with those people, and the occasion that more particularly calls the Govr. to Albany at this time, vizt:

That some of their Ancient men may yet remember the first Settlement of the Province of Pensilvania by Wm. Penn. He was a good man, had a great affection for all the Indians. He entred into Leagues of ffriendship with them & treated them as his Brethern, and he gave it in Charge to the Govrs. whom he left in his place & to all his people, that they should always do the same.

That divers of the Chiefs of the five Nations have at several times visited us at Philadia. and Conestogoe; We were always glad to see them, and treated them kindly as our Brethren. They made firm Leagues of ffriendship with us, and frequently renewed and strengthened them. We became as one people and hope always to continue the same; And as often as the five Nations renewed their Leagues with our Great and Good friends, the Govrs. of New York, it still united them the more nearly to us and gave us the great pleasure, because all the English are the subjects of one Great King.

The last Summer that wise and good man Ghesaont, with some other of their people, came in the name of all the five Nations to visit us. We received them with joy as our Brethren. We opened our hearts to each other. He rejoiced to see us and our Indians live in so much Love together. We brightened the chain together that it might be clear, strong & lasting as the Sun & Stars, but to our great grief that good man died before he returned, Yet we hope the five Nations received the Govrs. words of Love & ffriendship with the Golden Medal and the presents they delivered.

We then engaged as they & we had often done before, that we should all be as one people; That the five Nations should not do an injury to any of us more than to themselves, And that We should not do an Injury to any of the five Nations more than to our own people, or if any person did such injury they should be punished for it in the same manner as if done to an Englishman.

Since that time a very unhappy accident has fallen out which has given us great Grief. We heard last Winter that one of the Five Nations had lost his Life by means of some of our People, the next day after the news came to Philada. the Govr. sent two of his Council to Conestogoe to enquire into the matter and bring him y^e^ Truth. They found that a Quarrel arose about Rum, between a Brother of the five nations who had hunted near Patowmeck and two of our Traders; the Indian man was angry, went hastily and took his Gun to Kill the Englishmen, Whereupon in defence of themselves they seized him, & in the struggle gave him some blows and left him. We heard that our Indian ffriend & Brother died the next day.

The men who did this were brought to Philada., committed to Prison and put in Irons, and there remain to be tried for their Lives according to our Laws, in the same manner as if they had Killed an Englishman. And we have further passed a Severe Law against

selling Rum to the Indians, which will prevent such Mischiefs for the future.

We are greatly grieved for this unhappy accident, but the Chiefs of the five Nations are so wise as to know that such accidents may happen without any ill design amongst the nearest Brethren, and they may see by this we strictly keep our Leagues in punishing those who offend against them.

A message having been sent by the Govrs. order from Conestogoe, by Satcheechoe, to the five Nations immediately after the Fact was inquired into, to express our sorrow. The Govr. received their kind answer by the same messenger, and long after. By that answer the five Nations shewed themselves our true ffriends, in receiving that message like Brethren, not desiring us to wipe away our Tears, more especially by inviting the Govr. to come and see them and shake hands with them, and he should find they were his true Friends.

To this the Govr. by Satcheechoe returnd his answer, that tho' he could not come up Susquehannah, he would gladly take the opportunity of seeing them at Albany when they came thither to meet our good Friends the Govrs. of New York & Virginia. At the same time the Govr. sent some Tokens to the five Chiefs of the five Nations which he hopes they have received with the Mourning Gold Ring from the Govrs. own finger.

Accordingly the Govr. is come wt. some of his Council to visit them. He has left his family & his people to take them by the hand to joyn hearts, and rejoice in seeing the Faces of each other, that the fflame of Love & affection may burn clear in all our Breasts, and all clouds & Darkness may be done away.

But that we might not come so long a journey with Empty hands, The Govr. has brought with him these goods to bind his words, which they were desired to receive as a Pledge of our Resolutions to live in perpetual peace and under the strongest Ties of ffriendship with the ffive Nations; And all that we desire of them is, That remembering them and us and all our People to be under such Bonds and Leagues of ffriendship and Brotherhood, their Young Men and people when they travel may not hurt or disturb any of Our Inhabtiants in any case, otherwise than as they would hurt themselves or their own people. And that this our visit and the words yt. now pass may be recorded in everlasting Remembrance, to be sent down to their and our Children & Childrens Children, and last as long as the Mountains & Rivers and the Sun & Moon shall endure.

These heads being duly considered, were approved of, and recommended for a Scheme to be proceeded upon in the intended Treaty but subject to be varied acording as the circumstances of affairs, Time & Peace, in the Judgment of the Govr. and the members of Council who accompany him, may render it necessary.

The Govr. acquainted the Board, that being out of town on Saturday last when the Assembly broke up, He had received this morning from Benj. Vining, a member of that House, an order under the

Speakers hand on the Provincial Treasurer for £130, allowed for the Expense of the Govrs. Journey to Albany, and the Gentlemen of the Council that are to accompany him thither.

Isaac Norris also acquainted the Board, that the Assembly had made choice of him for buying the Presents to be given to the Indians at Albany, and had given him an order on the Treasury for £100 for that use.

The Govr. recommended the Care of the Governmt. to the Gentlemen of this Board that are to continue in the Colony during his Absence, and desired that in case any extraordinary emergency should happen while he was abroad (which he hoped there would not) they would give him Notice of it by an Express. Then Council wished them good Journey & safe Return, and then broke up.

WASHINGTON, D.C., DIPLOMATIC BRANCH, RG 11, RATIFIED INDIAN TREATIES,
TREATY NO. 1.

No. 1

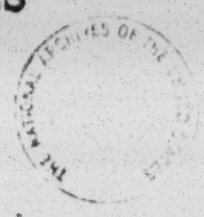
Treaty between the Governors of New York, Virginia, and Pennsylvania and The Five Nations, August 14, 1722. Certified copy.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Treaty with the Five Nations." NATIONAL ARCHIVES, WASHINGTON, D.C., DIPLOMATIC BRANCH, RG 11, RATIFIED INDIAN TREATIES, TREATY NO. 1.

INDIAN TREATY SERIES

No. 1



Treaty between the Governors of New York, Virginia and Pennsylvania and the Five Nations.

August 14, 1722.

Conference held at Fort George in New York and the subsequent Indian Treaties thereon. Certified copy.

Subdued and at last totally Exterpated, And that
as the number of Inhabitants are very much in-
creased and the Assembly of Virginia had given a
very Considerable Sum of money for the buying of arms
for the defence of those frontier Countrys which lye
most Exposed to the Incursions of the Indians it Could
not be Supposed that that Colony would be able to
Defend themselves against the Strongest attacks
of the five Nations or were under a Necessity of
bearing any Insult or Insolence from them he
Observed how Averse the People of Virginia were to
make the least Submission to the Indians and that
their Spirits was Such that formerly when the
Governour of Virginia refused a Commission to Sev-
eral of the Frontier Inhabitants to Raise Men
from the Indians to go out against them the Rebell
broke out which Called Bacons Rebellion.

He remembred how many former Treatys
been made with the Indians in behalf of Virginia as
that made by Coll Courtney of Mary Land in the year
167 another by Coll Kendal in the year 1679 a
third by the Lord Howard of Effingham in the ye
1684 and the Last by Coll Byrd in the year 1685 a
how Ineffectual all these had proved, Notwithstanding
the Indians had at all these times Conceeded to Even-
thing that was proposed and made the amplest Pro-
that could be Required of them Therefore Unlike
Indians of the five Nations Accede to the Preliminar
insisted upon by Virginia, the Assembly ever adi
against making any Treaty with them and

At a Conference held at Fort George in New York the 11th day of August 1722 Between the Governour of New York and his Council the Governour of Virginia and Mr Harrison and Mr Robinson and the Governour of Pensilvania and Mr French and Mr Hamilton

The Governour of New York opened the Conference with saying he thought it an honour and happyness to confer with the Governours of Virginia and Pensilvania and the Gentlemen they had brought with them upon the Subject matter of the Treaty which they were come to make in behalf of their Majestys Subjects of those Governments with the Indians of the five Nations and [illegible] that Purpose and was ready & desirous to hear any thing they had to offer upon the Business of the Treaty.

The Governour of Virginia thanked his Excellency for Entering so Obligingly into a Conference which he had proposed, the End of which he told him was to Acquaint & Join with the Circumstances and disposition of the people of Virginia with respect to the Indians and withall to Concert the best manner of Dealing with them And also the Circumstances of the people he said they were such that in former times when their numbers were much Less then they are at present they had many Nations of Indians more potent then those of the five Nations to deal with which they Subdued

their assistance towards it, But so soon as these Preliminarys were agreed to Seeing it had been Several times desired by the Governm.t of New-york that agents might be sent in behalf of Virginia to Albany to Renew the Covenant Chain, the Assembly very readyly Concured to give their Assistance for the making the present Intended Treaty, and Engaged him to Undertake it hopeing by this Concession they Should not be Construed as if they were disposed to make the Treatys with these Indians habitual But on the Contrary they having Sufficiently Explained their meaning by a Late Act which was made at the Last Session for the Rendering the Treatys with foreign Indians more Effectual (whereby Indians under Treaty with Virginia are forbid under very Severe penaltys to Cross the Bounds Prescribed to them—— That they Intended to make this the Last Treaty with them. He Sayed these were the Termes he was Come upon and he had brought two Gentlemen with him to assist him one a member of Counceil and the Other of the House of Burgesses, and that he had taken this Method Looking upon it most fitting to Treat with all Indians through the Governments to which they belonged

Then the Governour of New York desired to hear the Virginia Law Read which the Governour of Virginia had mentioned with all Other papers which Related to the Business in hand and accordingly the Law was Read with an abstract of Several old Treatys and

Some

Some Letters from the Governour of Virginia to Brigad.r Hunter late Governour of New York, and also a Letter from the late Governour and another from the President of New York proposing to send Agents from Virginia to Albany to renew the Covenand Chain.

Then the Governour of New York asked the Governours of Virginia and Pensilvania whether they had drawn up any of the maters in writing which they intended to propose to the five Nations at the meeting at Albany. The Governour of Virginia answered that he paid Such a defference to this Government that he would draw nothing up of that sort Unlile he had Conferr'd with them, but he sayed he intended in the first place to Clear the Inhabitants of Virginia from the Imputation of having Poisoned the Sachems of the five Nations which were Lately there.

To which the Governour of New York sayd the five Nations were Now well Satisfyed that that Accusation was Not just and the Report false.

The Governour of Virginia went on and Sayed that he should tell them in very plain Terms, that they must not Expect to See any body from Virginia again at Albany and Should Chiefly Insist upon Confining them to the Boundaries Mentioned in the Law, and Acquaint them with the Consequence of Transgressing them, by Shewing the Law, for besides the disturbance of the Inhabitants

of the Frontier Settlements, the Intercourse between them and the Tributary Indians might be of very ill Consequence, by their Attempts to Seduce them & alienate their minds from the English which he had been frequently Informed, the Five Nations had Endeavoured.

The Governour of Pensilvania spoke to this purpose Viz.

That the points on which he now came to Treat with the five Nations were already Communicated to his Excellency and the Council by his Letter of yesterday.

That the first Viz.t the Death of an Indian was an Accident that might have happened any where, & therefore it was only Necessary for him to Satisfy the Indians that the Governm.t of Pensilvania was very Sorry for it, and Caused the offenders to be put into the hands of Justice as to the other point Viz.t that Some Measures be taken to prevent the five Nations from taking their warr like Courses through Pensilvania to the Southward, it was the more Necessary because the Conestogoe Indians were formerly a part of the five Nations Called Mingoes and speak the Same Language to this day that they actually pay Tribute Now to the five Nations and Either from Natural affection or fear are ever under their Influence and power, but that he hoped the Virginia act which had been Read would have a good Effect to Obtain this End by Restraining all the Northern Indians from proceeding any more that way to the Southward

&c

he Observed with how much prudence and Caution Mr Penn had formerly purchased all the Lands on Susquahanna from the five Nations by means of Coll Dongan then Governour of New York how many Treaty's had been held with these five Nations both at Philidelphia and Comestogoe.

That the greatest Ship between them had been Inviolably preserved to this day and he did not Know that the five Nations Could be Charged with any material Breach thereof.

As to Indian Trade Sir William sayd he believed that no person from Pensilvania had ever yet attempted to force any Trade with the five Nations but on the Contrary it appeared that Province was altogether Indefferent about it Since it was so Earnestly desired that these Indians might forbear to pass through their Settlements on Susquahanna, Nevertheless it being a Subject that he did not Understand nor ever intended to be Particularly Concerned in, he desired to be Excused from Enlarging further upon it at this time and the rather because it was no part of his business now with the Indians of the five Nations and Concluded with this Assurance that whatever he Should Transact on these matters Should be done with all manner of Deference to the Government of New York.

The

The Governour of New York Sayed he had not been Long Enough in this provence to be able to Speak with So much Clearnes and Experience as those Other two Gentlemen had done but he Lookned upon His Majestys Instructions as his Text and the Rule of his Actions and he Should referr himself to them to Shew what his Conduct Ought to be with Respect to the five Nations.

Then two Instructions Relateing to the five Nations were Read, which Imported that the Government Should Lookn upon those Indians as Part of the Province of New York and Should Endeavour to keep them fast to the Interest of that Province and Confine their Trade to it

Then he went on and Sayed, that the Government of New York had always advised the five Nations against making of ware and disturbing Neighbouring Colonys, and to keep themselves to their hunting, That they were very apt to make Promises, but Could not Say they were Strict Observers of them, He Sayed the Virginia Law Seemed to have been well Conserted to prevent their Inroads that way for the Indians would be afraid of the Penaltys Inflicted in that act, and so their fear might keep their words better than formerly, and Sayed he would let the five Nations know as from the Government of New York, that Unless they Observed the present Treaty better than they had done others heretofore they Should

send

send an Alteration in the Conduct of the Govern-
=m.t towards them in the Encouragment and presents
they may Expect for the time to Come and that
he Sayed he Coo[illegible] upon as a good Expedient
to Enforce what Seemed to be the desire of the other
two Governments Especially with Relation to Pensil-
=vania who Seemed Least able to Compell the Indians
to abstain from Incursions into their Country he
approved the Method that had been taken by the
Other Governments to Consult this Government before
they would enter into treaty with their Indians and
Blamed the Conduct of the Government of New England
which had taken Other Sorts of Measures and had
attempted to Treat with the five Nations without the
Interposition of this Government.

Then it was asked whether any of
the Gentlemen who where Present had any thing to
offer, and it was Answered that there was Little
Occasion to add any thing to what had been Spoken
Only Mr Andrew Hamilton in behalf of the People
of Pensilvania Sayed it was the Sence of their Assembly
to give up all pretentions of Trade with the five Nations,
He Sayed there were two Other persons Coming from
Philadelphia in behalf of that Government who are
Expected very Soon in town and he would answer for
them that they were of the same Opinion. The
Governour of New York went on to Shew How
Great Interest the French had with the Said Nations

of

of Indians upon the Lakes and how the People of this Province had Contributed very much to it by furnishing the French with Indian Goods which they Could have 50 per Cnt Cheaper from Albany than up the Great River of St Lawrence which was a very Long and Dangerous Navigation

He mentioned an Instruction against the Practice of the People of this Province and that the Assembly had made two very Severe acts to prevent it, which he hoped would be of General Good to all the English Plantations for when the Indians Come to be Supplyed with their Goods So much Cheaper by the English than the French Could afford them (who besides the Charge of Navigation might pay Considerably to the Government for a Lycence to Trade) That they would Naturally throw off their dependence upon them and of Consequence the English Interest must then prevail.

And after Reading those Acts, the Governour of New York Observed that he was very Glad to see Such a Unanimety of Sentiments on Every thing that has passed which he did not doubt was the Sence of Every Person there present and then Broke up the Conference

at

At a Council held at Albany the
27th of August 1722

Present

His Excellency William Burnet Esq^r &c

M^r Van Dam } M^r Alexander }
M^r Barbarie } Doctor Colden } M^r Morris Jun^r }

The following Propositions to be made by His Excellency William Burnet Esq^r Captain General & Governour in Chief of the Province of New York New Jersey &c and that to be made by the Honorable Coll^o Spotswood Lieutenant Governour of Virginia and the Proposition to be made by Sir William Keith Governour of Pensilvania to the Sachems and warriors of the five Nations being Read were approved of by this Board.

Proposition Made by His Excellency William Burnet Esq^r &c to the Sachems of the five Nation.

Brethren

Our Last meeting Ended with so happy an Agreement and Such firm Assurances and hearty Resolutions on both Sides that if they are faithfully Observed we Shall always meet with joyfull Countenances You then promised me Solemnly not to have any Correspondence with the French but to depend Entirly on the English and Cleave Close to them.

That you would keep the Path open for the Far Indians to Come to Trade with this Province.

That you

That you would never molest Virginia or any other of the Things Provinces for the future, and that you — Allowed it was in Vain to Promise any thing unless you Resolve to Perform it.

I Begin therefore with demanding of you a Solemn Assurance that you will Continue firm to what you then Engaged, that you will Inform me truly of your principal late Transactions and Designs and advise with me upon them, so that I may be Convinced that you have an Entire Confidence in me and Observe an Exact Sincerity in your whole Conduct towards me, which will be the Strongest tyes of a Lasting Friendship between us —— Give a Belt —

I MUST now particularly thank the Brethren for their Refusing to go out a fighting in Company with some French Indians who invited them lately to it, This is a very Promising Token of your good disposition and makes me hope that you will Satisfye me that the Preparations you are making for going out to warr are not Contrary to your Promises made last year Give a Belt

Because the Renewing the Covenant Chain which you in the name of my Great and Good Master the King of Great Britain and your Loving Father in behalf of all his Majestyes Provinces in North America is the most Solemn act which we have together I think it proper that it be first deligently Searched that there may be no spots or Stains Left upon it

For

For this purpose I have first desired the Brethren to let me know how Clean it has been kept with respect to this Province and to the same End the Governours of Virginia and Pensilvania are Come hither at the desire of the brethren and with the advice and Consent of this Government to Treat of some matters on behalf of their Provinces, that may remove all spots that may Remain on the Covenant Chain with Relation to them, and as they are one Nation and Under the same King with us I doubt not but the Brethren will hear to them with Great attention and Answer them with that Regard which is their due and when these particular points are firmly Settled the General Covenant Chain will then be made so Clean and Bright, that I Shall be able to Renew it with the greatest Satisfaction and with a Strong Confidence that it will Shine with New Lustre as Long as the Sun and moon Shall Endure.

## Propositions made by the Honourable Colonell Spotswood Lieutenant Governour of Virginia to the five Nations of Indians Viz$^{t}$ the Sennekes, Cayouges, Onnondages, Oneydes, and Mohawkes.

## Sachems and Warriours of the five Nations

You often Say that your Covenant Chain with Virginia is grown Rusty, and have Urged of Late Years that Some Commissioners from that Colony Should be Sent to this place to Brighten the Same, this

This is an Old Story which the People of Virginia
Remember to have been ~~Customarily~~ Continually rung in their Ears,
and are Sensible that none of the many Treaties which
they have made for Near fifty years past have ever
been Observed on the part of the five Nations, Wherefore
I am now Come hither as Governour of Virginia Acc=
=ompanyed with some members of that Government in
Order to try if our Covenant Chain Cannot be so polished
as Never more to Grow Rusty and to Endeavour at Esta=
=blishing an Everlasting Peace between your People
and Ours, Comprehending not only the Christian Inha=
=bitants of Virginia but also the Several Nations of
Indians belonging and Subject to that Government ~
and Accordingly to the Custom of that place I Signifye
to you this Proposition by Giving two Belts of Wam=
=pum the one for the Government of Virginia and
the Other for all its Tributary Indians.

Nothing but your assuredly promising
(as you did last year to your Governour) that you
Would would Agree to the Preliminary Articles ~
Offered by Virginia Could have perswaded that ~
Government to Send hither to Treat with you and
Therefore before I Enter upon any other matter I
Expect you Ratifye and Confirm these principall
Articles which you have declared that you will
faithfully Observe, Ify I will take Care that our Inde=
=ans perform the same on their part Viz^t " that
" the Great River of Potow^mack and the high Ridge

of

" of Mountains, which Extends along the Frontiers
" of Virginia ~~over the Indians belonging to the~~
" Westward of the Present Settlements of that Colony
" Shall be forever the Established Boundaries between
" the Indians Subject to the Dominion of Virginia
" and the Indians belonging to and Depending on
" the five Nations so that Neither our Indians, Shall
" on any Pretence whatsoever pass to the Northward
" or westward of the said boundaries without having to
" to Produce a Passport under the hand and Seal of the
" Governour or Commander in Chief of Virginia Nor
" Your Indians pass to the Southward or Eastward
" of the said boundaries without a passport in like
" manner from the Governour or Commander in
" Chief of New York, NOW not only our Indians
have Given us Solemn assurances of their keeping
within the prescribed Limits but we have also by
this act of assembly taken such measures for their
due performance of the same, that the Government
of Virginia Undertakes and Engages for their
Indians in this Particular, So that Nothing Re-
=mains but that the five Nations Ratify and
Confirm the said Articles which I Expect Should now
be done in a Solemn manner not only by their
Sachims but also by all their Warriours here
present and for that purpose I offer you this
Our Coronet as a Singular Token to be held up
in the Presence of all who are upon this occasion
assembled by that person whom you shall appoint

to Declare

to Declare the General assent of the five Nations to this Proposition, and let all your People Present at the same time give a shout to be taken as a Signal Testimony of their Concurrence, besides I will have it Signed by your Sachems and myself before I will Either propose or Present you with any thing further on the Part of Virginia.

Proposition by Sir William Keith Bar.t Gover=nour of the Province of Pensilvania to the Indians of the five Nations Viz.t the Maquase Oneyde Onnon=dages Cayouges and Senekes ——

Brethren

I have Travled a great way to see you and to hold some discourse with you, the People of Pensilvania have always been freinds to the five Nations they have punctually kept all their former Treaties with you they Expect that you do not forget them and therefore I am Come to Brighten the Chain betwe=en us, you sent me word that you desired to see me and I have Obtained Leave of my Brother the Gover=nour of New York to Renew our former Treaty with you at this Place, and I am Glad he is Present with us to hear and Observe all that is spoken, some of your Ancient Men Can yet remember the first Settlement of the Province of Pensilvania By William Penn he was a good man and had a great affection for all Indians, he Entred into Leagues of freindship with them and treated them as Brethren and he gave it in charge

to his

Governours whom he left in his place and to all his people that they Should Continue to do the Same, divers Great men from the five Nations have on several occa-=sions Visited us at Philadelphia and Conestogoe, we were always Glad to See them and treated them Friendly like brethren they made firm Leagues of freindship with us and frequently renewed and Streng-=thened them we became a one people and hope always to Continue So, and as often as the five Nati-=ons renewed their Leagues with our Great and good freinds the Governours of New York it Still United them more Nearly to us, and Cary Subjects of one and the Same Great thing, last Summer that wise and good Man Ghesanont with Some Other of your People Came in the Name of all the five Nations to Visit us at Conestogoe we received them with Joy and opened our hearts to eachother, he he Rejoiced to See us and our Indians live in So much love together, we Brightned the Chain that it might be Clear Strong and Casting as the Sun and Stars. but when we heard that Ghesanont Died in Virginia we were very Sorry Yet Hope the five Nations Received my words of Love and freindship to their Sachems and to all their people with the Golden Medal and the Presents then delivered it was then Stipulated and agreed between us that we Should all be as one people, that the five Nations Should not do an Injury to any of us more than to themselves and that we Should not do an Injury to any of the five Nations more then to our own

People

or if any person did Such Injury they Should be
Punished for it in the Same manner as if done to an
English man. Since that time a very unhappy Accident
has fallen out, which gave us Great Greif, Last winter we
heard that one of the five Nations had Lost his Life by means
of Some of our people the very next day after the News
came to me at Philadelphia I Sent two of my Council
to Conastogoe to Enquire into the matter and bring me the
truth, they found that the quarrell arose about Rum between
a brother of the five Nations who hunted near Potowmack
and two of our Traders the Indian was angry and went
hastily and took his gun to Kill the Englishman they in
defence of themselves Seized the Indian and in Struggling
Gave him Some blows and left him; we heard that our Indian
friend and brother dyed the next day. The men who did
this were brought to Philadelphia and put in Prison
and they will be tryed for their Lives According to our Laws
in the Same manner as if they had killed an English man
and to prevent Such mischiefs for the future we have made
a Severe Law against Selling Rum to the Indians. Tho' this
misfortune gave us great Greif yet we are perswaded, the
Chief Sachems of the five Nations are So wise as to know that
Such accidents may happen without any ill design
amongst the Nearest Brethren, and by this they will See
how Strictly we keep our Leagues and Treaty in punishing
those who Shall dare to offend and Injure them or any of their
People —— I made hast to Send a Messenger to the five
Nations by Sachichoe to Express our Sorrow and I received
their kind Answer by the Return of the Same Messenger.

Upon

you

Received our Message like true brethren desiring us to wipe away our tears and invited me to come and see you, Immediately I Sent Sachichoe back with this answer that I would meet you at albany with my Good freinds the Governours of Newyorke and Virginia, and I Sent some tokens to your Sachems which I hope they Received with a mourning Goldring off my own finger to Sacaunkehenta, Sachichoe Returned speedily and Sayed you would be glad to See me at Albany, he also told me that you desired Johnlartigo might be released out of Prison and that the Indian Treaty Injury done to your Kinsman might be forgot, but Sachichoe brought no belt or any other tokens to confirm his words, and therefore I have brought him along with me that you may know and tell me if he Speake truth Brethren you See I am come here with four of my Council to Visit you, I have left my family and people and have Travel'd a great way to take you by the hand to join hearts and to Rejoice in Seeing Each others faces for all Clouds and darkness must be done away that the flame of Love and Affection may burn Clear in our breasts, I have brought these Goods Viz: five peices of Stroud for Clothing five Cask of powder and five hundred W.t of Lead to Encourage your hunting that you may grow rich and Strong and I desire you will Receive them as a pledge of our firm Resolution to live in perpetuall peace and under the Strongest Tyes of freindship with the five nations that you will

Ever

Remember us as your Brethren and not Suffer your young men when they Travel to hurt any of our Inhabitants any more than they would their own or Kill their Cattle and Stock; and that this visit and the Covenant Chain which is hereby Renewed and Brightned may be Recorded in Everlasting Remembrance, to be Sent down to your and our Children, to last as long as the Mountains and Rivers and the Sun and Moon Shall Endure I also give you these two pieces of Blankets to wipe away and dry up the Blood that has been Spilt and to Cover it So, as that it may never be Seen or heard of any more, I live at a Great distance from the Brethren and perhaps may never See So many of your Grave Ancient men together again. I will therefore Give a true brother leave with you my best advice for the Happiness and welfare of all your People and as often as you Look upon these two belts Remember that this one Signifys the Strength which a wise Nation acquires and Secures to its people by peaceable Councils and Increasing the Number of its friends, and this Other belt Represents to you a bold firm true heart that abhors Falshood and Punctually Observes whatsoever it Promises

At a Council held at Albany the
8th day September 1722 —

Present

His Excellency William Burnet Esq^r &c
The Hon^ble Alexander Spotswood Esq^r Gov^r of Virginia
The Hon^ble Sir Wm Keith Bar^t Gov^r of Pensilvania

Rip Van Dam
John Barberie } Esq^rs
Cadwallader Colden

In Consideration that the war is now actually broke out between his Majestys Subjects of Boston and the Eastern Indians —

persons
There present that five Indians be sent as deputys from the five Nations to the Eastern Indians to Require of them that they the said Eastern Indians do forth-with begg a Cessation of armes of the Government of Boston in Order to Treat of a Peace.

The Governour of Virginia Communicated the following further Propositions to this Board, which were approved of and are as follows —

Sachims and Warriours

Since the bounds between your Indians and ours are firmly agreed upon, 'tis Necessary now to declare

Ye names

of the Several Nations of Indians which the Govern-ment of Virginia Engages for, and those are the Nottoways, Meherins, Nonsemonds, Pamunkeys, Chickahominys, and the Christanna Indians whom you Call the Todirichroones that we Comprehend under that Name Saponies, Ochinechees, Stinkenocks, Meipontikys and Toteroes all the forenamed Indians having their present Settlements on the East Side of the high ridge of Mountains and between the two Great Rivers of Potowmacks and Roanoake which you Call Kahon=-garonton and Ronentchenache, and on the other hand lies at this time that you declare the Names of all those nations whom you Comprehend in this Present Treaty and for whose performance the five Nations will answer, and to mind you of this proposition I lay down for our ten Nations of Indians ten Guns —

I have already told you that we have made a Law in Virginia to Oblidge a due performance of that Articles of the Boundaries which you have ratifyed and it is highly Expedient that I now particularly inform you thereof

If any Indians of the aforenamed Nations — belonging to Virginia or those whom you declare to be — dependent on your five Nations Shall hereafter Trans-=gress the said Boundaries without having the proper passports already Mentioned, every such Indian is by that Law liable to be put to Death or Transported and Sold for a Slave, and as the Government of Virginia will not demand Satisfaction for whatever you shall

do

to any of of their Indians whom you shall take on the North Side of Potowmack River and on the west Side of the high Ridge of Mountains, so your people must not Look upon it as any breach of the peace and friendship which Virginia Desires to preserve with the five Nations, if that Government Shall hang or Transport any of your Indians who Shall hereafter be taken without a proper passport on the South Side of the said River, and on the East Side of the said Ridge, and I cannot but think that the Wiser Sort of your people must approve of a Law that will Oblidge your foolish and Ungovernable young men to heartken (better than they alwas have done) to the Sage Councils of their Elders and to Observe more punctually a Treaty which their Sachems have thought fit to make for them, and in Token of your five Nations as well as our ten Nations of Indians being Bound by this Law I give fifteen Guns and that you and your Children may at all times come to truely Understand what is Contained in it, I have brought it hither Under the Seal of The Colony of Virginia and now Lodge it in the Hands of this Government.

Sachems and Warriors

It appears to be a Method agreed upon by your five Nations to Receive no Proposals nor have any manner of Treaty with any of the English Provinces. than this the Government of New York to which you belong

Wherefore

Wherefore



Virginia Expects that you should Observe the same rule with Respect to that Government and that you Should not at any time offer to Treat with the Indians belonging to that Colony but thro' the Government there and if you Should come to Virginia with an Intent to Treat with our Indians in any other manner tho' you Should have passports from the Governour of New York you must Expect it will be held void, and you will be Treated as if you Came without it and with this Proposition I give you a Belt.

You Sent me Last year a Belt of Wampum as a Testimony of your Promise that you would Seize and Carry to Virginia Some runaway Negroes belonging to that Colony when ever you did discover and meet with them in the woods, Now I make a general Proposition to you on Account of Runaways or Slaves Belonging to Virginia Viz. that if any Such Negroe or Slave Shall hereafter fall into your hands you Shall Straightway Conduct him to Coll George Masons House on Potowmack River and Sold in behalf of that Colony Engage that you Shall there receive immediately upon the Delivery of every Such Runaway one good Gun and two Blankets or the Value thereof, and in Lieu of this Proposition and Engagement I Lay down five Guns and five Hundred Flints

You Sent this year to demand of Virginia four Indian Boys to be delivered up to you for four of your Messengers which you alledged our Indians had Poisoned Whereupon I must tell you that, that Government has Absolutely rejected your Demand and is too Strong end

Powerfull

To be scared by the Threats of the five Nations into any unjust Compliance and I am here ready to ~~Satisfye~~ Justify not only our Indians against this Charge but also to answer for the Colony of Virginia and give all due Satisfaction if you Commaine it appear that our People have ever broke the Covenant Chain with any of the five Nations and to put you in mind of what I say on this head I Lay down five bundles of Beads On the Other hand I Come here to accuse the people of the five Nations of diverse Hostillities Robberies and repeated breaches of their Treaties, but since you have declared your desire that all past Offences Should be forgiven and forgot, and have now ~~Readily~~ on your part readily past over an Injury received from a Christian in Pensilvania. and more Especially Seeing you have so fully Concurred in my Proposition of the Boundaries which if duly observed must Effectually prevent all future disorders and Injuries to Virginia I Shall at this Juncture forbear all particular Charges against you Except only that I must say you have so Greatly wronged this person (Capt Robert Hicks) when you Killed his Negroe with about Seventy of his Horses and plundered him of a Considerable Cargoe of Goods, that to Shew the five nations if they have any Sence of Justice they Cannot but make him some amends and Reparation of his Losses, and in token of Virginia now burying all Revenge and Enmity for your past misdeeds I Lay down a Belt.

Above

above



Six Hundred miles have we from Virginia Come hither to treat with you, nine dayes after the appoi-nted time of our meeting did we wait before I could have the opperlunity of Speaking to you, and nine dayes Longer before you answered my first Proposition, so that Seeing a treaty at Albany Occasions so much trouble and Expence you must not Expect that the Government of Virginia will again agree to the renew-ing it after this Manner in this place, wherefore Let not your young warriors be Possessed with the foolish Expectation of provoking (by their Incursions) a Governour of Virginia to Come hither again to perswa-de you to observe this Treaty, for be assured the People there are Resolved henceforth to Compell an Observance thereof, and I hope your firm Intentions are to behave themselves so towards Virginia as that we may forever Acknowledge the five Nations to be our freinds and Allies.

And in Testimony of our Understanding this Present Treaty to be made upon the footing of what I have Already declared in my foregoing Propositions I shall so soon as as I have Received your Answer Lay down Such a Considerable Token, as that not only your Sachims and Warriours but also your Woman and Children bear Some Remembrance of this Treaty

His

His



His Excellency Communicated to the following further Propositions to their Board which were ... approved of and are as follows——

Brethren

The hearty Concurrence with which you have received what I lately proposed to you in the behalf of this Province as well as the propositions made to you by the Governour of Virginia and Pensil-vania has given us all so Entire a Satisfaction that we now appear together in the Name of all the British Colonys to Shew you that as we are all Subjects of the Great and Good King George so we have all one heart and one mind, and that we are all jointly Concerned in every thing that Relates to one anothers Security and happyness.

This Brotherly Love it is that is the peculiar Destinguishing marke by which men may Know us to be Christians and by many Expressions from you of the same Straine I am inclined to hope you will Deserve that Honorable name, if you act up to your promises——

But Since you have Acknowledged that there is a God who will Judge us according to our Actions, & Remember that he will punish us Severely if we say one thing and do the Contrary, and that not only in another Life, but in this we may Expect that they who Break their Youth, will have the Frowns of Heaven upon them and

They

They who keep it Shall prosper and Flourish —

And now Since all Stains are Entirely wiped off from the Covenant Chain and that you have Resolved to be Sincere for the time to Come which is the only way to Keep it Bright and Clean in Conjunction with these Governments, I do now Solemnly Renewit with you in the name of all his Majesty's Provinces in North America Give a Belt.

Brethren

Since you tell me that you are determined to Cleave Close to all the English, I doubt not of your being thoroughly insensed against the Eastern Indians who have Lately attacked your Brethern under the Govern.t of Boston and Contrary to all their repeated & Solemn Treaties and Engagements and their frequent Submissions to that Government have Lately distroyed Several of their Eastern Settlements by taking their Vessells burning their Houses killing their Cattle and Cruelly Murdering Several of the Inhabitants which Insults were Grown So Intolerable that that Government was at last Obliged to declare war against them as ~~Traitors and~~ Rebells

The Governour of Boston did some time ago acquaint me with the Injuries they had Received from those Indians, and then Sent Commissioners with a noble Present which is Still in this town to inform you of it and desire you to Interpose your Good advice with those Indians in Order to

Prevent

Prevent a warr, but as there was then no warr Actually declared it was hoped that it would not Come to that height as to require your interposeing, and it was thought necessary That I should meet you first myself and know your Intention before any proposall of that Kind Should be made to you, and Now that I find by Conference with Some of you that you have no Engagements with those Indians, and that you Resent the Coutrages done to your Brethren the Christians as you ought to do, and Since a warr is now actually declared I think it Necessary that without waiting for Commissioners from Boston or any other Delay, you send a few Deputys from the five Nations to these Eastern Indians to let them know that you have heard with Indignation how perfidiously they have treated your brethren the English and that you require them forthwith to beg a Cessation of arms of the Government of of Boston in Order to Treat of a peace, which will be the only way for them to avoid the angerous Resentment of the five Nations who Cannot look unconcerned when their Brethren the English receives such Barborous Treatment and because there is now warr between them, I have thought it the Securest way for you to go by the way of Boston with a Christian to accompany you who Shall Carry a Letter from me to the Governour of Boston and have a passport to Show upon the Road thither, the Governour of Boston will send a party to Conduct you safely to the Eastern Indians by which meano you will be Secure from any ill accident Either through

Malice

Malice or Mistake throughout your whole Journey and Soto Engage for that Government that they will Give a Handsome Reward to the Messenger besides a a Noba present to the five Nations when that Service is affected Give a Belt

Brethren

We have made a ~~Severe~~ new Law severer ~~than~~ than that which was made last year to put an Effectuall Stop to the Trade from Canada for Indian Goods, If any Indian Can discover Such goods Carrying to Canada, he may Seize and Bring them to the Comm. and if he can Informe who is the Owner of them that owner may by this Law be Obliged to Discover the Truth himself and then the Indian will be Entitled to receive one Hundred pounds besides the Goods, So that here is Sufficient Encouragement to You to Stop that path Yourselves, as far as the Relates to Indian Goods &c which is all that is Prejiddicial to You in the Canada Trade

I have for your further Incouragement and to Carry on the Trade with the far Nations Through Your Country Dispatched Major Abraham de Peyster your Old Freind to Reside in the Senneses Country ~~&c~~ whom I dont doubt but you will Embrace as a Brother and Receive him in all your Councils Especially when any French Come among you that he may be ready to detect any false Reports which they would Endeavour to Infuse into your people

~~to~~

Fol

I do not now Insist on yo^r telling me particular^y who have been in Canada Contrary to your promise Last year but I am willing to Draw a Cover over your past faults of every sort but if for the future any of your People go to Canada I will not look on those offenders any more as Brethren and I forbid them Positively to Come hither for I hate to see any such double Hearted Persons and I expect that they never have any Share of my Presents, but if they will be Frenchmen let them go and be French Men Entire^ly for they will but Corrupt and deceive the good Brethren of the Five Nations by Living with them and now for I part with you I must Observe the ill Consequence of bringing Such Numbers of your young people hither whom you acknowledge that you Cannot Govern and who do great Injuries to the Inhabitants which has Occasioned Quarrells and mischiefs and Obliges me to order some Soldiers to watch round the Town to hinder any Injuries to be Committed by the Indians on the Inhabitants or by the Inhabitants on the Indians, and that nothing like these disorders may happen for the future I do Positively Command you not to bring above 60 or 70 persons in all Including Sachems Warriours young men and Women when I send for you to meet at this place I shall then be able to provide you plentifully with Provisions and Such young people may be found to Come along with you for whose good behaviour you may answer and upon this I give a Belt

This has

This has been a great and Solemn Meeting and I Hope it will never be forgot, and that the Covenant Chain will now Endure as long as the Rocks and Mountains to which it is Fastned —

I now lay down my present that you may have no further Occasion to keep your young men whom I will not permit to stay longer here Since they were Guilty of Such Insolent practices last Night and hereby Command them to begin their March directly out of town That no further disorders may happen, and I Expect you will Send Some of your wise Men with them Leaving a Sufficient Number to answer me —

The Answer of the five Nations of Indians to the Several foregoing Propositions as Follows — — — —

Brother Corlaer

You made propositions to us Some days ago which we are now Come to Answer but Since Diverse of our Sachems are not yet arived we Shall not be able to answer So well as if those wise men were present — with us and that we had Consulted with them So — That we hope your Excellency will Excuse us if we answer not so fully and Distinctly as Otherwise we would if we had had their assistance —

Brother Corlaer

You told us that we in our — last Conference about a year ago had Renewed

The

The Covenant Chain and was desirous to know how the same has been Kept by us in respect to this province, it is so Lately since that was done that the sun is scarse gone down since, so that that — Renovation is fresh in our Memory, and we Can assure you that we have Kept the Covenant Chain Invioble on our parte According to our promise and Engage to Continue to do the same faithfully —

It is Now a year ago since you forbid us not to have any Correspondence with the French but to Cleave to the English, and we did then promise to Obey your Commands in that Matter and we have actually done, and do further promise Solemnly that hence forth we will not Correspond with the french of Canada but adhear and Cleave Strongly to the English

You told us the same time that we should give a free passage to the far Indians to Come to this place to Trade, which we have done and given them all the — Encouragement and Assistance that Lay in our power and Not only So, but sent agents to those far Indians who Trade with the french to Invite them to Come here to Albany but our agents are not yet returned, and as soon as they Come back shall — give your Excellency an Account of their Answer

Brother Corlaer

We have told you that we we have not only permitted the far Indians to

Come

Come thro' our Country to Trade in this Town but
Sent our agents thither to Invite them and Incou-
=ired them to tell the far Indians that they should
have Goods very Cheap, we therefore desire that
the Traders may be Ordered to let the far Indians
have good Penny worths rather Cheaper than we of the
five Nations have it ourselves which will be the only
means to draw them and to Induce them to Come
hither

Brother Corlaer

You did last year
likewise Charge and Command us not to go a fighting
towards Virginia nor to pass over the Great river of
Potowmack Nor the Ridge of high Mountains
that Surrounds Virginia, we have Observed your Comm-
=ands to the best of our Knowledge in that particular
Some of our people have been out a Warring against
the flat Heads which of Old have been our Enemies,
but they live to the westward and Southward of Virginia
and have not past the Ridge of high Mountains nor
the Said River, we Remember you also told us then
that it was in Vain to make any Promise Except
we Resolved firmly to keep it which we have Inva-
=riably done in this affair hitherto

Brother Corlaer

You likewise told us that
any Matter of Moment happened among us, that we
Should Acquaint you therewith and take your advice which

would

would be a sure token to them to Shew that we put our trust and Confidence in you which would be the strongest Tyes of a Lasting Freindship between us, which we will do Sincerely and truly, and Therefore to your Excellency again that we will Communicate to you all the Principal late Transactions and matters of Consequence that we are privy to, both good and bad and thereupon gave a belt of wampum—

Brother Corlaer

We take Notice that you thanked us for not Suffering any of our Indians to go a warring with the French Indians of Canada, we Resolve to do the same for the future and also wade any of our people to Join with the French Indians to go to warr and if any of the french Indians should happen to Come thro our Country to Go a warring we will Endeavour to Stop them, but if they Cannot be Perswaded, then we will warn them not to go over the Great Ridge of Mountains that Surround Virginia nor to pass over the Great River Called Potowmack ——

Brother Corlaer.

You say you are Informed that there was a Warr the preparation making among the Five Nations which we Acknowledge to be true but we Know not as yet ourselves where they Intend to Go, two years ago two Tusharoes brought a belt of Wampum from the Governour of Virginia (as they sayed) and thereby in the name of the Governour

Governour of Virginia desired the Five Nations to make warr and Destroy the Sodirighgroones But being informed that the Governour of Virginia was to be at Albany we deferred any Resolution about that affair till we had Spoke with himselves ourselves

Here they hoped, being late and growing dark, desired that they may make their further answer on Monday which was agreed to but it happened to Rain all Monday so that they did not meet together till Tuesday the fourth of September 1722 when the Sachems of the five Nations proceed to make their Answer and Sayd.

Brother Corlaer

You have told us since Our last Conferrence on Saturday that you was informed Some of our Sachems had been at Canada and Treated with the Governour there, true it is that Some of those Sachems that are now daily Expected with the Flew-bets Chief Sachim of the Sennetus have been there and we will discover to you the Contents of their Conferrence which they had with the Governour of Canada as Soon as they Arrive

We Inform you also that three Companys of Our people have gone out against the Flat heads that have been our Enemies a long time, there is also two french Indians that Live at Cadaraghzin that went out a fighting two years ago towards Virginia by the way of Cayuige and have their

abode

Abode amoung the S. Shares that live near
Virginia and go Backward and forwards.

Brother Corlaer

Now Wewill Tell you the Reso-
-lution and opinion of the five Nations, that Altho'
Diverse have Endeavoured to raise Jeealousis and
evil Reports amoung us and so Perswade us to
have a bad Opinion of our Brethern the English,
yet we would never give hear nor hearken to them,
but have had from the first making of their Cov-
-enant Chain firm Resolution to keep the same
Inviolable and we are Resolved to persist in that
Resolution Always

Brother Corlaer

You have sent for us
Sachims of the Five Nations to Come here and told
us that the Governours of Virginia and Pensilvania
would be at Albany for which Message we are
Thankfull and in your Propositions you Acquaint
us that they are Come to Treat of Matters of Publick
Concern Relateing to peace and Concord and we are
Come for the same purpose, and have the same
Intentions and put away all evil things and Em-
-brace that which is Good and Amicable did give
a Belt of Wampum

Brother C.

Brother Corlaer

We desire you not to be Impatient because of the Long Stay of Severall of the Principal Sachems of the five Nations which we hourly Expect but to be easy, they are your Covn freinds and we would fain have them here present before we give our final Answer, because the matters are of Importance, and we would gladly have their advice and Counsel, do give thus Answ

As we have Earnestly desired your Excellency to have a little Patience, so we beg the Hon^ble Coll Alexander Spotswood Governour of Virginia The Hon^ble Sir William Keith Bar^t governour of Pensilvania that they would be pleased favourably to be easy and Patient Likewise till these Chief Sachems arrive being well assured that they will be Extreamly Glad to See you, and the said Indians Gave Three Shins to Each of the Governours of Virginia and Pensilvania

His Excellency told them that they had staid a long time for them, and desired to Know if they had any Advice wer abouts they were, who answered that they had Certain advice that five days ago the Bleuberch and his Company arived at Oneyde.

His Excellency Ordered them to send Ran Expreso Immediately for them, since his affairs Requred him to be at New York and Could not stay above three or four days more which the Sachems did Accordingly

The

# The Answer of the five Nations of Indians to the Propositions of the Honourable Coll: Spotswood Governour of Virginia

Brother Issarigoe the name of the Governours of Virginia Signifies a Semeter or Cutlass which was Given to the Lord Howard Anno 1684 from the Dutch word Hower a Cutlass —

We the Sachims of the five Nations the Mohoges, Onneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges, and Sennekes Together with the Tuscorores are Come here upon his Excellencys the Governour of New Yorks Message —

We Have heard the Proposition of the Governour of Virginia with great Attention and Considered it very Materialy, but before we Answer we must impart what our Ancestors have done with respect to this Government.

When the Christians first Came here they Came in a great Ship, and we were glad of their Coming and fastned the Ship behind a great Tree and our business then was Trading and Merchandyze

And Considering the benefit thereof, and that the Tree to which the Ship was fastned might Rot and so let the Ship go, we Caried the Anchor behind a Great Mountain that so we might keep it forever and it was we that desired the Christians to Come to Settle among us and Not they

They

The third thing that was done by the Christians and our Ancestors after they Understood one another was not to Enter into a Covenant of Friendship which they Called Covenant Chain and to the Best of our Knowledge that Covenant has been Kept by both Partys from that time to this, and both our Successors were so prudent that they Stipulated and agreed that if any bad Accident or Mischief should happen on Either Side it Should be forgot and forgiven and not make a breach of the Covenant

Brother Assarigoe

When the Neighbouring Governments of Virginia & Pensilvania and New England found how well we agreed, they were Glad to Link their Hands in the Same Covenant Chain and there were two places Approuved Viz. Albany and Onnondage appointed to meet at and to Settle a Right Understanding in Case any Mischief Should happen on Either Side

Brother Assarigoe

We will not make any further Mention of the old Stories of what our Ancestors did, but will now Come to the point and Answer your Propositions, and we hope if our answer Should not be Given with Respect and Regard which is your due, you will Excuse us

Brother Assarigoe

Your Soldiers

You told us some days ago that the five nations say that the Covenant Chain which was made between us and Virginia fifty years ago is grown Rusty and that we did not long keep or Observe the Condition of it, and you have forbid us to pass the South side of the Great River Kahongaronton which you Call Potowmack or to the East side of the Great Ridge of Mountains which Extends along the Frontiers of Virginia.

In the first place we agree to this Article and faithfully promise not to pass over the Great River Kahongaronton (by the English Called Potowmack) nor the Great Ridge of Mountains which Extends along your Frontiers we are glad to find you are Come here to renew the peace as well in behalf of the Christians as the Indians of Virginia we wish you had brought some of the Sachems of your Indians that they might have spoke to us Face to Face, and have put their hands into the Covenant Chain but since you are Come here we agree to accept what you offer in their behalf in the same manner as if they were present and tho' there is a Nation among them you the Sooletreehrones (Tuscarora Indians) against whom we have had so inveterate an Enmity that we thought it Impossible it Could be Extinguished, but by a total Extirpation of them, yet since you desire it we are willing to receive them into this peace and to forgive all that is past —— It has pleased god to make

You

You Christians and us heathens, but we hope we shall both act According to our Capacity's and be faithfull to our Respective promises and Engagements, some are placed in high Stations and some in Low, but there is one above Who Rules and Governs all and will judge us According to our Actions ~

We hope you will Observe that your Indians which you have Engaged for to performe what you have promised for them, that they shall not pass to the Northward of the River Kahongaronton nor to the westward of the great Ridge of Mountains as you gave us belts one from the Christians and the other from the Indians of Virginia So we give you two belts, one for you Christians the other for your Indians ~

It is some time ago since you made this Proposition to us, and you must not take it amiss that we have not answered you before it was a thing of great importance and fit to be well Considered, and it is now agreed, not only by all our Sachims, but also by all our Warriours as well those which are absent as those which are present

You have told us that we may pass the great River Kahongaronton and the Great Ridge of Mountains provided we have a passport from the Governour of New York and we promise you again, not to Repass to the Southward or Eastward of the said Boundaries without Such a passport ~

You told us after this you had something further to propose relating

Relating to the General peace which wē hope
you will now Speak Sincerely without . . .
Dissimulation

You told us you had a Caronet
which you would have held up by our Speaker and
that at the same time we should make a shout
as a token of our Covenant to this Article which
we are now ready to doe ——

And we are now ready
since you told us you were not Satisfyed with
our words in this Matter of Consequence to sign
your Propositions in the most Publick manner

All which was Performed accordingly,
and the Speaker of the five Nations holding up the
Caronet they Gave Six Shouts five for the five Nati=
-ons and one for a Castle of Tuscaroras Lately Seated
between Oneyde and Onnondaga

And a Memorandom was made under the propo=
sitions of the Governour of Virginia Importing,
that on the Sixth Day of September 1722 the Sachems
and Warriours of the five nations together with
Diverse Chiefs of the Tuscaroras made their answer by
Ondaghsiehte a Sachem of Oneyde their Speaker
Chosen for that purpose Vold Solemnly declare the
Assent of the whole five Nations Including the Tus=
caroras and fully agreed to the said Propositions reta=
-ting to the Peace and Boundaries and that in Testimony
Thereof they held up the Caronet and signed These
Propositions

The

# The answer of the Five Nations to the Propositions of Sir William Keith .... Governour of Pensilvania

Brother Onas

Which Signifys a pen in the Lenguage of the five nations by which name they Call all the Governours of Pensilvania since it was first setled by Penn

You told us in your Propositions some days ago that you was Come a great way to see us of the five Nations, we thank you for your good will to us, and are very Glad to see you here in good health and we hope a good Understanding and agreement will be made and Concluded between us

You told us also that you was Come to Renew the Covenant Chain that has been made Between us so long ago even at the first Settleing of the Province of Pensilvania and to Brighten the Chain and Remove and do away any spot of rust that may be Grown upon it, since our last mutiny and Conferrence of Conestogoe

Brother Onas

You have told us that at that time you Brighten the Covenant Chain between us, that it might be Clear and lasting as the sun and stars in heaven for which we thank you, and we being now all Present do in the most Publick and Solemn manner Renew the Covenant and Brighten the Chain made

Made betweem us, That the Lustre thereof may never be obscured by any Clouds or darkness but may shine as Clear and Lust as Long as the Sun in the firmament)

Brother Onas

You have likewise told us how William Penn who was a good Man, did at his first Settlement of the Province of Pensilvania make Leagues of Freindship with the Indians and Treated them like Brethren and that Like the same good man he left it in Charge to all his Governours who should Succed him and to all the people of Pensilvania that they should always keep the Covenant and treatys he had made with the five Nations and treat them with Love and Kindness

We Acknowledge his Governours and people have always kept the same honestly and truly unto this day So we on our parts, always have kept and forever shall keep firm peace and freindship with a good heart to all the People of Pensilvania, we thankfully Receive and Approve of all the Articles in your Propositions to us and Acknowledge them to be good and full of Love we Receive and approve of the same with our whole heart because we are not Only Made one people by the Covenant Chain but we also are one people United in one head, one body and one heart by the Strongest Tyes of Love and Freindship

Brother

Brother Onas

You desire there may be a perpetual Peace and Freindship between you and the five nations and between your Children and our children and that the same may be kept as the Mountains and Rivers Endure; all which we Like well, and on our part desire, that the Covenant and Union made with a Clean and true heart between you and us may last as long as the Sun and Moon shall Continue to give Light, and we will deliver this in Charge to our Children that it may be Kept in Remembrance with their Children and Children's Children to the Latest ages, and we desire that the peace and Tranquility that now is Established between us may be as Clear as the Sun Shineth in its Lustre without any Cloud or darkness, that the same may continue forever

Brother Onas

We have well Considered all that you have spoken and like it well because it is only the Renewing of former Leagues and Treatys made between the Governour of Pensilvania and us of the five Nations which we always believed we were Obliged to keep, and as to the Accident of one of our Freinds being Killed by some of y^r People, w^h has happened by misfortune, and against your will, we say that as we are all in peace we think it hard the Persons who Killed ~~him~~ our Freind and brother should suffer and we do in the name of all the five Nations forgive the offence and desire you will

Sinnewese

Likewise forgive it and that the men who did it may be released from Prison and set at Liberty to go whether they please, and we shall Esteem that as a marke of your regard and freindship for the five Nations, and as a farther Confirmation of this Treaty.

Brother Onas

We say further we are glad to heare the former Treaty's we have made with William Penn repeated to us again and renewed by you, and we Esteem and Love you as if you were William Penn himself we are glad you have wiped away and Covered the blood of your dead freind and Brother, and we desire the Same may be forgot so as it may never be more mentioned or Remembred

It is needless for us to answer every particular of your Proposition because we Acknowledge the whole to be good and Acceptable to us Especially your good Advice which we will always Remember and in Testimony thereof & as a full Confirmation of our agreement Consent and Approbation of all that you have proposed and we have here Sayed and promised, we lay down a few Beaver Bear and drest deer Skins, and so Concluded

Then the Governour Expressed his Satisfaction with their Answer and gave them thanks for their Good Will and Love to him and the people of Pensilvania

The Indians then desered to Know of the Gov^r of the men who were in prison for Killing their freind and Brother

And Brother were discharged, to which the Govern^r answered, they were let out upon bail; then they desired that the men might be discharged, to which the Governour that as soon as he returned to Philadelphia he would give such orders in that affair as should fully answer their request of the five Nations in order to Confirm the friendship which is happily renewed and Established by this Treaty

## Further Answer of the five Nations to the Hon^ble Alexander Spotswood Governour of Virginia

### Brother Assarigoe

You are Come six Hundred Miles to Treat with us and we are glad to see you, you have made your Propositions to us wherein you Call us Sachims and Warriours of the five Nations and Acquaint^ed us since we had agreed not to pass the River Kahongaronton nor the Great Ridge of Mountains, That there is a Law in Virginia Prohibitting us to pass that River or those Mountains under the Penalty of being Transported and Sold for Slaves or put to Death, we do assure you we are very well Satisfyed with that Law, and desire that the Boundaries may be forever Observed, you have also told us that you will Engage for ten Nations of Indians in Virginia that they shall not pass to the North side of the River Kahongaronton nor to the westward of the Great Mountains, and that if we should meet with any of them without those Boundaries, we might Use them as we thought

fit

Tit without Breaking this Peace Notwithstanding this
we assure you if any of your Indians shall hap=
=pen in our way we will not hurt them but Treat
them as freinds and give them Victuals so desirous
we are of being at Peace with them

Brother Assariqoe

As you Engaged for ten Nations so do we Vp
for the five Nations and for the Tuscaroros, Conestogoes
Chuanoes, Ochtaghquanawicroones and Ostanghaco~
which live upon Susquahanna River you likewise
told us that we had made it a Rule not to Treat with
any of ye Naighbouring Governments but at Albany,
Sa you Expected we Should not Treat with your Indians
but through the Government of Virginia & that
though we Should Come with a pass we must not Treat
Seperatly with those Indians for the pass would be
Looked upon as Void if we should, we agree to this
Proposition and Promise that we will not at any
time make any Treaty with the Virginia Indians
without first acquainting the Govr therewith and
hereupon we give a Belt

Brother Assariqoe

You told us yesterday that you would not
Search up any of our former misdeeds but would forgive
all that is past, we Acknowledge our people have
been Guilty of a great many bad Actions and
heartily Thank you that you are so good as to

forgive

Forgive them and as to that honest man Capt Hutchs we own our people did rob him of a very Considerable booty, and did him a great deal of mischief, but by an Accident that befell us afterwards it happened we got very Little by it for the woods being very dry by the Negligence of some of our own people took fire and thereby we lost the most part of what we had taken Nevertheless when we are able we do promise to make that poor man some Recompation for his Loss, but at this Juncture we are not in a Capacity of doing of it, we have Now made a peace with you and we hope it will be Kept by us and our Childrens Children for ever and ~~therefore~~ thereupon we give a Belt—

## Brother Assarigoe

As to the Propositions you made Relating to the Negroes we promise, that if any Runaway Negroes or Slaves Shall happen to fall into our hands we will Carry them to Coll^o Masons in Potowmack River for the Reward Proposed, but as to those Negroes which you Sayed we Promised Last year to send home, we hope you will Excuse us because they Lye very much out of our way and may be had more easily by Other Indians, yet if we can serve Virginia in any Other Thing we shall be glad of an oppertunity of doing it

## Now Brother Assarigoe

Since we are Resolved in case we should find any of ye Virginia Indians on the west side of the Mountains or the North side of the River Kahongaronton Not to do them any hurt, we desire you would tell

There

Them when they make peres beyand any of thore boundares to Lay a Stone in them when they Leave theve Quaters, and we will do the Same which will be a Sign to us both that our freinds have passed

And Lastly we desire that this peace may be Kept by us and our Childrens Children who will Rejoice for the making and Concluding thereof, we have a Small present to make you and hope you will accept of it, tho' it is a Small one and Excuse us that we are not able to give more and then they Gave Some Furrs and Deer Skins ——

The Governour told them they had taken no notice of that Proposition wherein he Mentioned their Demand of four Indian boys to be delivered to them for four of there Messengers which they had Charged the Virginia Indians with Murdering and desired to know whether they were Satisfyed, that that accusation was not just to which they Answered they were well assured it was not so, that one of the Persons who went with those Indians to Virginia was then Present and they were Satis= =fyed they dyed Natural Deaths and had nothing to accuse Virginia of

The Governour thanked them for their Present and Sayed he did not loock upon it according to its Value but Accepted it as if it had been much more, He Sayed he wished it had been Greater only on Account of Captain Hicks to whom he gave it as a Small Satisfaction of the

Dam——

Damage he had sustained by the five Nations then they wished him a good Voyage home and told him they Should be glad to hear of his Safe arriväll

Then the Governour told them he must take particular Notice of their Speaker and gave him a Golden Horse Shoe, which he wore at his Breast and bid the Interpeter tell Him their was an Inscription upon it which Signifyed that it would Help to pass over the Mountains and that when any of their People Should Come to Virginia with a Pass they Should bring it with them and then the Governour gave them his presents.

The further answer of the five Nations to his Excellency's Propositions.

Brother Corlaer

You have made Proposals to us yesterday which we will now Answer as well as we are able you told us that this has been a great and Solemn meating which we Own, having been made with your Excellency and the Govs of Virginia and Pen-=silvania, and we Acknowledge that if these Treatys now Concluded, be well Observed by both partys, it will be a great Happyness, to our Children and Chil-=drens Children, as for our parts we are Resolved to Keep and Maintain whatever has been now Conclu-=ded and Stipulated Between us all and Shall Imprint it on our Posterity to be by them Kept Inviolable — forever —

Brother

Brother Corlaer

We will answer the
three Principal heads of y^r Propositions made to
us yesterday, you Renewed the Covenant Chain in
Conjunction with the other two Governours of Virginia
and Pensilvania in the behalf of all the English Colonys
of North america all which we do in the manner
in the behalf of the five Nations, and do Resolve to
to keep and maintain the same forever, and if there
be any Stains or Spots therein or any Rust come
upon it, we do now wipe of the same and bright
=en it that it may be Clear and Lasting to all futurity

Brother Corlaer

When the Christians
first came to this Country our Ancestors fastned the
Ship that brought them behind a great Mountain
with a Chain in order to secure the same, which Mou=
=ntain Lyes behind the Sinnekes Country, so that the
one end of the Chain being fastned to the Stone and the other end
at the Ship, if any body would Steal away or Molest
this Ship, the Chain would Jingle and make a noise
and so alarm all the five Nations, who are bound to defend
this Ship, and this is the foundation and Original of the
Covenant among the five Nations which our Ancestors
made which was to Preserve this Ship from any harm
Gave a belt of Wampum

Brother Corlaer

You acquainted us yesterday
How

How Villanously and barbously the Eastern Indians had fallen upon our brethren the English of New England and murdered the people, for which we are much Concerned and Sorrowfull and According as you Required in your Proposition we have pitched upon an Indean of Each Nation to go to Boston & so to be Conducted to the Eastward and Acquaint those Indians with what Indignation we heard of their base Treatment of our Brethren and Command them beg peace of the English of New England and since we have not a belt to give in return of that belt you gave us upon this Proposition, we intend to make use of that belt you gave us yesterday to the Eastern Indians when we Communicate to them our Intentions that we Cannot Looth Unconcerned when our brethern of New England Receive such barbarous Treatment

Brother Corlaer

You told us yesterday that we were not to go to Canada or have any Correspondence with them but those that would go thither they might stay there for all together and not Return to derive and Corrupt the five Nations; but we Remember it has been Recommended to us formerly to have peace and amity with all People even the far Indians that are in friendship with the French and to draw them to Come & Trade in this Government, and Accordingly we have followed that advice, and the French being in Alliance with the English and in Peace, we hope it may not be of any ill Consequence if at any time Some of our people went thither to Retain that

Good

Good understanding if is amongus, as long as none goes thither to betray their Country nor their Allies since it is Common, and the Practice every where when Nations are in peace and amity with one another to go and Visit Each Other, for if we should wholly Refrain from going thither would it not be of bad Consequence to us some time or Other, therefore we hope it will not be. Ill tatnes if sometimes some of your People should go thither

Brother Corlaer

As your Excellencys Propposalls yesterday Relating to the Severe Law made Prohibitting the Sending Indian goods to Canada and what Encouragement is given to any person who should discover the same, in answer to which we say, that we will not Concern ourselves anyways in that affair, we are peaceable people and Desirous to Peace — and if we should remember any such matter, we should but Create ourselves a great many Enemies, and Therefore desire to be Excused —

As to the Proposition Relating to our people's Coming in such great Numbers when any Publick affairs are to be Transacted, we own its of Bad Consequence as we find by Experience, by Mischiefs done by our Ungovernable young men both in Town and Country, and therefore we accept very kindly and approve of what you Propose of Sending no more in the whole but Sixty or Seventy Persons or such a Number as the Messenger Shall Acquaint us withall, when he Comes to Call down

the five

The Five Nations to Treat here at Albany, and thereupon
Gave a belt of Wampum

Lastly, say the Broth.r Corlaer

We have told you at Large y.e first Settlement of the
Christians here and how at first we Traded Together
and afterwards made the Covenant Chain, and how
Cheap we had goods at first, & how much dearer we
pay for the same sort of Goods now, and moreover that
the Powder is not Only dear but Bad that we Cannot
Kill the Peltry with it which is the Christians
Damage as well as ours, we have heard that our
Great King George is a very Good man, and our friend, and
Sends us that which is good, but are afraid our
Brethren the Christians that live here do abuse
us when they Trade with us hope that may be
Some methods be found out to Prevent it.

His Excellency the Governour made them a
Short Answer Viz.t

Brethren

There is occasion to answer Some thing o
that you have Sayed to us, Tho' the most part is
What I altre very well the Reason why I advise
you against Trading with the French is
because they always Cheat you & take advanta
-ges in time of peace in order to weaken you, by
advising you to warr against the English Indians,
that when a warr breaks out, you may be an
easy prey to them

It is the Handlers or Loaders with th.
Furnish

Furnish you with Goods and if they Give you too Little, the Governor Cant help that it but you know that the French are still harder upon you and sell Goods much dearer. and if you don't stop the Path to Canada as I advised you, it is your own fault that Goods are Not Cheaper, for if that Trade be Stopt there will be more Goods to be sold to you and at more Reasonable Rates.

I insist upon it, that those who go to Canada do Not Come hither or Receive any part of my Presents to you for the future.

At a Council Held at Fort George in New York September the 25 1722

Present

His Excellency William Burnet Esq^r &c

Cap^tn Walter / Mr Vandam / Mr Harrison
Colo^l Beekman / Mr Barbarie / Doctor Colden

Whereas Colo^l Spotswood in behalf of Virginia hath Lately made a Treaty with the Five Nations wherein it is Stipulated that Potowmack River and the high Ridge of Mountains so far as they Extend along the Frontiers of that Colony shall be the Established Boundaries between the said Indians and those who are Tributary to Virginia and that Neither the Indians belonging to this Province nor those belonging to that Colony Shall ever pass the said limits Without the Pass ports of their Respective Governours

and

And Whereas he hath desired Some Assur=
=ance from this Government that no such Pass=
ports shall hence forward be granted here to any
Greater Number of Indians then ten at one time
without the Previous Consent of the Government
of Virginia

It is the Opinion of this Board that no
Passport ought to be granted to above ten Persons
of the five Nations at one time to go to Virginia
without the Previous Consent of that Government
Providing that this Government is acquainted with
the Resolutions of the Governour and Council of
Virginia to the Like Effect Viz.—

That a Passport ought not to be granted to
above ten persons of their Indians at one time to
Come into this Province or among the five Nations
without the Previous Consent of this Government

At a Council held at Fort George
in New York December the 1st 1722

Present

His Excellency William Burnet Esq.re &c
Coll. Bekman, Mr. Barbarie, Doctor Colden
Mr. VanDam, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Alexander

His Excellency Laid before this
Board a Minute from the Governour and Council

of Virginia which was Ordered to be Entered upon the minutes, and is as follows

# Virginia

At a Council Held at Williamsburgh the 1st of November 1722.

## Present

The Hon.ble Hugh Drysdale Esqr
His Majestys Lt Govr.

Edm.d Jennings
Thos Carter
James Blair
Philip Ludwell
Nath.l Harrison
Alann Page
Col. Digges
Peter Beverly
John Robinson Esqrs

Whereas by the Treaty Lately Concluded at Albany between this Government and the five Nations together with the Tuscaroras and Other Indians their Depend.ts it is amongst other things Stipulated that Potowmack River and the High Ridge of Mountains so farr as they Extend along the frontiers of Virginia Shall be the Esta=blished Boundarys between the said Indians and those who are Tributary to this Dominion So as Neither the Indians of the five nations the Tuscororas nor other their Depend.ts on the one

Part

Part nor the Indians Tributary to Virginia on the Other Shall at any time hereafter Pass the Said Limits without the Passport of the Governours of Virginia and New York respectively and where as for the more Effectual Limiting the Number of Indians to whom Passports are to be granted in Conformity to the above mention Treaty, the Government of New York hath at the Instances of the Honourable Alexander Spotswood Esq^r His Majestys late Lt Governour of this Province Dominion agreed that no Passport be granted to above ten Persons of the said five Nations to go to Virginia at any one time without the Previous Consent of this Government, on Condition that the like Resolution of the Governour and Council of Virginia with Regard to the Passports to be Granted to the Indians, Tributary to this Dominion, for their Travelling to the Province of New York or to the five Nations, be Signified to the said Government of New York.

This Board approving of the said Regulation, do Unanimously agree that no Passport be hereafter Granted to above ten Persons of the Tributary Indians at any one time to pass into the Province of New York or among the five Nations without the Previous Consent of that Government and it is Ordered that this Resolution be with all Convenient Speed Transmitted to the Governour of the said Province——

Will Robertson Clk Counc^l

I Robt Harpur Deputy Secretary of the State of New York do hereby certify, that I have compared the aforegoing Copy of a Conference held at Fort George in New York, and the subsequent Indian Treaties thereon, contained between the pages 1 and 59 - And that the said Conference and Indian Treaties are justly and truely Copied from the Original record thereof now lodged in the Secretary's Office of this State — Given at Poughkeepsie in the State of New York this 20th day of April 1790 —

Robt Harpur Depy Secr of State

Sir Wm Gore

Lieut Governor

Lieut Governor

Mr Pemberton

Mr Alexander

Doctor Colden

Mr Morris

The following propositions to be made by his Excellency William Burnet Esq. Capt General and Governour in Chief of the Province of New York & Vice Admiral of the same & to be made to the Honourable the Lieutenant Governour of Virginia and the Representation made by Sir William Keith Governour of Pensylvania & in Each and Every of the Colonies & Plantations Represented by the Said Board.

Vizt

(1) Proposition made by his Excellency William Burnet Esq. to the Sachems of the five Nations

Brethren

(1) At last meeting I did with Pleasure an agreement and such Friendly and hearty Resolutions both Sides that if there are faithfull Regard we shall always meet as Friends and Brethren

We

That you would
our Indians to come to

That you would
Virginia or any other of the
for the future, and that you al
vain to promise any thing unless
to perform it.

() Begin therefore with demand
a solemn assurance that you will co
form to what you then engage, that y
inform me truly of your principall
transactions and designs and device
upon them. So that I may be convinced
have an entire confidence in me and ob
an exact Sincerity in your whole cond
towards me which will be the strongest
of a lasting friendship between us and a

Shall I join particularly with
the Southern for their refusing to go an
fighting in company with some French I
who would them lately to ch[illegible] a
promising token of your good disposit
and make me hope that you will take
me that the preparations you are mak
for going out to war are not contrary
to your promises made that your gates a
Bell.

Because the surviving the Govern
Blair with whom you in the name of my grea
and good Master the King of Great Bri
who you [illegible] in behalf of all
Majesty [illegible] with Americ
is

For this purpose that
the Brethren to Come
with that Can Kept with Despa
vance and to the same End the G
Virginia and Pensilvania are co
hither as the Desire of the Brethren
with the Advice and consent of the
Government to Treat of some Matt
on Behalf of their Provinces, that
Remove all Pjects that may rema
the Covenant Chain with relatio
them, that we they are one Nation
under the same King with us & Dwel
but the Brethren will hear to them
great attention and Answer them to
that Regard which is their due and
these particular points are Fixed
Settled the General Covenant Chain
then be made so Clean and Bright
shall be able to renew it with the
greatest Satisfaction and with a
Confidence that it will Shine with
Lustre as long as the Sun and M
shall Endure. ——

( )

Propositions made by
Honourable Colonel Patrick
Lieutenant Governour of Virg
to the Several Nations of Indians
the Twinetchy Cayenga, Seneca
Onyedes and Mohaques. ——

Jan

Wilcox Clay

with Virginia is grow
ed of late years that some le
at Colony should be sent to th
brighten the Chain which as ol
the People of Virginia remember to
Externally hung in their Ears, and a
that none of the many Treaties which
made for these fifty Years past have
been observed on the part of the Fire
Wherefore I am now come hither as Go
of Virginia accompanyed with some
of that Government, in order to try if
Covenant Chain cannot be so polished
more to grow rusty and to Endeavour at
an everlasting peace between your People
comprehending not only the Subjects of
of Virginia but also the several Nations
Indians belonging and Subject to that Govern
and Accordingly to the Custom of that place
Lying ye to you this proposition by giving
Belts of Wampum the one for the Govern
of Virginia and the other for all the Tribes
Indians.

Nothing but your friendly
mentioning to you did last year to your
Governour that you would agree to the
Preliminary Articles offered by Virginia
could have perswaded that Gentleman
to have come hither to Treat with you, an
therefore
more any other
Treaty

observe, [illegible]

Duties perform[illegible]

" Sig[illegible] that the great [illegible]
" the High Ridge of mountains
" and along the Boundary of [illegible]
" the Indians belonging to the West[illegible]
" the present Settlements of that Colo[illegible]
" so forever thro' Established Boundaries
" between the Indians Subject to the
" of Virginia and the Indians belonging
" and depending on the five Nations
" that Neither our Indians, shall on
" pretence whatsoever pass to the North
" or Westward of the said Boundaries u[illegible]
" having to produce a pass port under
" hand and Seal of the Governour o[illegible]
" Commander in Chief of Virginia
" your Indians pass to the Southward
" Eastward of the said Boundaries u[illegible]
" a Pass port in like manner from
" Governour or Commander in Ch[illegible]
" New York, & VOU not only our [illegible]
have given us Solemn Assurances
their keeping within the prescribed
But we have also by Edict of Ass[illegible]
taken such Measures for their
performance of the same that the
Government of Virginia under
and Engage for their Indians in
particular) so that nothing done
but that the five Nations Ratify a
Confirm the said Articles which
should now be done in a Solemn
manner not only by their Sachems

But

[illegible] hall [illegible]

[illegible] are upon this Occ[illegible]
that Person whom you
to declare the General Ap[illegible]
nations to their proposition,
People present at the same t[illegible]
must to be taken as a Signa
of their Concurrence Besides I must
signifie by your Sachems and myse[illegible]
I will either propose or consent
with any thing further on the pa[illegible]
Virginia.

# Proposition by Sir William Bar.t Governour of the Prov.ce of Pensilvania to the Indians the five Nations viz.t the Mag.s Onkyde Onnondages, Cayouges & Sinnekes.

Brethren—

I have travell'd a great way
for you and to hold one Discourse wi[illegible]
you, the People of Pensilvania have
always held Friends to the five Nation
they have punctually kept all their

To Lewis
my Brother the
Onondagos to Represent to you
what with you at this Place &
Likewise present with us to hear
observe all that is Spoken. Some
your Antient Men can Yet remem
the first Settlement of the Prov
of Pensilvania by William Penn Who
he Great Man and had a great affection for
Indians he entred into a League of Frien
with them and Treated them as Brethren
gave them in charge to his Governours
he left in his place and to all his Peopl
they should continue to do the same Du
great men from the five Nations have
formerly Resorted in at Philadelp
and Conestoge, We were always glad to See
and Treated them kindly as Brethren
made firm the Leagues of Friendship with
and frequently renewed and Strengt
them We became one people and ha
always to continue So and as often a
five Nations Renewed their Leagues wit
great and good Friendship the Governours
Province of Pensilvania Treated them more
to us as being Subjects of one and the Sa
great King Last Summer that under
pretence of Some Disagreement with Some Ot
Indian People came in the Name of all the
Nations to visit us at Conestoge we re
them with Joy and opened our Hear
each other to rejoyce to Dance and Fe
them as to Smoak Tobacco together We
Enquired the Reason that they might
Clear Them and Cousins as the Sun
Stars Earth & Sun we heard that

should allow
should not do
to themselves and that
very to any of the five Nations
ople, & if any Person did such
punished for it in the same Manner
English upon Us. Since that time every
has fallen out which gave us great grief
heard that one of the five Nations had lost
means of some of our people the very next
news came to me at Philadelphia I sent him
to Canastogoe to Inquire into the Matter and
the truth they found that the young Man
Run between a Brother of the five Nations
near Delawmack and one of our Traders the
was Angry and went hastily and took his gu
the English Men they in defence of themselves
the Indian and in struggling gave him a
and left him. We heard that our Indian
and Brother died the next day. The Men who
were brought to Philadelphia and put in
and they will be Tryed according to Our Laws
the same Manner as if they had killed an Eng
and to prevent such mischiefs for the future it
made a severe Law against selling Guns to the
the late misfortune gave us great grief but we
perswaded, the Chief Sachims of the five Nations
are so wise as to know that such accidents may
happen without any Ill design in any of the
Brethren and by this they will see how strictly
keep Our Leagues and Treatys in punishing those
dare to affront and Injure them on any of their

A Friendly Visit to Albany

I Onnide has to send a Messenger to the
Nations by Sachichoe to express our Sorrow and
Joy received their kind answer by the return of the
same Messenger You received our Message like
Brethren desiring us to wipe away our Tears and
invited me to come and see you immediately Sa
Sachichoe back with this answer that I would
you at Albany with my good friendly the Governor
of Pensilvania and Virginia
Present from
Received

[illegible] paddo [illegible]
[illegible] might be [illegible]
the Injuries done to our
Sovereign Lord Sachicheo
[illegible] other Chiefs in Counsel
ed, and therefore I have brought
you with me that you may know
all Our Wishes and Intentions
I am come Herewith four of my Council
with you I have left my Camp and Co
have taken a great way to take you by
Hand & Embrace Hearts and to Rejoyce with
each other Faces. For all Clouds and Dar
must be done away that the Flame of Love
affection may Burn clear in Our Breasts
Brought these Goods with us five pieces of
Stroods for Clothing five Hundred Arrows
five hundred lbs of Lead to encourage y
Hunting that you may grow Rich and S
and I desire you will please them as a
of our firm Resolutions to live in perpetu
Peace and under the strongest Ties of Fri
with the five Nations that you will ever
us as your Brethren and not suffer your
Men when they have Occasion any more
numerous than they were that they or
their Cattle and Stock and that this with
Covenant Chain which is hereby renew
and Strengthened may be recorded in ever
Remembrance & to last down to your and
Children to last as long as the Mountains
Rivers and the Sun and Moon shall Endu
also give you these two pieces of Blanket
wipe away and dry up the Blood that
been spilt and to cover the Graves that
never be seen or heard of any more

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

against [illegible]
[illegible] leave with you
[illegible] the Instructions and Re-
[illegible]gest and as often as you
[illegible] Call to Remember that the
[illegible] keeping the rebel a prisoner
and secure to his Parole on pain
and increasing the Number of his
and their Bail Severally to pay
[illegible] and Seal that at their peril
punctually observe the Contents thereof

At Albemarle
At a Council held at Albe
the 27th day of August 1782

Present

His Excellency William Burnet Esq
The Hon. Simon Kane } The Hon. Alexander
The Hon. Jas Green } Chalmers Esq
Doctor Golden } Col. Thomas Lee

The five last mentioned attending the Council
spoke to them in the words of the Oath
before mentioned. ——

# Propositions made

by His Excellency W.m Burnet Esq.r Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of New York New Jersys and Territories thereon depending in America and Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c. to the Nations viz.t

The Maquase, Cayugas, Onondagas, Cayengas and Senecas in Albany 27th August 1722.

Present

His Excellency Wm Burnet Esqr Captain General & Governor in Chief &c.

Phillip Vandam
John Barbery
Cadwallader Colden
James Alexander
Lewis Morris jun.
} Esqrs of His Majestys Council of the Province of New York

Col Peter Schuyler
Johannes Glugler
Peter Van Brugh
Cuyl Bancker
John Collins
Phillip Livingston
Johannes Brandt
Johannes Bleeker
} Esqrs Commissioners of the Indian Affairs

Interpreted by Laurence Claessen
and translated into Dutch by P. Livingston.

Brethren,

I am glad the meeting ended with so happy an Agreement, and such mutual assurances and hearty resolutions on both sides that if they are faithfully observed we shall always meet with joyfull countenances.

You then promised me solemnly not to have any Correspondence with the French but to depend entirely on the Covenant and Chain often between us.

That you would keep the Path open for the Far Indians to come to Albany with their Furrs.

That you would never molest Virginia or any other of the Kings Provinces for the future, and that you allowed it was in vain to promise any thing unless you resolved to perform it.

I begin therefore with demanding of you a Solemn Assurance that you will continue firm to what you then engaged, that you will inform me timely of your principal Affairs and Transactions and Counsel, and advise with me upon them; so that I may be convinced that you have an entire confidence in me, and observe an exact sincerity in your whole conduct towards me, which will be the strongest ties of a lasting friendship between us. Give a Belt of Wampum.

I must now particularly thank the Brethren for their refusing to go out a fighting with some French Indians who invited them lately to it: this is a very promising Token of your good Disposition, and makes me hope you will satisfy me that the Preparations you are making for going out to War are not contrary to your promises made last year.

Give a Belt of Wampum.

Because the renewing the Covenant Chain with you in the Name of my great and good Master the King of Great Britain and Your Loving Father in behalf of all Their Dominions Governors in North America at the most solemn Act which we have together. I think it proper that it be first diligently search'd, that there may be no Spots or Stains left upon it.

For that purpose I have first desired the Brethren to let me know how clean it has been kept with respect to this Province, and to the same end the Governors of Virginia and Pensylvania are come hither at the desire of the Brethren and with the advice and consent of this Government to treat of some Matters on the behalf of Their Provinces, that may remove all Spots that may remain on the Covenant Chain with relation to them, and as they are one Nation and under the same Crown with us I doubt not but the Brethren will hear them with a great deal of Attention and answer them with that regard which is their due, and when these particulars shall be finally settled the general Covenant Chain will be then made so clean and bright that I shall be able to renew it with the greatest Satisfaction, and with a strong Confidence that it will shine with a new Lustre as long as the Sun and Moon shall Endure.

A true Copy examined
per Test. Jr. Phillips Livingston Secretary
for the Indian Affairs.

all the Partys concerned, have consented to this act, and it is the only way the Debt to the Revenue can be paid by this Gilbert Livingstone, who was late Farmer of the Excise I hope your Lordships will favor me with an effectual & speedy recommendation of this Act to His Mat$^{y}$ for His Royal approbation

I intend by the next opportunity to send y$^{r}$ Lordships all the other Act pass$^{d}$ in this session of the Assembly at New York with some account of them. I should apprehend being tiresome to your Lordships had not your favorable construction of all my former importunity emboldened me to subscribe myself with a great deal of Cheerfulness as well as with the sincerest respect

Your Lodps mo Obed$^{t}$ Servant
sg$^{d}$ W Burnet

## *Conference between Governor Burnet and the Indians.*

[New-York Papers, Ce., 97—101.]

Propositions made by His Excellency William Burnet Esq$^{r}$ Captain General & Governor in Chief of the Provinces of New York, New Jerseys & Territories thereon depending in America & Vice Admiral of the same &c to the five Nations to wit the Mohogs, Oneydes Onondages, Cayauges & Sinnekees in Albany 27 day of August 1722

Present—His Excellency William Burnet Esq$^{re}$ Capt$^{n}$ General & Gov$^{r}$ in Cheif &c

Of His Mat$^{ys}$ Council of y$^{e}$ Province of New York

| | |
|---|---|
| Rip Van Dam | James Alexander |
| John Barbary | Lewis Morris |
| Cadwallader Colden | |

Commissioners of the Indian Affairs

| | |
|---|---|
| Col P$^{r}$ Schuijler | John Collins |
| Johannes Cuyler | Ph: Livingstone |
| P$^{r}$ V Brugh | Joh$^{s}$ Wendel |
| Evert Banker | Joh$^{s}$ Becker |

Interpreted by Lawrence Claese being first translated into Dutch by Robert Livingstone

Brethren

Our last meeting ended with so happy an Agreement & such firm assurances and hearty resolutions on both sides, that if they are faithfully observ$^{d}$ we shall always meet with joyful countenances

You then promised me solemnly not to have any correspondence with the French, but to depend entirely on the English & cleave close to them

That you would keep the Path open for the Farr Indians to come to trade with this Province

That you would never molest Virginia nor any other of the Kings Provinces for the future & that you allowed it was in vain to promise any thing unless you resolve to perform [it]

I begin therefore by demanding of you a solemn assurance that you will continue firm to what you then engaged, that you will inform me truly of your principal late Transactions &

designs & advice with me upon them so that I may be convinced that you have an entire confidence in me & observe an exact Sincerity in your whole Conduct towards me which will be the strongest Tyes of a lasting Friendship between us—Give a Belt of Wampum

I must now particularly thank the Brethren, for their refusing to go out a fighting in Company with some French Indians, who invited them lately to it, this a very promising token of your good disposition, & makes me hope that you will satisfie me that the preparations you are making for going out to War are not contrary to your Promise made last year, give a Belt of Wampum

Because the renewing the Covenant Chain with you in the name of my great & good Master y^e^ King of Great Britain & your loving Father in the behalf of all His Mat^y^^e^ Provinces in North America, is the most solemn Act which we have together, I think it proper that it may be first diligently searched that there may be no spots or stains left upon it

For that Purpose I have first desired the Brethren to let me know how clean it has been kept with regard to this Province, and to the same end the Governors of Virginia & Pensilvania are come hither at the desire of the Brethren and with the advice and consent of this Government to treat of some matters on the behalf of their Provinces that may remove all spotts that may remain on the Covenant Chain with Relation to them & as they are one nation and under the same King with us I doubt not but the Brethren will hear them with great attention and answer them with that regard which is their due & when these particular Points are firmly settled, the General Covenant Chain will then be made so clean & bright that I shall then be able to renew it with the greatest Satisfaction & with a Strong confidence that it will shine with new Lustre as long as the sun & moon shall endure

A True Copy, examined

P^r^ PH LIVINGSTON, Sec^y^
for the Indian Affairs

Answer made by the five Nations of Indians viz. the Maquase, Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges & Sinnekees to His Excell^cy^ William Burnet Esq^re^ Cap^n^ General & Governor in Cheif of the Provinces of New York, New Jerseys, and Territories thereon depending in America & Viceadmiral of y^e^ same in Albany y^e^ first day of Sept^r^ 1722

PRESENT—His Excell^cy^ William Burnet Esq^re^ Capt^n^ Gen^l^ & Gov^r^ in Cheif &c

Of His Majestys Council

Rip Van Dam — James Alexander
John Barbery — Coll Lewis Morris J^r^
D^r^ Colden

Commissioners of Indian Affairs

Peter Van Brugh — Philip Livingston
Johannes Cuyler — Joh^s^ Wendel
Evert Banker.

Interpreted by Lawrence Claese into Dutch & rendred into English by Rob^t^ Livingston

Brother Corlaer

You made Propositions to us some days ago, which we are now some to answer, but since divers of our Sachims are not yet arrived, we shall not be able to answer so well as if those

wise men were present with us and that we had consulted with them so that we hope your Excell$^{cy}$ will excuse us if we answer not so fully & distinctly as otherwise we would if we had their assistance

Brother Corlaer

You told us that we in our last conference about a year ago had renewed the Covenant Chain & was desirous to know how the same has been kept by us in respect to this Province, it is so lately since that was done that the Sun is scarcely gone down since so that the Renovation is fresh in our Memory & we can assure you that we have kept the Covenant Chain inviolable on our Parts according to our Promise & engage to continue to do the same faithfully

It is now a year ago since you forbid us to have any correspondence with the French but to cleave to the English and we did then promise to obey your commands in that matter as we have actually done & do further promise solemnly that [henceforth] we will not correspond with the French of Canada but adhere & cleave strongly to the English

You told us the same time that we should give a free Passage to the Far Indians to come to this Place to Trade which we have done & give them all the encouragement & assistance that lays in our Power, & not only so but sent Agents to those Far Indians who trade with the French to invite them to come here to Albany, but our Agents are not yet returned & as soon as they come back shall give your Excellency an account of their answer

Brother Corlaer

We have told you that we have not only permitted y$^{e}$ Farr Indians to come through our Country to trade in this Town but sent our agents thither to invite them & required them to tell the Far Indians that they should have goods very cheap. We therefore desire that the Traders may be ordered to let the Far Indians have good Penny worths, rather cheaper than we of the 5 Nations have it ourselves, which will be the only means to draw them and to induce them to come hither

Brother Corlaer

You did last year likewise charge & command us not to go a fighting towards Virginia, not to pass over the great River of Patawmack, nor the Ridge of High Mountains that surround Virginia we have observed your commands to the best of our knowledge in that Particular Some of our People have been out a Warring against the Flatheads which of old have been our enemies, but they live to the Westward & Southward of Virginia & have not passed the Ridge of the Mountains nor the said River, we remember you also told us then, that it was in vain to make any promise, except we resolved firmly to keep it, which we have punctually done in this affair hitherto

Brother Corlaer

You likewise told us that if any matter of moment happened among us, that we should acquaint you therewith and take your advice which would be a sure token to show that we put our Trust & confidence in you which would be the strongest Tyes of a lasting Friendship between us, which we will do sincerely & truly & repeat to your Excell$^{cy}$ again that we will communicate to you all the Principal late Transactions & matters of consequence that we are privy to both good & bad & thereupon gave a Belt of Wampum

Brother Corlaer

We take notice that you thanked us for not suffering any of our Indians to go a Warring with the French Indians of Canada, we resolve to do the same for the future & disuade any of our People to join with the French Indians to go to War, & if any of the French Indians should happen to come through our Country to go a warring we will endeavor to stop them, bnt if they cannot be persuaded then we will warn them not to go over the Great Ridge of Mountains that surround Virginia, nor to pass over the Great River called Potowmack

Brother Corlaer

You say that you are informed that there was a warlike Preparation making among the Five Nations which we acknowledge to be true but we know not as yet ourselves where they intend to go. Two years ago Two Tuskarores brought a Belt of Wampum from the Governor of Virginia (as they said) and thereby in the name of the Governor of Virginia desired the five Nations to make War & destroy the Tadirighrones,[1] but being informed that the Governor of Virginia was to be at Albany we deferred any resolution about that affair, till we had spoken with him ourselves

Here they stopped, being late and growing dark desired that they may make their further answer on Munday which was agreed to but it happened to rain all Munday so that they did not meet together till Tuesday the 4th of September 1722, when the Sachims of the Five Nations proceeded to make their answer & said

Brother Corlaer

You have told us since our last conference on Saturday that you was informed some of our Sachims had been at Canada & treated with the Governor there, true it is that some of those Sachims y$^{t}$ are now dayly expected with the Blawbek Cheif Sachim of y$^{e}$ Sinnekees have been there & we will discover to you the contents of their conference which they had with the Governor of Canada as soon as they arrive

We inform you also that 3 companies of our People are gone out to fight against the Flatheads that have been our enemies of a long time there are also two French Indians that live at Cadarachqui that went out a fighting 2 years ago towards Virginia by the way of Cayouge, & have their abode among the Tuskarores that live near Virginia & go backwards and Forwards

Brother Corlaer

We will now tell you the Resolution & Opinion of y$^{e}$ 5 Nations that although diverse have endeavored to raise jealousies & evil Reports among us, & so perswade us to have a bad opinion of our Brethren the English yet we never would give ear nor hearken to them but have had from the first making of the Covenant Chain a firm Resolution to keep the same inviolable & we are resolved to persist in that Resolution always

Brother Corlaer

You have sent for us Sachims of the five nations to come here & told us that the Governors of Virginia & Pensilvania would be at Albany for which Message we are thankful & in your Propositions you acquaint us that they are come to treat of matters of Publick concern relating

[1] Called by the English, sometimes Catawbas, *ante*, 491; sometimes Saponies, *post*, p. 673; also *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, III., 210. — Ed.

to Peace and Concord, we are come for the same purpose and have the same Intentions and put away all evil things and embrace that which is good & amicable did give Belt of Wampum

Brother Corlaer

We desire you not to be impatient because of the long stay of some of the Principal of the Sachims of the five Nations, which we hourly expect, but to be easy they are your bosom friend & we would fain have them here present before we give our final answer because the matters are of importance & we would gladly have their advice and Council do give 3 Skins

As we have earnestly desired your Excell$^{cy}$ to have a little Patience so we beg the Honorable Coll: Alex. Spotswood, Governor of Virginia and the Hônble S$^{r}$ William Keith Bart Governor of Pensilvania that they would be pleased to be easy & patient likewise, till these Cheif Sachims arrive being well assured that they will be extreamly glad to see you & the said two Governors. Gave 3 Skins to each of the Governors of Virginia & Pensilvania

His Excellency told them he had staid a long time for them & desired to know if they had any advice whereabouts they were, who answered that they had certain advice that five days ago the Blawbeck & his Company arrived at Oneyde

His Excellency ordered them to send an express immediately for them, since his affairs required him to be at New York & could not stay above 3 or 4 days more which the Sachims did accordingly

A True Copy, examined P$^{r}$
PH: LIVINGSTON Sec
for Indian Affairs

Propositions made to the River Indians as well the Skaghhook Indians as those that live below Albany by His Excell$^{cy}$ William Burnet Esq$^{re}$ Capt$^{n}$ Gen$^{l}$ and commander in cheif &c in Albany the 30$^{th}$ day of Aug$^{t}$ 1722

PRESENT—His Excellency William Burnet Esq$^{r}$ Cap$^{n}$ General & Gov$^{r}$ in Cheif &c

Of His Majestys Council

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|---|---|
| Rip Van Dam | D$^{r}$ Colden |
| John Barberie | James Alexander |

Coll Morris Jun$^{r}$

Commissioners of Indian Affairs

| | |
|---|---|
| Coll Schuyler | John Collins |
| Pet$^{r}$ Van Brugh May$^{r}$ | Phillip Livingston |
| Joh$^{s}$ Cuyler | Joh$^{s}$ Bleecker |

Evert Banker

Interpreted by Johannes Kickerbacker

Children

As often as we come to see y$^{e}$ Frontiers, and to treat with the Indians, I send for my children the Mahikanders to assure them of my fatherly care and affection & I am glad to have this opportunity of renewing the ancient Covenant Chain which I do in a solemn manner in the name of the Great King my Master in the behalf of all His Subjects of North America, Which

Chain of Friendship I am informed by the Inhabitants of this Place has been kept inviolable by your Ancestors from the first time that Christians settled here in this River & since you have always been obedient children & observed the commands of my Predecessors & been protected by this Government, I do assure you of the same Protection of the Great King, so long as you prove obedient children, which I do not in the least doubt, since you will always find it to be your Interest & Advantage

I need not tell you how destructive your Intemperence has proved and how much your people are diminish$^{d}$ by your excessive drinking of Rum the Women as well as the men being guilty of being often drunck, let me advise you to be more sober for the future, and not to spend what you get by Hunting on strong drink, but lay it out on clotlring and other necessaries for your support & above all not squander your Indian Corn for Rum which you ought to keep for your subsistence all the year

I shall conclude by telling you as long as you keep firm to your duty at all times to come, as you have in times past, you may rest assured not only of Protection but of all other good offices in the Power of those that are in Authority under the King our common Father & Protector, give a Belt

As soon as you have made your answer I will make you a Present of such things as are of use to you

Answer of the Mahikanders or River Indians to His Excell$^{cy}$ William Burnet Esq$^{re}$ Capt$^{n}$ Gen$^{l}$ & Governor in Cheif of New York New Jersey &c in Albany y$^{e}$ 31$^{st}$ Aug 1722

PRESENT—His Excellency William Burnet Esq$^{re}$ Capt$^{n}$ Gen$^{l}$ & Governor in Cheif &c

Of His Majestys Council

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|---|---|
| Rip Van Dam | D$^{r}$ Colden |
| John Barberie | James Alexander |

Coll Morris J$^{r}$

Commissioners of the Indian Affairs

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|---|---|
| Peter Van Brugh May$^{r}$ | John Collins |
| John Cuyler | Phillip Livingston |
| Evert Banker | Joh$^{s}$ Bleecker |

Interpreted by Johannes Knickerbacker in Dutch & rendered into English by R$^{t}$ Livingston

Father

We are glad to see our in Health and that he is come to see us. We are come pursuant to your commands to hear what you are pleased to require of us, we rejoice to hear that the Great King of Great Britain doth think of us & remember such a mean people as we are to renew the Covenant Chain with us

We are come now to renew the Covenant Chain that has been of old between the Christians of this Government & us, At first it was a Tye with our hands joined together, but afterwards we were joined by a Covenant Chain which we now brighten & make clear & clean, so y$^{t}$ it can never be broken, Give a Belt of Wampum

We now renewed & brighten$^{d}$ the Covenant Chain, but since a Chain is apt to rust, if it be not oiled or greased we will grease it with Beavers grease or Fatt y$^{t}$ the smell thereof will endure for a whole year do give 2 Beaver Skins

Father

We look upon you as a great Tree under whose Branches we desire to shelter, and if there should happen any sudden Tempest or Thunder Shower we hope we shall be admitted to take shelter under y$^{t}$ great Tree & be shadowed by the leaves thereof, that no drops may fall on us but y$^{t}$ we may live in Peace and safety, Give a Belt of Wampum

We take you as a loving & tender Father & beg leave to inform you that some of our people that have been out a hunting to y$^{e}$ Eastward have been taken Prisoners by y$^{e}$ English of New England, but since his Excellency our Fathers arrival here, we have rec$^{d}$ intelligence that they are released. We know not whether that account be true but hope & wish it may be so, Gave 3 Beavers

Father

As you have been an affectionate & loving Father to us your Children, so we hope if any mischeif should befall us, you will resent it & protect your children, and not suffer them to be injured we will not be rash to attempt any thing or too credulous to beleive any stories but first acquaint your Excell$^{cy}$ our father & follow your advice & obey your orders Give 3 Beavers

Father

We are sensible that you are much in the right, that Rum does a great deal of Harm, we approve of all that you said on that Point, but the matter is this, When our people come from Hunting to the Town or Plantations and acquaint the Traders & People that we want Powder and Shot & Clothing, they first give us a large cup of Rum, and after we get the Taste of it crave for more so that in fine all the Beaver & Peltry we have hunted goes for drink, and we are left destitute either of Clothing or Ammunition, Therefore we desire our father to order the Tap or Crane to be shut & to prohibit y$^{e}$ selling of Rum, for as long as the Christians will sell Rum, our People will drink it, do give 3 Beavers

Father

We acknowledge that our Father is very much in the right to tell us that we squander away our Indian Corn which should subsist our Wives & Children but one great cause of it is y$^{t}$ many of our People are obliged to hire Land of the Christians at a very dear Rate, to give half the Corn for Rent & the other half they are tempted by Rum to sell, & so the Corn goes, y$^{t}$ y$^{e}$ Poor women & children are left to shift as well as the can do give 3 Beavers

(Ampamit Speaker.)

Father

We have no more Land the Christians when they buy a small spot of Land of us, ask us if we have no more Land & when we say yes they enquire the name of the Land & take in a greater Bounds than was intended to be sold them & the Indians not understanding what is writ in the Deed or Bill of Sale sign it and are so deprived of Part of their Lands—Give 3 Beavers

Father

In former days when the Christians came to settle this Country they came with a ship & desired to fasten their Cable to the Hills near Hosak above Albany, which we readily granted & ever since we have lived in Friendship & Amity together, which we hope will continue so long as Sun & Moon endure Gave 3 Beavers

His Excellency told the River Indians that he was well satisfied with their renewing the Covenant Chain & charged them to keep it inviolable to all the Subjects in North America & assured them if they behaved themselves well & did no injuries to the Christians, they needed not fear any harm done to them & if they suffered any Damage by any private Person they should complain & justice should be done to them as well as to the Christians

The Governor sees that they look better & are better cloathed than the other Indians that do not live among the Christians & therefore that they do well to stay among them He beleives they live better since the Christians bought & improved their Lands than they did before for then the Land lay waste & unimproved. His Excellency order[d] them to divide the Presents that shall now be given them One half for the Indians that live above Albany & the other half for those that live below Albady

A true Copy, examin[d] P[r]

PHILIP LIVINGSTON, Sec[y]
for the Indian Affairs

Further Propositions of His Excell[cy] William Burnet Esq[re] Capt[n] Gen[ll] & Governor in Cheif of the Province of New York &c to the 5 Nations of Indians, viz The Mohogs, Oneydes, Onnondages Cayouges & Sinnekees in Albany the 13 day of September 1722

PRESENT—His Excellency William Burnet Esq[re] Capt[n] General & Gov[r] in Cheif &c
The Honble Coll Alexander Spotswood Governor of Virginia
The Honble Sir William Keith Governor of Pensylvania

Of His Majestys Council

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rip Van Dam | John Barberie | Cadwallader Colden |

Commissioners of the Indian Affairs

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| Pet[r] Schuyler | Evert Bancker |
| Hend[r] Hanse | Ph: Livingston |
| Joh[s] Cuyler | John Collins |
| P[r] Van Brugh | Joh[s] Blecker |

Brethren

The hearty concurrance with which you have received what I lately proposed to you in the behalf of this Province as well as the Propositions made to you by the Governors of Virginia & Pensilvania has given us all so entire satisfaction, that we now appear together in the name of all the British Colonies, to shew you that as we are all subjects of the Great & Good King George, so we have all one heart & one mind, & that we are all jointly concerned in every thing that relates to one anothers security & happiness

This brotherly love it is that is the peculiar distinguishing mark by which Men may know us to be Christians & by many expressions from you of the same strain I am inclined to hope you will deserve that honorable name, if you act up to your Promises, but since you have acknowledged that there is a God who will judge us accord$^{g}$ to our Actions remember that he will punish us severely if we say one thing & do the contrary, & that not only in another life but in this we may expect that they who break their Faith will have the Frowns of Heaven upon them & they who keep it shall prosper and flourish & now since all Stains are entirely wiped off from the Covenant Chain and that you have resolved to be sincere for the time to come which is the only way to keep it bright & clean in conjunction with these Governors I do now solemnly renew it with you in the name of all his Mat$^{y}$ Provinces in North America, Give a Belt

Brethren

Since you tell me that you are determined to cleave close to all the English I doubt not of your being thoroughly incensed against the Eastern Indians who have lately attacked your Brethren under the Government of Boston and contrary to all their repeated [and] solemn Treaties and Engagements & their frequent submission to that Government have lately destroyed several of their Eastern Settlements, by taking their vessels, burning their Houses Killing their Cattle & cruelly murdering several of y$^{e}$ Inhabitants which Insults were grown so intolerable, that that Government has at last been obliged to declare Warr against them as Traitors & Rebells

The Governor of Boston did some time ago acquaint me with the Injuries they had received from those Indians & then sent Commissioners with a noble Present which is still in this Town to inform you of it & desire you to interpose your good advice with those Indians in order to prevent a War. But as there was then no War actually declared, it was hoped that it would not come to that height as to require your interposing, and it was thought necessary that I should meet you first myself & know your intentions before any proposalls of that kind should be made to you & now that I find by conferences with some of you that you have no Engagements with those Indians & that you resent the outrage done to your Brethren the Christians as you ought to do, and since a War is now actually declar$^{d}$ I think it necessary that without waiting for Commissioners from Boston, or any other delay you send a few Deputys from the 5 Nations to the Eastern Nations to let them know that you have heard with indignation how perfidiously they have treated your Brethren y$^{e}$ English & that you require them forthwith to beg a cessation of arms of the Government of Boston in order to treat of a Peace which will be the only way for them to avoid the Anger and resentment of y$^{e}$ five Nations who cannot look on unconcerned when their Brethren the English receive such barbarous Treatment, & because there is now war between them I have thought it the securest way for you to go by the way of Boston with a Christian to accompany you who shall carry a letter from me to the Governor of Boston & have a Passport to shew upon the road thither The Governor of Boston will then send a party to conduct you safely to the Eastern Indians by which means you will be secure from any ill accident either through Malice or Mistake throughout your whole journey, And I do engage for that Government that they will give a handsome reward to the Messengers besides a noble Present to the 5 Nations when the Service is effected gave a Belt

Brᵗthren

We have made a new Law severer than that which was made last year to put an effectual Stop to the Trade from Canada for Indian Goods If any Indian can discover such Goods carrying to Canada he may seize and bring them to the Commissioners & if he can inform who is the owner of them, that Owner may by this last Law be obliged to discover the truth himself, and then the Indian will be entituled to receive one Hundred Pounds besides the goods—so that there is sufficient encouragement to you to stop that Path yourselves as far as relates to Indian Goods which is all that is prejudicial to you in the Canada Trade

I have for your further Encouragement and to carry on the Trade with the Farr Indians through your Country despatched Major Abraham Schuyler[1] your old Friend to reside in the Sinnekees Country whom I dont doubt you will embrace as a brother and receive him in all your counsels especially when any French come among you that he may be ready to detect any false reports which they would endeavor to infuse into your people

I do not insist on your telling me particularly who have been in Canada contrary to your promises last year, but I am willing to draw a cover over your Past faults of every sort But if for the future any of your people go to Canada I will not look on those offenders any more as Brethren and I forbid them possitively to come hither for I hate to see any such double hearted Persons, & I expect that they never have any share of my presents but if the will be Frenchmen, let them go & be French men entirely, for they will but deceive and corrupt the good Brethren of the 5 Nations, by living with them & now before I part with you I must observe the ill consequence of bringing such a number of your young people hither whom you acknowledge that you cannot govern & who do great injuries to the Inhabitants, which has occasioned quarrels & mischeif, and obliges me to order some soldiers to walk round the Town, to hinder any injury to be committed by the Indians on the Inhabitants or by the Inhabitants on the Indians and that nothing like these desorders may happen for the future I do positively command you not to bring above 60 or 70 persons in all including Sachims Warriors young men & women when I send for you to meet at this Place I shall then be able to provide you plentifully with Provisions and such young people may be found to come along with you for whose good behaviour you may answer & upon this I give a Belt

This has been a great & solemn meeting and I hope it will never be forgott & that the Covenant Chain will now endure as long as the Rocks & mountains to which it is fastened

I now lay down my present that you may have no further occasion to keep your young men whom I will not permitt to stay longer here since they were guilty of such insolent Practises last night and herewith command them to begin their march directly out of Town that no further disorder may happen & I expect you will send some of your wise men with them, leaving a sufficient number to answer me

A true Copy Examᵈ
Pʳ Philip Livingston
Secʸ for the Indian Affairs

[1] The instructions in *New-York Council Minutes*, XIII., 350, are the same as those, *ante* p. 641, to Captain Peter Schuyler, Jr., who had built a Trading House and passed a year at Canisterundequat. — Ed.

The Second Answer of the five Nations of Indians viz the Maquase, Oneydes, Onnondagues Cayouges and Sinnekees, to His Excellency William Burnet Esq$^{r}$ Capt$^{n}$ General & Governor in Cheif of the Provinces of New York New Jerseys & Territories thereon depending in America & Vice Admiral of the same in Albany the 14$^{th}$ Sept$^{r}$ 1722

PRESENT—His Excell$^{cy}$ William Burnet Esq$^{re}$ Capt$^{n}$ General & Governor in Cheif &c
The Hônble Coll Alexander Spotswood Governor of Virginia
The Hônble S$^{r}$ William Keith Bart Governor of Pensilvania

Of His Majesty's Council

Rip Van Dam — John Barbery — D$^{r}$ Colden

Commissioners of the Indian Affairs

| | |
|---|---|
| Coll Peter Schuyler | Evert Banker |
| Peter Van Brugh | John Collins |
| Joh$^{s}$ Cuyler | Joh$^{s}$ Bleeker |
| Hend Hanse | Ph Livingston |

Interpreted by Lawrence Claese into Dutch and rendered into English by Rob$^{t}$ Livingston

Brother Corlaer

You have made Proposals to us yesterday which we will now answer as well as we are able you told us that this has been a great & solemn meeting, which we own having been made with Your Excell$^{cy}$ & the Governors of Virginia & Pensilvania & we acknowledge that if these Treaties now concluded, be well observed by both parties it will be a great Happiness to our children & Childrens Children as for our parts we are resolved to keep & maintain whatever has been concluded now, & stipulated between us all & shall imprint it on our Posterity to be by them kept inviolable for ever

Brother Corlaer

We will answer the Principal Heads of your Propositions made to us yesterday you renewed the Covenant Chain in Conjunction with the two other Governors of Virginia & Pensilvania, in y$^{e}$ behalf of all the English Colonies of North America all which we do in like manner in the behalf of the five Nations & do resolve to keep and maintain the same for ever and if there be any spots or Stains thereon or any Rust come upon it [we do now wipe off the same and brighten it that] it may be clear and lasting to all future ages

Brother Corlaer

When the Christians first came to this Country our Ancestors fastened the ship that brought them behind a Great Mountain with a Chain in order to secure the same which mountain lyes behind the Sinnekees Country, so that the one end of the Chain, being fastened there and the other end at y$^{e}$ Ship, if any body would steal away & molest this ship the chain will jingle & make a noise & so alarm all the 5 Nations who are bound to defend this ship & this is the foundation & original of the Covenant Chain among the 5 Nations, which our ancestors made, which was to preserve this ship from any harm gave a Belt of Wampum

Brother Corlaer

You acquainted us yesterday how villanously & barbarously the Eastern Indians had fallen upon our Brethren the English of New England & murdered y^r^ people for which we are much concerned and sorrowfull and according as you require in your Proposition we have pitch^d^ upon an Indian of each nation to go to Boston & so to be conducted to the Eastward & acquaint those Indians with what indignation we heard of their base Treatment of our Brethren & command them to beg peace of the English of New England and since we have not a Belt to give in return for that Belt you gave us upon this Proposition, we intend to make use of that Belt you gave us yesterday to the Eastern Indians when we communicate to them our Intentions that we can not look unconcerned when our Brethren of New England receive such barbarous Treatment

Brother Corlaer

You told us yesterday that we were not to go to Canada or have any correspondence with them, but those that would go thither, they might stay there for altogether, and not return to deceive and corrupt the 5 Nations, but we remember it has been recommended to us formerly to have Peace & amity with all People, even the farr Indians that are in Friendship with the French & to draw them to come & Trade in this Government and accordingly we have followed that advice & the French being in Alliance with the English & in Peace we hope it may not be of any ill consequence if at any time some of our People went thither to retain that good understanding y^t^ is among us. As long as none goes thither to betray their country nor their Allies, since it is Common & the Practice every where when Nations are in Peace & Amity with one another to go & visit each other for if we should wholly refrain from going thither, would it not be of bad consequence to us some time or other therefore we hope it will not be ill taken if sometimes some of our People should go thither

Brother Corlaer

As to your Excellency's Proposals yesterday relating to the severe Law made prohibiting the sending Indian goods to Canada, & what encouragement is given to any person whatever who should discover the same, in answer to which we say, that we will not concern ourselves any ways in y^t^ affair. We are peaceable People & inclined to Peace & if we should intermeddle in any such matter, we should but create ourselves a great many enemies & therefore desire to be excused

As to the Proposition relating to our People coming in such great numbers here, when any publick affairs are to be transacted, we own it is of bad consequence, as we find by experience, by mischeif done by our ungovernable young men, both in Town & Country & therefore we accept very kindly & approve of what you propose of sending no more in the whole but 60 or 70 Persons or such a number as the Messenger shall acquaint us withall, when he comes to call down the 5 Nations to treat here at Albany & thereupon gave a Belt of Wampum

Lastly say Brother Corlaer

We have told you at large the first settlement of the Christians here & how at first we traded together & afterwards made the Covenant Chain & how cheap we had goods at first & how much dearer we pay for the same sort of Goods now & moreover that the Powder is not only dear but bad y^t^ we cannot kill the Peltry with [it] which is the Christians Dammage as well as ours — We have heard that our Great King George is a very good Man & our friend and sends

that which is good but we are afraid that our Brethren the Christians that live here do abuse us when they Trade with us, hope there may be some method found out to prevent it

His Excellency the Governor made them a short Answer viz

Brethren

There is occasion to answer some things that you have said to me tho' the most Part is what I like very well

The reason why I have advised you against trading with the French is because they cheat you always & take advantages in time of Peace in order to weaken you by advising you to warr against the English Indians, that when a war breaks out you may be an easy prey to them

It is the Handlers or Traders that furnish you with Goods, and if they give you too little the Government can't help it, but you know that the French are still harder upon you, and sell goods much dearer & if you don't stop the Path to Canada as I advised you it is your own faults that Goods are not cheaper for if that Trade be stopped there will be more goods to be sold to you and at more reasonable Rates

I insist upon it that those who go to Canada do not come hither or receive any part of my Presents to you for y^e^ future

NOTE. The words in the preceding Conference within [ ] are added from *New-York Council Minutes*, XIII. — ED.

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## *Conference between Governor Spotswood and the Five Nations.*

New-York Papers, &c., 102-104.]

Propositions made to the Five Nations of Indians to wit the Maquase, Oneydes, Onnondages Cayouges & Sinekees, by His Excell^cy^ Alex: Spotswood Esq^re^ Governor of His Maty^s^ Dominion of Virginia in Albany y^e^ 29 Aug 1722

PRESENT — His Excell^cy^ Alex: Spotswood Esq^re^ Governor of Virginia
Coll Nathaniel Harrison Esq^re^ of His Majestys Council of Virginia
Coll William Robinson Esq^re^ a Member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia

Interpreted by Lawrence Claese after it was translated into Dutch by Rob^t^ Livingston

Sachims & Warriors of y^e^ 5 Nations

You often say that your Covenant Chain with Virginia is grown rusty, & have urged of late years, that some Commissioners from that Colony should be sent to this Place to brighten the same

This is an old Story which the People of Virginia remember to have been continually rung in their ears & are sensible that none of the many Treaties which they have made for near fifty years past have ever been long observed on the Part of the 5 Nations Wherefore I am now come hither as Governor of Virginia accompanied by some members of that Government in order to try if our Covenant Chain cannot be so polished as never more to grow rusty & to endeavor at establishing an everlasting Peace between your People and ours comprehending not only the Christian Inhabitants of Virginia but also the several Nations of Indians belonging to and

Comment on the 1722 treaty at Albany.

This treaty is important because of its structure, its background, and its consequences.

Structure

It is the first multicolonial treaty with the Iroquois since 1689. During the intervening period the province of New York and the town of Albany jealously preserved their special relationship with the Five Nations and frequently forbade them to treat or trade with the other colonies. Although Virginia sent an agent in June 1717 to demand cessation of Iroquois raids, New York's governor Robert Hunter spoke for him in the treaty council.[1] Virginia's emissary apparently was not even admitted to the council meetings; he is not listed among those present. The Iroquois circumvented New York's controls partially by making several overtures to officials of Pennsylvania, and they held at least one full-scale treaty in 1710 with the Indians on the lower Susquehanna in which Pennsylvania commissioners took part, but rather clandestinely and not as formal parties to the negotiations which are presented as an intertribal affair. This council was not included in official records; it is found in the private papers of the Penn family.[2] The treaty of 1722 was the first since 1689 since the commissioners or delegates from English colonies other than New York formally and publicly negotiated for agreements between the Iroquois and their colonies.

It is the last treaty in which the League of the Iroquois is presented as the Five Nations. Thereafter it became the Six Nations including the Tuscaroras.

Note well that though the Mahicans (or River Indians) were present in Albany and called themselves part of the Covenant Chain, their linkage to

the Chain was through New York rather than through the Iroquois League. They negotiated separately and independently with New York, and they were not listed by the Iroquois as among the nations for whom the Iroquois would take responsibility.[3] Mahican tradition about alliance with New York differed from the tradition of the Iroquois. Mahican tradition tied a "cable" between the Christians and "the Hills near Hosak above Albany" in Mahican territory; the Iroquois "chain" was fastened in Iroquois territory. Clearly the traditions referred to different alliances.[4]

Background

Governor Alexander Spotswood had demanded a treaty because of repeated Iroquois raids into the back country of Virginia.[5] Governor Sir William Keith had requested a treaty in order to make restitution for the murder by Pennsylvania traders of the Seneca Indian Sawantaeny who had been hunting in unceded Indian territory.[6] Spotswood wanted to forbid the Iroquois to travel east of the Blue Mountain in Virginia. Keith was intent on getting a land grant for himself besides performing his official business.

Spotswood gained his ambition, but somewhat ambiguously. In his interpretation the Iroquois agreed to a barrier line between themselves and Virginia's client Indians, with a ban against both sides crossing the line; but in his interpretation the line did not restrict colonials.[7] The Iroquois, on the other hand, understood the agreement to include Virginia colonials as well as the colony's client Indians. (See Tachanoontia's speech in the 1744 treaty of Lancaster.)[8]

Keith got formal forgiveness for the killers of Sawantaeny. Separately and informally he also obtained a deed for the land he desired.

Consequences

1. Spotswood's line became the source of much dispute between Virginia and the Iroquois League on two counts. First was the ambiguity about whether colonials were bound to observe the line or not. Besides that, the location of the line came into contention. Neither issue had been settled when the treaty of 1744 took place at Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

2. Spotswood's effort to prevent Iroquois circumvention of their agreement by sending tributary Indians on raids resulted in an enhancement of Iroquois authority over the tributaries. He required the Iroquois to make themselves formally responsible for tributaries as well as for their own nations, and the three governors formally recognized the right of the Iroquois to assume this responsibility, thus throwing the weight of their colonies behind it. Nonetheless, the Iroquois presented a very small list of subordinates who would accept their orders; by inference the list attests that unmentioned groups were not taking Iroquois orders. The most significant of these unmentioned groups were the Delawares, over whom the Iroquois were later to claim a right to rule.[9]

3. Keith used Covenant Chain language in reference to Pennsylvania for the first time since the province had had independent governors.[10] (Benjamin Fletcher, as governor simultaneously of New York, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania has included Pennsylvania in the Chain, but his multiple offices make his comments insignificant of Pennsylvania's distinct policies.)[11] William Penn himself had carefully kept his colony apart from the alliance so heavily dominated by New York. He and his successive governors referred to a Chain of Friendship, but never to the Covenant Chain.[12]

4. The 1722 treaty is a turning point in another way also. Having set the precedent of treating with other governors than New York's,

the Iroquois went on to Boston in 1723 and lit a new council fire in Massachusetts. Never previously had they treated formally with any English colony elsewhere than at Albany, "the prefixed place."[13]

5. Keith was busy outside the treaty sessions, and two of his acts resulted in greatly weakening Pennsylvania's Indians. Although the Iroquois thought they were granting him only enough trans-Susquehanna land for a homestead, he chose to interpret their deed to mean that he was authorized to set up a great estate there. A surge of colonizing followed after his surveying activities. The breach of the Susquehanna barrier to colonial settlement was irreparable, and the Indians living along the river began to move away.[14]

6. Also outside the treaty precincts, Keith invited refugee Palatine Germans then living in New York to come into Pennsylvania. Doing so, they occupied lands in the valley of the Schuykill River's Tulpehocken Creek (which joins the Schuykill at Reading), thus displacing and dispossessing the resident Delawares. As a consequence, by 1724 most of the Tulpehocken Delawares had migrated to the "Ohio country,"[15] and the remainder were so few that they became vulnerable to a conspiracy between Pennsylvania's James Logan and the Six Nations' Shickellamy to reduce the Delawares to subordination.[16]

FJ, 21 July 1981.

Notes for Jenning's comment on the 1722 treaty at Albany.

1. N. Y. Col. Docs. 5:489-493.

2. Penn Papers, Indian Affairs, mss., 1:34. Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

3. N. Y. Col. Docs. 5:675.

4. N. Y. Col. Docs. 5:664, 667.

5. Pa. Council Minutes, 3 March 1719 (New Style 1720), pp. 82-89; N. Y. Col. Docs. 5:637, 655.

6. Pa. Council Minutes, 7 August 1722, 3:193-196.

7. Francis Jennings, "The Constitutional Evolution of the Covenant Chain," Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 115:2 (April 1971), pp. 94-95.

8. Pa. Council Minutes, 27 June 1744, 4:712-713.

9. N. Y. Col. Docs. 5:675.

10. N. Y. Col. Docs. 5:679.

11. N. Y. Col. Docs. 4:41.

12. Penn's first attempt to treat with the Iroquois, in 1683, was rebuffed by them at New York's instigation. In 1701, when he treated with the Susquehannocks, who were claimed by the Iroquois as tributaries, he stipulated explicitly that their trade was to be reserved for Pennsylvanians, thus violating the basic rule of the Covenant Chain that the Indians were to trade with New York. See Gary B. Nash, "The Quest for the Susquehanna Valley: New York, Pennsylvania, and the Seventeenth-Century Fur Trade," New York History 48 (1967), pp. 3-27; Pennsylvania Archives, 1st ser., 1:141-147; Pa. Council Minutes, 11 October 1728, 3:336. In the last reference the "links" of the cited "chain" are no more than articles of a treaty.

13. Treaty minutes, 23 May - 4 June 1723, mss., Massachusetts Archives, Vol. 29. Boston.

14. Pa. Council Minutes, 21 September 1722, 3:201-202; James Logan to Honoured Friend, 10 July 1727, mss., Penn Mss., Official Correspondence, 1:283. Hist. Soc. of Pa., Phila.

15. Added paper to council minutes, 4 June 1728, mss., Penn-Physick Mss. 6:25; James Logan to John Penn, 2 August 1731, mss., Penn. Mss., Official Correspondence 2:181; both Hist. Soc. of Pa., Phila.

16. See Francis Jennings, "The Delaware Interregnum," Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 89:2 (April 1965), pp. 174-198.

The Governor of Virginia journeys to Albany
to treat with the Five Nations over boundaries
and violations of previous treaties, 1722.

Both Governor Spotswood of Virginia and Governor Keith of Pennsylvania made the long journey to Albany to treat with the Five Nations, who were about to become the Six Nations. They met in late August through the good offices of Governor Burnet of New York, since none of them were prepared to go up to Onondaga, the other, and the more proper place for meetings of the Iroquois Confederacy. In the years since 1684, when the Iroquois dubbed Lord Howard, Brother Asariko:wa ( Big Knife), from a pun on the Dutch word for cutlas, Iroquois war parties had committed considerable and repeated depredations on the lives and property of Virginia settlers who were expanding toward the Blue Ridge beyond the previously agreed "Warriors' Path." The Iroquois objective was the Catawba and assorted Siouan and Iroquoian remnants near Fort Christana, but along the way they had slaughtered hogs and cattle and lifted a few Virginian scalps. Spotswood felt that the old men of Onondaga should be held accountable. But he would learn a few lessons in Albany. He would have to develop patience in waiting for the delegates to arrive, and he would not get exactly what he wanted. This meeting marked the first appearance of the Tuscarora with the Five Nations, and it anticipated the adoption of the Nanticoke, Tutelo and Saponi under the arm of the Cayuga. Although Governor Burnet would protest the numbers of warriors and others who had come along to escort the Sachems, and order them out of town, the Iroquois deemed the size of the delegation an indication of the importance they attached to the meeting, since they operated by consensus.

Of the council metaphors, those relating to the Covenant Chain stand out in these proceedings. The Virginia governor thought that persistent raids had caused "spots, stains, and rust" to form. Acceptance of the Chain implied joining hands or linking arms, the metaphor of alliance, later referred to as the umbilical cord of the Six Nations. The history and evolution of the Chain is spelled out by both parties to the alliance. "To grease the chain" with Beaver grease, so recently that it still smelled, was to renew it. It also required reciprocal action by both parties to polish it and avoid rust. The "Sun had scarcely gone down", as one speaker put it, on a previous renewal, implying that it was still fresh in mind, though a year ago. The concept that "one day" equals one year occurs frequently in mythology. Metaphors of endurance and continuity abound: that agreements may endure like the heavenly bodies, as mountains, as long as rivers flow, so a clean and true heart may endure. A united people have but one head, one body, one heart, and one mind. A belt may be given to demand assurance, as well as to confirm an agreement. Governor Spottswood's giving one belt for the Christians ( Whites) of Virginia, and a second for their dependant Indians, which implied a differential behavior from the Six Nations toward each party, was bound to create ambiguity of interpretation later on.

The Governor of Virginia learned something of diplomacy while in Albany--to tone down accusations, not to remonstrate over Indian time when delegates arrived 9 days late and took another nine days to reply to propositions. This took patience. He did not want to make the trip to Albany again, and he realized

that the Six Nations would not come down to Williamsburg, where there was no road. Nonetheless he expected the Six Nations to observe the treaty, -- a pious hope at best.

With characteristic civility the Six Nations thanked "Big Knife" for having traveled the 600 miles to treat; they acknowledged the new boundaries set for them and for his dependants at the Potomoc river, and the Blue Ridge; "you engage for ten nations; we for five plus one...", the Tuscarora; and they promised not to treat with the Virginia tribes separately without aquainting the Virginia Governor. This they pledged with a belt. But they ducked the issue of the runaway slaves. While Governor Spottswood gave the Six Nations a golden horseshoe as a memento of the treaty, the Six Nations who evidently were short of wampum, and gave furs and deerskins, suggested that as they traveled, and as his Indians traveled, that as a sign of friendship each party would leave a stone in the ashes of their campfires.

In their dealings with Governor Keith of Pennsylvania, there is a note of charity in the Six Nations' willingness to overlook a lapse in protocol. No belt had been sent, and therefore there was no message of condolence regarding the murder of ~~Ghesaont~~ Sawantaca by Cartwright at Conestoga. Goods replaced the overdue wampum "to bind the wounds" of the neglected condolence. And the Iroquois, with their characteristic abhorence of confinement and customary way of dispensing with vengeance when a murder is compounded, asked that the murderer be set free. The blood had been wiped away; the offense forgiven. They would so charge their children and children's children of the ongoing human family.

wnf

Pain } Mr. Glen
Berrie } Cold. Martin
Calder }

The humble address of the Inhabitants and
the Township of Shamokin in the
County that Ld. belong forth what m
and Irregularity. the Albanians have comm
there by Killing of their Cattle Cattle and
which is Referred to a Committee of the

The Petition of Nathan Cheyhain Ge
William Parker Elick York and Elias Pawlin
Read praying a Warrant to survey two
Four Hundred Acres of Land at Richard
Junior of Richs River to the Southwa
in Land granted to the Children of Richa
which is Referred to a Committee of this

His Excellency informed this Board th
order to secure the five Nations to his Majes
interest and to promote the British Trade a
with the Indians he had made choice of Major
Abraham Schuyler as a fit person to be sent
with Eight Men including an Interp
and desired the Board that the Sum of
pounds Pennsylvania Money might be allowed
to defray that and the Charges of such Eight Men
as upon that occasion will be requisite to produce
Effects of Instruction will be required to produce
Indians to Negotiation upon that affair, and to ha
their concurrence therein And directions of the said B
Warrant be drawn for one hundred pounds to allow
the said Major Schuyler in being necessary for h
to be at Expence in order to make himself more
with the Indians and that the Sum of one hun
pounds be allowed Major Schuyler and the Interpret
for their Services to the Board and assembly
for them

# Propositions made to the Five Nations of the Indians, to wit, the Maquase, Oneydes, Cayouges, Ounundaques, and Sinnekes, by his Excellency Alexander Spotswood, Esq^r Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's Dominion of Virginia, in Albany the 29th day of August 1722.

## Present

His Excellency Alexander Spotswood, Governor of Virginia Col^o Nath^l Harrison, of His Majesty's Council of Virginia; Col^o William Robinson, a Member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia.

## Sachims and Warriors of the Five Nations;

YOU often say that your Covenant Chain with Virginia is grown rusty, and have urg'd of late years that some Commissioners from that Colony should be sent to this Place to brighten the same.

This is an Old Story, which the People of Virginia remember to have been continually ringing in their Ears, & are sensible that none of the many Treaty's which they have made for near fifty Years past, have ever been long observed on the part of the Five Nations: Wherefore I am now come hither as Governor of Virginia, accompanyed by some Members of that Government, in order to try if Our Covenant Chain cannot be so polished, as never more to grow rusty, and to endeavour at Establishing an everlasting Peace betwixt your people and ours; comprehending not only the Christian Inhabitants of Virginia but also the Several Nations of Indians belonging and Subject to that Government: And according to the Custome of this Place, Signify to you this Proposition by giveing Two Belts of Wampum, the one for the Government of Virginia, and the other for all its Tributary Indians.

Nothing but your, assured by promiseing (as you did here last year to your Governor) that you would agree to the Preliminary Articles offer'd by Virginia, could have perswaded that Government to send hither to treat with you; And therefore I enter upon any other Matter, I expect you ratify and confirm that Principal Article, which you have declar'd that you will

will faithfully observe, & I will take Care that Indians performe the same on their parts, Viz. That the Great River of Potowmack & the High Ridge of Mountains which extend all along the Frontiers of Virginia to the Westward of the present Settlements of that Colony, shall be for ever the Established Boundaries between the Indians Subject to the Dominion of Virginia, & the Indians belonging to and depending on the Five Nations so that neither our Indians shall on any pretence whatsoever pass to the Northward or Westward of the said Boundaries without haveing to produce a Passport under the hand and Seal of the Governor or Commander in Chief of Virginia; nor your Indians pass to the Southward or Eastward of the said Boundaries, without a passport in like manner from the Governor or Commander in Chief of New York.

NOW not only our Indians have given us Solemn Assurances of their keeping within the prescribed Limits; But we have also by this Act of Assembly taken such Measures for their due performance of the same, that the Government of Virginia undertakes and engages for their Indians in this particular, so that nothing remains but that the five Nations ratifie and confirm the said Article, which I expect should now be done in a Solemn Manner, not only their Sachims but also by all their Warriors here present: And for that purpose I offer you this fine Coronell as a Singular Token, to be held up in the presence of all who are upon this Occasion assembled, by that Person whome you shall appoint to declare the General Assent of the Five Nations to this Proposition, and let all your People present at the same time give a Shout, to be taken as a Signal Testimony of their Concurrence, besides I will have it signed by your Sachims and myself, before I will either propose or present you with any thing further on the part of Virginia.

Interpreted by Lawrence Clase
after it was translated into Dutch by
Hab. Livingston

ANSWER of the Five Nations of Indians, Viz. the Maquase, Oneydes, Onnondages Cayouges and Sinnekes, to His Excellency Alexander Spotswood Governor of His Majestys Dominion of Virginia, in Albany the 6th day of September 1722

PRESENT

His Excellency Alexander Spotswood Governor of Virginia. Col. Nathaniel Harrison, a Member of His Majestys Council of

Virginia

Virginia, Colo William Robinson a Member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia

Brother Asparigoe, (the name of the Governors of Virginia, which signifys a Simmiter or Cuttlas which was given to the Lord Howard Anno 1684, from the Dutch word Hower a Cuttlas.)

We the Sachims of the Five Nations, the Mayuase Oneydes Onnondages Cayouges and Sinnechees together with the Tuscaruros are come here upon the Governor of New York's Message.

We have heard the Propositions of the Governor of Virginia with great attention, and considerd it very Maturely; but before we answer. We must unpart what our Ancestors have done with respect to this Government.

When the Christians first came here, they came in a great Ship, and we were glad of their comeing and fastend the ship behind a great Tree, and our business then was Trading and Merchandize. And consi dering the Benefit thereoff, and that the Tree to which the Ship was fastend might rott, and so let the Ship go. We carried the Anchor behind a great Mountaine that so we might keep it for ever, and it was that desired the Chris tians to come and Settle among Us, and not they.

The third thing that was done by the Christians, and Our Ancestors after they understood one another, was to enter into a Covenant of Friendship, which they called the Covenant Chain, and to the best of our knowledge, that Covenant has been kept by both parties from that time to this: And both our Ances tors were so prudent that they Stipulated and agreed, that if any bad accident or Mischief should happen on either side it should be forgot and forgiv en, not make a Breach in the Covenant Chain.

Brother Asparigoe

When the Neighbouring Governments of Virginia, Pensylvania and New England found how well we agreed they were glad to link their Arms in the said Covenant Chain, and there were Two places, Viz$^{t}$ Albany and Onnondage to meet at, and to settle a right understanding in Case any Mischief should happen on either Side.

Brother Asparigoe

We will not make any further men tion of these old Stories of what our Ancestors did, but will now come to point and Answer your Propositions, and we hope your Answer should

should not be given with that respect and regard which is your due; you will excuse us.

## Brother Assarigoe

You told us some days ago, that the five Nations say the Covenant Chain which was made betwixt us and Virginia fifty Years ago, is grown Rusty, and that we did not long keep or observe the Conditions of it, and you have forbid us to pass to the south side of the great Hahanga-roulon, which you call Lalowmack, or to the East side of the great Ridge of Mountains which extends all along the Frontiers of Virginia.

In the first place, we agree to this Article, and faithfully promise not to pass over the great River Hahongaroulon (by the English called Lalowmack) nor the great Ridge of Mountains which extends along your Frontiers; We are glad you are come here to renew the Peace as well on behalf of the Christians, as the Indians of Virginia. We wish you had brought some of the Sachims of your Indians that they might have spoke to us face to face, and have put their hands into the Covenant Chain; But since you are come here, we agree to accept what you offer on their behalfs in the same Manner as if they were present.

And tho there is a Nation among you the Todereshoroes Christianna Indians against whom we have had so inveterate an Enmity that we thought it impossible it could be extinguished but by a total Extirpation of them, yet since you desire it we are willing to receive them into this Peace, and to forgive all that's past.

It has pleas'd God to make you Christians and us Heathens; but we hope we shall both Act according to our Capacities, and be faithfull to our respective promises and Engagements; some are placed in high Stations and some in Low, but there is one above who rules and governs all and will Judge us according to our Actions.

We hope, you will observe, that your Indians which you have engaged shall perform what you have promised for them, That they shall not pass to the Northward of the River Hahongaroulon nor to the Westward of the great Ridge of Mountains: And as you gave us 2 Belts one from the Christians and the other from the Indians of Virginia, so we give you 2 Belts one for our Christians and the other for our Indians.

It is some time ago since you made this Proposition to us, and you must not take it amiss, that we have not answered you before; It was a thing of great Importance and fit to be well Considerd, and it was

not only by all our Sachims, but also by all our Warriors as well those which were absent, as those which were present.

You have told us that we pass the great River Hahuwroutor and the great Ridge of Mountains, provided we have a Passport from the Governor of New-York; And we promise you again not to pass to the Southward or Eastward of the said Boundaries without such a Passport.

You told us, after this you had something further to propose relating to the General Peace, which we hope will now speak sincerely without dissimulation.

You told us, you had a Coronet which you would have held up by our speakers, and that at the same time We should make a Shout as a Token of our consent to this Article, which we are now ready to do.

And we are now ready since you have told us you were not satisfyd with our words in this matter of Consequence, to sign your Propositions in the most Publick manner.

All which was performd accordingly, and the speakers of the Five Nations holding up the Coronet they gave Six Shouts, five for the five Nations, and one for a Castle of Tuscaruros lately seated between Oneyde and Onondage.

And a Memorandum was made under the Propositions of the Governor of Virginia, importing that on the 6th Day of September 1722 the Sachsins and Warriors of the Five Nations, together with divers Chiefs of the Tuscaruros made their Answer by Ondagsighte a Sachim of Oneyde their Speaker chosen for that purpose, and did Solemnly declare the Assent of the whole five Nations including the Tuscaruros and fully agreed to the said Propositions relating to the Peace & Boundaries And that in Testimony thereof they held up the Coronet and signed those Propositions.

Interpreted by Lawrence Clese into the Dutch Language and rendered into the English by Robt Livingston.

Propositions made to the five Nations of Indians: Viz the Sennekers Cayouques, Oneydes, and Mochock by the Governor of Virginia at Albany the 29 day of August 1722.

Sachims and Warriors of the five Nations

The Propositions were, Verbatim the same as the foregoing only

These were Signed

alexander Spotswood

And on the 6th day of September following, the Sachems and Warriors of the five Nations together with divers Chiefs of the Tuscaruros made their Answer Odatischita a Sachem of Onnyde their Speaker Chosen for this purpose, and did Solemnly declare the Assent of the whole five Nations including the Tuscaruros and fully agreed to the above Propositions relating to the Peace and Boundaries. And in Testimony thereof the said Speaker held up the Coronet, and the Indians gave a Shout, and divers of their Sachems made their Signs to this Instrument:

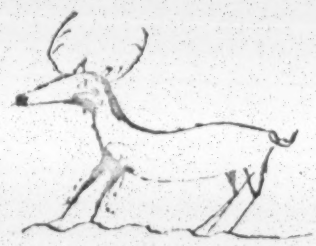
Done in the presence of

Jagnayanont (his mark)
Sachim of the Mohocks

Nathaniel Harrison a Memb[r] of the Council of Virginia
William Robinson a Memb[r] of the House of Burg[s] Virg[a]
John Randolph Secretary to the Treaty

Tehonnenhoniaraye
als Henric Sachim
of the Mohocks

Ighueda als: Arya
Sachim of the Mohocks



Aonchiaroerat, Sachim
Dekanisora, Sachim
Oisoghkora, Sachim

Of Onnyde

Odatsichta Sachim & Speaker
Otsighrvathigheo Sachim
Dekaoragkhores Sachim
Kahesherorvard Sachim
Ayeghwaghta Sachim
Odiaghux Sachim

Dagaraghout Sachim
Kaniengode Sachim
Soganyengwarachkora
Blackbirds Sachim
Sarouttha
Adories
Shetorvas.

Of Onondague

Dekanisore great Sachim of Onnondague.

Tuscaruras Chiefs

Present

His Excellency Alex[r] Spotswood, Governor of Virg[a]
Col[o] Nath[l] Harrison, a Memb[r] of His Majesties Council of Virg[a]
Col[o] William Robinson a Memb[r] of the House of Burg[s] of Virg[a]

Col[o] [illegible]

Col Peter Schuyler
Peter Van brugh
Rend: Hennse
John Collins,
Phillip Levingston
} Esqrs Comrs for Indn Affairs

The further Propositions of the Govr of Virginia to the five Nations of Indians on the 10th of September 1722 immediately after the Indians had ended their Answers to Sir William Keith Bart Governor of Pensylvania.

Interpreted by Lawrence Clase into the Dutch Language, and rendred into the English by Robt Levingston.

## Sachims and Warriors

Since the Bounds between your Indians and Ours are formerly agreed upon tis necessary now to declare the Names of the Several Nations of Indians which the Government of Virginia engages for, And those are the Nottoways, Meherins, Nansemonds, Pamunkeys, Chicahomineys, and the Christianna Indians whome you call the Sodiecktoroes, but we comprehend under that name the Saponies Ochineeches Stenkeknocks Meipoulskys and Totorose; All the aforenamed Indians haveing their present Settlements on the East side of the high Ridge of Mountains and between the two great Rivers of Potowmack and Roanoke which you call Kahungarouton and Kenentcheneechke, And on the other hand it is fit at this time that you declare the names of all those Nations whome you comprehend in the present Treaty, and for whose performance the Five Nations will answer.

And to mind you of this Proposition I say down for ourten Nations of Indians ten Guns.

I have already told you, that we have made a Law in Virginia to oblige a due performance of that Article of the Boundaries which you have here lately ratifyed, and its highly expedient that I now particularly inform you thereof.

If any Indians of the aforenamed Nations belonging to Virginia, or those whome you declare to be dependent on your five Nations shall hereafter transgress the said Boundaries without haveing the proper Pasports already Mentioned every such Indian is by the Law lyable to be put to Death or transported and Sold for a Slave. And as the Government of Virginia will not Demand Satisfaction for whatever you shall do to any of their Indians whome you shall take on the North side of the high Ridge of Mountains, so your People must not Look upon it as any breach

of

of the Peace and Friendship which Virginia desires to preserve with the Five Nations, if that Government shall hereafter carry or transport any of your Indians, who shall hereafter be taken without a proper Pass port on the South side of the said River, and on the East side of the said Ridge, And I cannot but think that the wiser sort of your people must approve of a Law that will oblige your foolish and ungovernable young men to hearken (better than they have always done) to the sage Councils of their Elders, and to observe more punctually a Treaty which their Sachims have thought fitt to make for them, and in Token of your five Nations, as well as our ten Nations of Indians being bound by this Law, I give fifteen Guns. And that you and your Children may at all times to come truly understand what is contained in it, I have brought it hither under the Seal of the Colony of Virginia, and now Lodge it in the Hands of this Government.

## Further Propositions of the Governor of Virginia made to the five Nations on the 11th of Septemb.r 1722.

### Sachims & Warriors,

5th. It appears to be a Method agreed upon by your five Nations to receive no Proposals, nor have any manner of Treaty with any of the English Provinces than through the Government of New York to which you belong; Wherefore Virginia expects you should observe the same Rule with respect to that Government. And that you should not at any time offer to treat with the Indians belonging to that Colony but thro' the Government there; And if you should come to Virginia with an Intent to treat with our Indians in any other Manner though you should have a Passport from the Governor of New-York, you must expect it will be held void, and you will be treated as if you came without it & with this Proposition I give you a Belt.

You sent me last Year a Belt of Wampum as a Testimony of your promises that you would seize and carry to Virginia some Runaway Negroes belonging to that Colony, whenever you did discover and meet them in the Woods. Now I make a General Proposition to you on Account of Runaway Negros and Slaves, belonging to Virginia, Viz.t That if any such Negro or Slave shall hereafter fall into your hands, you shall straight way conduct 'em to Col.o George Masons House on Potomack River, and so in behalf of that Colony

engage that you shall there receive immediately upon the Delivery of every such Runaway, one good Gun, and two Blankets, or the Value thereof. And in token of this Proposition and Engagement I lay down 5 Guns & 500 Shirts.

You sent this Year to demand of Virginia four Indian Boys to be delivered up to you, for four of your Messengers which, you alledged, our Indians had poisoned, whereupon I must tell you that, that Government has absolutely rejected your Demand, and is too strong & powerfull to be scared by the Threats of the Five Nations into any unjust Compliance: And I am here ready to justify, not only our Indians against this Charge; but also to answer for the Colony of Virginia, and give all due Satisfaction if you can make it appear that our People have ever broken the Covenant Chain with any of the Five Nations. And to put you in Mind of what I say on this head, I lay down five Bundles of Beads.

On the other hand, I came hither to accuse the People of the five Nations, of divers Hostilites Robberies, and repeated Breaches of their Treaties, but since you have declared your desire that all past offences shoud be forgiven & forgot, and have now on your part readily past over an Injury received from a Christian, in Pensylvania; And more especially seeing you have so fully concured in my Proposition of the Boundaries which if you duely observed must effectually prevent all future Disorders and Injuries to Virginia; I shall at this Juncture, forbear all particular Charges against you, except only that I must say, you have so greatly wronged this Person (Capt Rob[t] Hicks) when you killed his Negro with about Severely of his Horses and plundered him of a Considerable Cargo of Goods; That to shew the five Nations have any Sense of Justice, they cannot but make him some Amends and Reparation of his Losses.

And in Token of Virginia now burying all Revenge and enmity for your past misdeeds, I lay down a Belt.

Above 600 Miles have we from Virginia come hither to treat with you nine days after the appointed time of our Meeting did we wait before I could have the Opportunity of speaking to you, and nine days longer before you answer'd my first propositions; So that seeing a Treaty at Albany occasions so much Trouble and Expence you must not expect that the Government of Virginia will again agree to the reneving of it after this manner in this place, Wherefore let not your young Warriors be possess'd with the foolish Expectations of Provoking a Governor of Virginia, by their Incursions, to come hither again to perswade you to observe this Treaty; for, be assured, the people there are resolved hencefoth to compel an Observance thereof; and I hope your own Intentions are to behave yourselves so towards Virginia, as that we may forever acknowledge the five Nations to be our friends & Allies.

And

And in Testimony of our Understanding this present Treaty to be made upon this Belt of what I have declard in my foregoing Propositions, I shall so soon as I have received your Answer lay down such a considerable Token, as that not only your Sachems & Warriors but also your Women and Children may bear some Remembrance of this Treaty

A further Answer of the five Nations to His Excellency Alexander Spotswood Governor of Virginia in Albany the 12th of Sept 1722.

Present

His Excellency Alexander Spotswood
Governor of Virginia
Colo Nathaniel Harrison, Esqr one of
his Majestys Council of Virginia
Colo Willm Robinson Esqr a Mem of the
House of Burgesses of Virginia

Colo Peter Schuyler
Herd. Hanse
Peter Hanbrugh
Phill. Livingston
John Collins
Jos. Bleecker
} Esqrs Commrs of Indians

Brother Assarigoe

You are come 600 Miles to treat with us and we are very glad to see you. You have made your Propositions to us, wherein you call us, Sachims and Warriors of the five Nations, and acquainted us, since we agreed not to pass the River Hahongaroulon, nor the great Ridge of Mountains; that there is a Law in Virginia prohibiting us to pass that river or those Mountains, upon the Penalty of being transported and sold for Slaves, or put to Death: We do assure you, we are well Satisfied with that Law, and desire that those Boundaries may be for ever observed. You have also told us that you will engage for ten Nations of Indians in Virginia, that they shall not pass to the North side of the River Hahongaroulon nor to the westward of the Mountains, and that if we should meet with any of them without those Bounds We might use them as we

pleas'd

pleased, without breaking this Peace: Notwithstanding which we assure you, if any of your Indians shall happen in our way, we will not hurt them, but treat them as friends, and give them Victuals so desireous we are of being at Peace with them.

## Brother Assarigoe

As you engaged for ten Nations, as do we Viz$^{t}$ for the five Nations and for the Tuscaruros and Conneslogoes, Chuanoes, Ochlaghquanawi-ooones, Oslagankus which live upon Sasquahana River. You likewise told us, that we had made it a Rule, not to treat with any of the Neighbouring Governments but at Albany, so you expected we should not treat with your Indians but through the Governments of Virginia, and that tho we should with a Pass, we must not treat separately with those Indians, for the Pass will be look upon as Void if we should. We agrees to this Proposition, and promise that we will not at any time make any Treaty with the Virginia Indians without first acquainting the Governor therewith, and thereupon we give a Belt.

## Brother Assarigoe

You told us yesterday, that you would not sum up any of our former Misdeeds, but would forgive all that was past. We acknowledge, our People have been guilty of a great many bad Actions, and heartily thank you that you are so good as to forgive them. And as to that honest man Capt Hicks, we own our People did rob him of a great great considerable Booty, and did him a great deal of Mischief; But by an Accident that befell us afterwards, it happend we got very little by it, for the woods being very dry, by the Negligence of some of our own people, took fire, and thereby we lost the most part of what we had taken; Nevertheless when we are able, we do promise to make that poor Man some Reparation for his loss, but at this Juncture we are not in a Capacity of doing it. We have now made a Peace with you, and we hope it will be kept by us and our Childrens Children for ever; And thereupon we give a Belt.

## Brother Assarigoe

As to the Proposition you made relateing to Negroes We promise that if any Runaway Negroes or Slaves shall happen or fall into our Hands, We will carry them to Coll Masons on Potomack River, for the Reward proposed: But as to those Negroes, which you said, We promised last year to send home, We hope you'll excuse us, Because they lye very much out of our way, and may be had more easily by other Indians. Yet if we can serve Virginia in any other thing, We shall be glad of an Opportunity of doing it

## New Brother Assarigoe

Since we are resolved in case We should find any of your Virginia Indians, on the West side of the Great Mountains or the Northside of the River Hahongaroolon not to do them any hurt, We desire you would tell them when they make Fires beyond these Boundaries to lay a Stone in them, when they leave their Quarters; And we will do the same, which will be a sign to us both, that our Friends have passed.

And Lastly, we desire that this Peace may be kept by Us and Our Childrens Children, who will rejoice for the Making and concluding thereof. We have a Small Present to make you and hope you will accept it tho' it is a small one, and excuse us that we are not able to give more, And then they gave some Furs and Deerskins.

The Governor told them they had taken no notice of the Proposition wherein he Mentioned their Demand of four Indians Boys to be delivered up to them, for four of their Messengers, which they had Charged the Virginia Indians with poisoning; and desired to know whether they were satisfyed that Accusation was just. To which they Answered, they were assured it was not so: That one of the Persons, who went with those Indians to Virginia, was then present, and they were Satisfied they died natural Deaths, and had nothing to accuse Virginia of.

The Governor thanked them for their Present and said he did not look upon it, according to its Value but accepted it, as if it had been much more. He said he wished it had been Greater or by on Account of Capt Hicks to whom he gave it as a small Satisfaction of the Damage he had sustained by the five Nations. Then they wished him a good Voyage home, and told him they should be glad to hear of his safe Arrival.

Then the Governor told them, he must take particular Notice of their Speaker and give him a Golden Horse Shoe, which he wore at his Breast, and bid the Interpreter tell him, there was an Inscription upon it which Signified, that it would help to pass over the Mountains; And that when any of Their People should come to Virginia, with a pass, they should bring that with 'em; and then the Gov gave 'em his Presents which amounted to about Three hundred & fifty Pounds New York Money.

Interpreted by Lawrence Claese into the Dutch Language & rendred into English by Robt Livingston.

that which is good but we are afraid that our Brethren the Christians that live here do abuse us when they Trade with us, hope there may be some method found out to prevent it

His Excellency the Governor made them a short Answer viz

Brethren

There is occasion to answer some things that you have said to me tho' the most Part is what I like very well

The reason why I have advised you against trading with the French is because they cheat you always & take advantages in time of Peace in order to weaken you by advising you to warr against the English Indians, that when a war breaks out you may be an easy prey to them

It is the Handlers or Traders that furnish you with Goods, and if they give you too little the Government can't help it, but you know that the French are still harder upon you, and sell goods much dearer & if you don't stop the Path to Canada as I advised you it is your own faults that Goods are not cheaper for if that Trade be stopped there will be more goods to be sold to you and at more reasonable Rates

I insist upon it that those who go to Canada do not come hither or receive any part of my Presents to you for ye future

NOTE. The words in the preceding Conference within [ ] are added from *New-York Council Minutes*, XIII. — ED.

## *Conference between Governor Spotswood and the Five Nations.*

[New-York Papers, Ce., 102–104.]

Propositions made to the Five Nations of Indians to wit the Maquase, Oneydes, Onnondages Cayouges & Sinnekees, by His Excellcy Alex: Spotswood Esqre Governor of His Matys Dominion of Virginia in Albany ye 29 Aug 1722

PRESENT—His Excellcy Alex: Spotswood Esqre Governor of Virginia
Coll Nathaniel Harrison Esqre of His Majestys Council of Virginia
Coll William Robinson Esqre a Member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia

Interpreted by Lawrence Claese after it was translated into Dutch by Robt Livingston

Sachims & Warriors of ye 5 Nations

You often say that your Covenant Chain with Virginia is grown rusty, & have urged of late years, that some Commissioners from that Colony should be sent to this Place to brighten the same

This is an old Story which the People of Virginia remember to have been continually rung in their ears & are sensible that none of the many Treaties which they have made for near fifty years past have ever been long observed on the Part of the 5 Nations Wherefore I am now come hither as Governor of Virginia accompanied by some members of that Government in order to try if our Covenant Chain cannot be so polished as never more to grow rusty & to endeavor at establishing an everlasting Peace between your People and ours comprehending not only the Christian Inhabitants of Virginia but also the several Nations of Indians belonging to and

subject to that Government & according to the custom of this Place, I signify to you this Proposition by giving 2 Belts of Wampum, y^e^ one for the Government of Virginia & the other for all its tributary Indians

Nothing but your assuredly promising (as you did here last year to your Governor) that you would agree to the Preliminary Articles offered by Virginia could have perswaded that Government to send hither to treat with you and therefore before I enter upon any other matter, I expect you to ratify & confirm that principle article which you have declared that you will faithfully observe If I take care that our Indians perform the same on their Part Viz "That the great River of Potowmak & the High Ridge of Mountains which extend all along "the Frontiers of Virginia to the Westward of the present Settlements of that Colony shall "be for ever the establisłed Boundaries between the Indians subject to the Dominion of "Virginia & the Indians belonging to and depending on the 5 Nations: So that neither our "Indians shall on any pretence whatsoever pass to the Northward or Westward of the said "Boundaries without having to produce a Passport, under the Hand and Seal of the Governor "or Command^r^ in Cheif of Virginia nor your Indians pass to the Southward or Eastward of "the said Boundaries without a Passport in like Manner from the Governor or Commander in "Cheif of New York"

Now not only our Indians have given us solemn assurances of their keeping within the prescribed Limits but we have also by this act of Assembly taken such measures for their due performance of the same that the Government of Virginia undertakes and engages for their nations in this Particular, so that nothing remains but that the 5 Nations ratifie & confirm the said Article, which I expect should be done in a Solemn manner not only by their Sachims but also by all their Warriors here present & for that purpose *I offer you this fine Coronet* as a singular Token to be held up in the Presence of all who are upon this occasion assembled, by that Person whom you shall appoint to declare the General Assent of the 5 Nations to this Proposition and let all your People Present at the same time give a shout to be taken as a Signal Testimony of their Concurrence besides I will have it signed by your Sachims & myself before I will either propose or present you with any thing further on the part of Virginia

A True Copy examined
P^r^ P: Livingston
Secretary for the
Indian affairs

Answer of the five Nations of Indians viz the Maquase Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges & Sinnekes to His Excell^cy^ Alex^r^ Spotswood Governor of His Mat^ys^ Dominion of Virginia, in Albany y^e^ 6^th^ day of Sept^r^ 1722

Present—His Excellency Alexander Spotswood Esq^r^ Governor of Virginia
Coll: Nathaniel Harrison a Member of His Maty's Council of Virginia
Coll William Robinson a Member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia

Interpreted by Lawrence Claese into y^e^ Dutch language & rendered into English by Robert Livingston

Brother Assarigoe the name of the Governors of Virginia, which signifys a Simeter or Cutlas which was given to the Lord Howard, anno 1684. from the dutch word Hower, a Cutlas

We the Sachims of the five Nations, The Mohogs, Oneydes, Onnondages Cayouges & Sinnekees, together with the Tuscarores are come here upon His Excell$^{cy}$ the Governor of New Yorks message

We have heard the Proposition of the Governor of Virginia with great attention & considered it very maturely, but before we answer we must impart what our ancestors have done with respect to this Government

When the Christians first came here, they came in a great ship, & we were glad of their coming & fastened the Ship behind a great Tree & our business then was trading and Merchandize

And considering the benefit thereof & that the Tree to which the Ship was fastn$^{d}$ might rot, & so let the Ship go we carried the Anchor behind a great Mountain, that so we might keep it forever, and it was we that desired the Christians to come to settle among us & not they

The third thing that was done by the Christians & our Ancestors, after they understood one an other was to enter into a Covenant of Friendship which they called the Covenant Chain & to the best of our Knowledge that Covenant has been kept by both parties from that time to this, And both our Ancestors were so prudent that they stipulated and agreed that if any bad accidents or mischeif should happen on either side it should be forgot & forgiven and not make a Breach in y$^{e}$ Covenant Chain

Brother Assarigoe

When the neighbouring Governments of Virginia & Pensilvania and New England found how well we agreed they were glad to link their Hands in the same Covenant Chain & there were two Places Viz Albany & Onnondague appointed to meet at & to settle a right understanding in case any mischief should happen of either side

Brother Assarigoe

We will not make any further mention of these old Stories of what Our Ancestors did but will now come to the Point & answer your Propositions & we hope if our answer should not be given with that respect & regard which is your due you will excuse us

Brother Assarigoe

You told us some days ago that the five Nations say that y$^{e}$ Covenant Chain which was made betwixt us, & Virginia fifty years ago is grown rusty & that we did not long keep or observe the Condition of it & you have forbid us to pass the Southside of the Great River Kahongoronton which you call Potowmack or to the East side of the great Ridge of Mountains which extend all along the Frontiers of Virginia

In the first place we agree to this Article & faithfully promise not to pass over the great River Kahongoronton which the English call Potowmack nor the great Rid[g]e of Mountains which extend along your Frontiers we are glad to find you are come here to renew the Peace as well in the behalf of the Christians as y$^{e}$ Indians of Virginia We wish you had brought some of y$^{e}$ Sachims of your Indians that they might have spoke to us face to face & have put their hands into the Covenant Chain, but since you are come here we agree to accept what you offer in their behalf in the same manner as if they were present, and tho' there is a Nation amongst you, the Toderechrones (Christian Indians[1]) against whom we have had so inveterate an enmity, that we thought it impossible it could be extinguished, but by a total

[1] Christanna Indians. *New-York Council Minutes*, XIII., 367. — Ed.

Extirpation of them, yet since you desire it we are willing to receive them into this Peace & to forgive all that is past

It has pleased God to make you Christians & us Heathens but we hope we shall both act according to our capacities & be faithful to our respive Promises & engagements, Some are placed in High Stations & some in low, but there is one above who rules and Governs all & will judge us according to our Actions

We hope you will observe that your Indians which you have engaged for, perform what you have promised for them That they shall not pass to the Norward of the River Kahongaronton, nor to the Westward of the Great Ridge of Mountains & as you gave us two Belts one from the Christians & the other from the Indians of Virginia so we give you two Belts one for your Christians & the other for your Indians

It is some time agoe since you made this Proposition to us & you must not take it amiss that we have not answered you before, It was a thing of great importance & fit to be well considered, and it is now agreed not only by all our Sachims, but also by all our Warriors as well those which are absent as those which are present

You have told us that we may pass the great River Kahongoronton & the Great Ridge of Mountains provided we have a Passport from the Governor of New York and we promise you again, not to pass to the Southward or Eastward of the said Boundaries without such a Passport

You told us after this you had something further to propose, relating to the General Peace which we hope you will now speak sincerely without Dissimulation

You told us you had a Coronet, which you would have held up by our speaker & that at the same time we should make a shout as a token of our consent to this Article which we are now ready to do

And we are now ready since you told us you were not satisfied with our words in this matter of consequence to sign your Propositions in the most publick manner

All which was performed accordingly & the Speaker of the Five Nations holding up the Coronet they gave six Shouts five for the five Nations & one for a castle of Tuscarores lately seated between Oneyde & Onnondage

And a Memorandum was made under the Propositions of the Governor of Virginia importing that one the sixth day of September 1722 the Sachims & Warriors of the five Nations together with divers cheifs of the Tuscarores made their answer by Ondaghsighte a Sachim of Oneyde their Speaker Chosen for that purpose & did solemnly declare the assent of the whole 5 Nations including the Tuscarores & fully agreed to the said Propositions relating to the Peace & Boundaries & that in Testimony thereof they held up the Coronet & signed these Propositions

A True Copy Examined

P^r^ P^h^: Livingston Sec^y^ for
the Indian Affairs

The Further Propositions of the Governor of Virginia made to the five Nations on the 10th Septr 1722 immediately after the Indians had ended their answer to Sir William Keith Bart Governor of Pensylvania

PRESENT—His Excellcy Alexander Spotswood Esqre Governor of Virginia
Coll Nathaniel Harrison one of His Maty's Council of Virginia
Coll William Robinson a member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia

Commissioners of the Indian Affairs

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| Coll Peter Schuyler | Hendr Hansen |
| Peter Van Brugh | John Collins |

Ph: Livingston

Sachims & Warriors

Since the Bounds between your Indians & ours are firmly agreed upon tis necessary now to declare the names of the several Nations of Indians which the Government of Virginia engages for, & those are the Nottoways, Meherins, Nanemonds,[1] Pamunkeys, Chichominys, & the Christanna Indians whom you call Todirichroones that we comprehend under the name,[2] the Saponies, Ochineeches, Stenkenocks, Meipontskys & Toteroes, all the forenamed Indians having their present Settlements on the East Side of the high Ridge of Mountains & between the two Great Rivers of Potomack & Roanoke, which you call Kahongaronton & Konentcheneke & on the other hand it is fit at this time that you declare ye names of all those Indians whom you comprehend in the present Treaty & for whose Performance the five Nations will answer

And to mind you of this Proposition I lay down for our ten Nations of Indians ten Guns

I have already told you yt we have made a Law in Virginia to oblige a due performance of yt Article of the Boundaries which you have ratified & it is highly expedient that I now particularly inform you thereof

If any Indians of the aforenamed Nations belonging to Virginia or those whom you declare to be dependent on your five Nations shall hereafter transgress the said Boundaries without having the proper Passeports already mentioned every such Indian is by that Law liable to be put to death or transported & sold for a slave & as the Government of Virginia will not demand satisfaction for whatever you shall do to any of their Indians whom you shall take on the North Side of Potowmack River & on the West Side of the high Ridge of Mountains so your people must not look upon it as any Breach of the Peace & Friendship which Virginia desires to preserve with the five Nations, if that Government shall hang or transport any of your Indians who shall hereafter be taken without a proper Passport on the South Side of the said River & on the east Side of the said Ridge, And I cannot but think that the wiser sort of your People must approve of a Law that will oblige your foolish & ungovernable young men to hearken (better than they always have done) to the sage Council of the Elders & to observe more punctually a Treaty which their Sachims have thought fit to make for them and in Token of your five Nations as well as our Ten Nations of Indians being bound by this Law *I give fifteen Guns* & that you & your children May at all times to come truly understand what is contained in it, I have brought it hither, under the Seal of the Colony of Virginia & now lodge it in the hands of this Government

[1] Nansemonds. *New-York Council Minutes*, XIII, 354.—Ed. [2] *that* name. *Ibid.*

Further Propositions of the Gov$^{r}$ of Virginia made to the five Nations of Indians, Sept$^{r}$ 11. 1722

Sachims & Warriors

It appears to be a method agreed upon by your five Nations to receive no proposalls, nor have any manner of Treaty with any of the English Provinces, than through the Government of New York to which you belong, wherefore Virginia expects you should observe the same Rule with Respect to that Government & that you should not at any time offer to treat with the Indians belonging to that Colony but through the Government there & if you should come to Virginia with an intent to treat with our Indians in any other manner, though you should have Passport from the Government of New York, you must expect it will be held void, & you will be treated as if you came without it & with this Proposition I give you a Belt

You sent me last year a Belt of Wampum as a Testimony of your Promise, that you would seize and carry to Virginia some Runaway Negroes, belonging to that Colony, whenever you did discover and meet with them in the woods, Now I make a general Proposition to you on account of Runnaways & Slaves belonging to Virginia viz that if any such Negroe or Slave shall hereafter fall into your hands you shall straigtway conduct them to Coll: George Masons House on Potowmack River & I do in behalf of that Colony engage that you shall there receive immediately upon the delivery of every such Runaway one good Gun & two Blankets, or the value thereof, & in Token of this Proposition and Engagement *I lay down 5 Guns & 500 flints*

You sent this year to demand of Virginia four Indian boys to be delivered up to you for four of your Messengers which you alledged our Indians had poisoned Whereupon I must tell you that the Government has absolutely rejected your demands & is too strong & powerful to be scared by y$^{e}$ threats of the five Nations into any unjust compliance & I am here ready to justify not only our Indians against this charge, but also to answer for the Colony of Virginia & give all due satisfaction if you can make it appear that the[1] people have ever broke the Covenant Chain with any of the 5 Nations

And to put you in mind of what I say on this Head I lay down five bundles of Beds[2]

On the other hand I came here to accuse the People of the five Nations of divers hostilities, Robberies & Repeated Breeches of their Treaties but since you have declared your desire that all past offences should be forgiven & forgott & have now on your part readily passed over an injury received from a Christian in Pensylvania & more especially seeing you have so fully concurred in my Propositions of the Boundaries, which if duly observed must effectually prevent all future disorders & Injuries to Virginia I shall at this Juncture forbear all particular Charges against you, except only that I must say you have so greatly wronged the person (Capt$^{n}$ Robert Hicks) when you killed his Negro with about seventy of his horses & plundered him of a considerable cargoe of Goods, that to shew the five nations have any sense of Justice they cannot but make him some amends & Reparation for his losses

And in Token of Virginia now burying all revenge & enmity for your past misdeeds, *I lay down a Belt*

Above Six hundred miles have we from Virginia come hither to treat with you nine days after the appointed time of our meeting did we wait before I could have an opportunity of speaking with you & nine days longer before you answered my first Proposition so that seeing a Treaty at Albany occasions so much trouble & expence, you must not expect that the

[1] *our* people. *New-York Council Minutes*, XIII., 356. — Ed. [2] Beads. *Ibid.*

Government of Virginia will again agree to the renewing it after this manner, in this place wherefore let not your young Warriors be possessed with the foolish expectation of provoking (by their Incursions) a Governor of Virginia to come hither again to persuade you to observe this Treaty, for be assured the people there are resolved henceforth to compell an observance thereof. And I hope your firm Intentions are to behave themselves so towards Virginia, as that we may for ever acknowledge the five Nations to be our friends & allies

And in Testimony of our Understanding this present Treaty to be made upon the footing of what I have already declared in my foregoing Propositions I shall so soon as I have rec$^{d}$ your Answer, *lay down such a considerable Token as that not only y$^{r}$ Sachims & Warriours but also your Women & Children bear some Remembrance of this Treaty*

A true Copy Exam$^{d}$ P. PH: LIVINGSTON
Sec$^{y}$ for y$^{e}$ Indian affairs

Further Answer of y$^{e}$ five Nations to His Excellency Alex: Spotswood Esq$^{re}$ Governor of Virginia. in Albany 12 Sept$^{r}$ 1722

PRESENT—His Excellency Alex: Spotswood Esq$^{re}$ Governor of Virginia
Coll Nathaniel Harrison one of His Matys Council of Virginia
Coll William Robinson a Member of the assembly of Burgesses of Virginia

Commissioners of the Indian Affairs

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| Coll Peter Schuyler | Peter V Brugh |
| Hend$^{r}$ Hanse | Ph: Livingston |
| Joh$^{s}$ Cuyler | John Collins |
| Joh$^{s}$ Bleeker | |

Brother Assarigoe

You are come six hundred miles to treat with us & we are glad to see you You have made your Propositions to us wherein you call us Sachims & Warriors of the five Nations, & acquainted us since we had agreed not to pass the River Kahongoronton, nor the great Ridge of Mountains, that there is a Law in Virginia prohibiting us to pass that River or those Mountains under the Penalty of being transported or sold for Slaves, or put to death We do assure you we are very well satisfied with that Law & desire that those Boundaries may be for ever observed, You have also told us that you will engage for ten Nations of Indians in Virginia, that they shall not Pass to the North side of the River Kahongoronton nor to the Westward of the Great Ridge of Mountains & that if we should meet with any of them without those Boundaries, we might use them as we thought fit, without Breaking this Peace notwithstanding which we assure you if any of your Indians shall happen in our way we will not hurt them, but treat them as friends & give them victuals, so desirous we are of being at Peace with them

Brother Assarigoe

As you engaged for Ten nations so do we viz for the five Nations [and] for the Tuskarores, Conestogoes,[1] Chuanoes,[2] Ochtaghquanawicroones,[3] & Ostanghaes,[4] which live upon Susquehana

[1] Iroquois at Conestoga, Lancaster county, Pa. [2] Shawanese. [3] Iroquois, chiefly Mohawks, settled at Ochquaqua, now Windsor, Broome county, N. Y. [4] Occupying, probably, the Otstonwackin of Loskiel, *Indian Missions*, II., 32, near the Ostonage, which falls into the west branch of the Susquehannah, in Lycoming county, Pa., and is now called the Loyalsock creek. The locality derives its Indian name from *Ostenra*, a rock, which Conrad Weiser says was a prominent object, opposite that village. *Collections of Historical Society of Pennsylvania*, I., 8. — ED.

River you likewise told us, that we had made it a Rule not to treat with any of the Neighbouring Governments but at Albany, so you expected we should not treat with your Indians but through y^e^ Goverm^t^ of Virginia & that tho' we should come with a Pass we must not treat separately with those Indians for y^e^ Pass would be looked upon as void if we should We agree to this Proposition & promise that we will not at any time make any Treaty with the Virginia Indians without first acquainting the Governor therewith & hereupon we give a Belt

Brother Assarigoe

You told us yesterday that you would not sum up any of our former Misdeeds but would forgive all that is passed We acknowledge our People have been guilty of a great many bad actions & heartily thank you that you are so good as to forgive them & as to that honest man Capt^n^ Hicks we own our people did rob him of a very considerable booty & did him a great deal of Mischeif, but by an accident that befel us afterwards it happened we got very little by it for the woods being very dry by the negligence of some of our own people took fire & thereby we lost the most part of what we had taken: Nevertheless when we are able we do promise to make that poor man some reparation for his loss, but at this juncture we are not in a capacity of doing it We have now made a Peace with you & we hope it will be kept by us & our Children's Children for ever & thereupon we give a Belt

Brother Assarigoe

As to the Proposition you made relating to Negroes We promise that if any Runaway Negroes or slaves shall happen to fall into our hands we will carry them to Coll: Masons on Potowmack River for y^e^ reward you proposed: But as to those Negroes which you said we promised last year to send home we hope you will excuse us because they lye very much out of our way & may be had more easily by other Indians Yet if we can serve Virginia in any other thing we shall be glad of an opportunity of doing it

Now Brother Assarigoe

Since we are resolved in case we should find any of your Virginia Indians on the Westside of the Great Mountains or y^e^ North side of the River Kahongoronton not to do them any hurt, we desire that you would tell them when they make fires beyond any of those Boundaries, to lay a stone in them when they leave their quarters & we will do y^e^ same, which will be a sign to us both y^t^ our friends have passed

And lastly we desire that this Peace may be kept by us & our Childrens Children who will rejoice for the making and concluding thereof We have a small Present to make you & hope you will accept of it tho' it is a small one & excuse us that we are not able to give more— And then they gave some furs & Dear Skins

The Governor told them they had taken no notice of that Proposition wherein he mentioned their demand of four Indian boys to be delivered up to them for four of their Messengers which they had charged the Virginia Indians with Poisoning and desired to know whether they were satisfied that that accusation was not just — To which they answered that they were well assured it was not so that one of the Persons who went with those Indians to Virginia, was then present & they were satisfied they died natural deaths & had nothing to accuse Virginia of

The Governor thanked them for their Present, & said he did not look upon it according to its value, but accepted it as if it had been much more. He said he wished it had been greater

only on account of Captain Hicks to whom he gave it as a small Satisfaction of the Damage he had sustained by the five Nations. Then they wished him a good voyage whom & told him they should be glad to hear of his safe arrival

Then the Governor told them he must take particular notice of their speaker & *gave him a golden Horse Shoe* which he wore at his Breast & bid the Interpreter tell him there was an inscription upon [it] which signified that it would help to pass over the mountains & that when any of their People should come to Virginia with a Pass they should bring it with them

And then the Gov$^{r}$ Gave them His Presents

A True Copy examined

P$^{r}$ PH: LIVINGSTON Sec$^{y}$
for Indian Affairs

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## *Conference between the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Five Nations.*

[New-York Papers, Oc., 105.]

Propositions made to the five Nations, viz the Maquase, Oneydes, Onnondages Cayouges & Sinnekees by the Hônble Sir William Keith Bart Governor of the Province of Pensilvania in Albany the 7$^{th}$ day of Sep$^{br}$ 1722

PRESENT—The Hônble Sir William Keith Bart Governor of Pensylvania

Members of the Council of Pensilvania

Richard Hill — Isaac Norris — Coll John French

Commissioners of the Indian Affairs

Peter Van Brugh — Ph: Livingston
Hend$^{k}$ Hanse — John Collins

Interpreted by James Logart into the Delaware Indian Language to an Indian called Captain Smith, & by him into the Maquase Language to the 5 Nations, Lawrence Claese Interpreter being present

Brethren

I have travelled a great way to see you & to hold some Discourse with you the people of Pensylvania have always been friends to the five Nations they have punctually observed all their former Treaties w$^{t}$ you. They expect that you do not forget them & therefore I am come to brighten the chain between us, you sent me word that you desired to see me and I have obtained leave of my brother, the Governor of New York to renew our former Treaties [with you] at this Place & I am glad he is present with us to hear & observe all that is spoken, Some of your ancient men can yet remember the first Settlement of the Province of Pensylvania, by William Penn, he was a good man & had a great affection for all Indians, he entered into Leagues of Friendship with them as Brethren & he gave it in charge to his Governors whom he left in his Place & to all his people that they should continue to do the same, Divers great men from the five Nations have on several occasions visited us at Philadelphia and Conestogoe we were always glad to see them and treated them kindly like Brethren they made firm

*Propoſitions made to the Five Nations of the Indians, to wit, Maquaſe, Oneydes, Cayouges, Ounundaques, and Sinnekes, by his Excellency Alexander Spotſwood, Eſqr Lieutenant Governor of His Majeſty's Dominion of Virginia, in Albany the 29th day of Auguſt* 1722. 1722 Aug. 29

*Preſent.*

His Excellency Alexander Spotſwood, Governor of Virginia, Colo Nathl Harriſon, of His Majeſty's Council of Virginia; Colo William Robinſon, a Member of the Houſe of Burgeſſes of Virginia.

Sachims and Warriors of the Five Nations;

1 YOU often ſay that your Covenant Chain with Virginia is grown ruſty, and have urg'd of late Years that ſome Commiſſioners from that Colony ſhou'd be ſent to this Place to brighten the ſame.

This is an old Story, which the People of Virginia remember to have been continually rung in their Ears, & are Senſible that none of the many Treaty's which they have made for near fifty years paſſt, have ever been long obſerved on the part of the Five Nations; Wherefore I am now come hither as Governor of Virginia, accompanyed by ſome Members of that Government, in order to try if Our Covenant Chain cannot be ſo poliſhed, as never more to grow ruſty, and to endeavour at Eſtabliſhing an everlaſting Peace between your people and our's; Comprehending not only the Chriſtian Inhabitants of Virginia but alſo the Several Nations of Indians belonging and Subject to that Government; And according to the Cuſtome of this Place, I ſignify to you this Propoſition by giving Two Belts of Wampum, the one for the Government of Virginia, and the other for all its Tributary Indians.

1722 Aug. 29 Nothing but your aſſuredly promiſſing (as you did here laſt year to your Governor) that you would agree to the Preliminary Articles Offer'd by Virginia, could have perſwaded that Government to ſend hither to treat with you; And therefore I enter upon any other Matter, I expect you ratify and confirm that Principal Article, which you have declared that you will faithfully obſerve, if I will take Care that Indians perform the ſame on their part, Viz. That the Great River of Potowmack & the High Ridge of Mountains which extend all along the Frontiers of Virginia to the Weſtward of the preſent Settlement of that Colony, ſhall be forever the Eſtabliſhed Boundaries between the Indians Subject to the Dominion of Virginia, & the Indians belonging to and depending on the Five Nations ſo that neither our Indians ſhall on any pretence whatſoever paſs to the Northward or Weſtward of the ſaid Boundaries without haveing to produce a Paſſport under the hand and Seal of the Governor or Commander in Cheif of Virginia; nor your Indians paſs to the Southward or Eaſtward of the ſaid Boundaries, without a paſſport in like manner from the Governor or Commander in Cheif of New York.

Now not only our Indians have given us Solemn Aſſureances of their keeping within the preſcribed Limits; But we have alſo by this Act of Aſſembly taken ſuch Meaſures for their due performance of the ſame, as that the Government of Virginia undertakes and engages for their Indians in this particular, ſo that nothing remains but that the five Nations ratifie and confirm the ſaid Article, which I expect ſhould now be done in a Solemn Manner, not only their Sachims but alſo by all their Warriors here preſent; And for that purpoſe I offer you this fine Coronett as a Singular Token, to be held up in the preſence of all who are upon this occaſion Aſſembled, by that Perſon whome you ſhall appoint to declare the General Aſſent of the Five Nations to this Propoſition, and let all your People preſent at the ſame

time give a Shout, to be taken as a Signal Teſtimony of their Concurrence, beſides I will have it ſigned by your Sachims and myſelf before I will either propoſe or preſent you with any thing further on the part of Virginia. 1722 Sept. 6

Interpreted by Lawrence Claeſe after it was tranſlated into Dutch by Rob$^{t}$ Livingſton.

*Anſwer of the Five Nations of Indians, Viz, the Maquaſe, Oneydes, Onnondages Cayouges and Sinnekes, to His Excellency Alexander Spotſwood Governor of His Majeſty's Dominion of Virginia, in Albany the 6$^{th}$ day of September* 1722.

*Preſent.*

His Excellency Alexander Spotſwood Governor of Virginia, Col$^{o}$ Nathaniël Harriſon a Member of his Majeſty's Council of Virginia, Col$^{o}$ William Robinſon a Member of the Houſe of Bergeſſes of Virginia.

Brother Aſſarigoe (the name of the Governors of Virginia, which ſignify's a Simmiter or Cutlaſs which was given to the Lord Howard Anno 1784, from the Dutch word Hower a Cutlaſs)

WE the Sachims of the Five Nations, the Mquaſe, Oneydes Onnondages Cayouges and Sinnekees together with the Tuſcarurors are come here upon the Governor of New York's Meſſage.

We have heard the Preproſitions of the Governor of Virginia with great attention, and conſidered it very Maturely; but before we Anſwer, We muſt impart what our Anceſtors have done with reſpect to this Government.

When the Chriſtians firſt came here, they came in a great Ship, and we were glad of their comeing and faſten'd the Ship

1722 Sept. 6 behind a great Tree, and our buſineſs then was Trading and Merchantdize, And conſidering the Benefit thereof, and that the Tree to which the Ship was faſten'd might rott, and ſo let the Ship go. We carried the Anchor behind a great Mountaine that ſo we might keep it for ever, and it was that deſired the Chriſtians to come and Settle among Us, and not they.

The third thing that was done by the Chriſtians, and our Anceſtors after they underſtood one another, was to enter into a Covenant of Friendſhip, which they called the Covenant Chain, and to the beſt of our knowledge, that Covenant has been kept by both parties from that time to this; And both our Anceſtors were ſo prudent that they Stipulated and agreed, that if any bad accident or Miſchief ſhould happen on either ſide it ſhou'd be forgot and forgiven, not make a Breach in the Covenant Chain.

Brother Aſſarigoe

When the Neighbouring Governments of Virginia Penſylvania and New England, found how well we agreed they were gland to link their Hands in the ſaid Covenant Chain, and there were Two Places, Viz[t] Albany and Onnondage to meet at, and to ſettle a right underſtanding in Caſe any Miſchief ſhou'd happen on either ſide.

Brother Aſſarigoe

We will not make any further mention of theſe old Stories of what our Anceſtors did, but will now come to the point and Anſwer your Propoſitions, and we hope if our Anſwer ſhould not be given with that reſpect and regard which is your due, you will excuſe Us.

Brother Aſſarigoe

You told us ſome days ago, that the five Nations ſay the Covenant Chain which was made betwixt us and Virginia fifty

Years ago, is grown Ruſty, and that we did not long keep or obſerve the Conditions of it, and you have forbid us to paſs to the ſouth ſide of the great Kahongarouton, which you call Patowmack, or to the Eaſt ſide of the great Ridge of Mountains which extends all along the Frontiers of Virginia. 1722 Sept. 6

In the firſt place, we agree to this Article, and faithfully promiſe not to paſs over the great River Kahongarouton (by the Engliſh call'd Patowmack) nor the great Ridge of Mountains which extends along your Frontiers; We are glad you are come here to renew the Peace as well in behalf of the Chriſtians, as the Indians of Virginia. We wiſh you had brought ſome of the Sachims of your Indians that they might have ſpoke to us face to face, and have put their hands into the Covenant Chain; But ſince you are come here, we agree to accept what you offer in their behalfs in the ſame Manner as if they were preſent.

And tho' there is a Nation among you the Toderechrones Chriſtanna Indians againſt whome we have had ſo inveterate an Enmity that we thought it unpoſſible it cou'd be extinguiſhed but by a total Exterpartion of them, yet ſince you deſire it we are willing to receive them into this Peace, and to forgive all that's paſt.

It had pleaſ'd God to make you Chriſtians and us Heathens; but we hope we ſhall both Act according to our Capaceties, and be faithfull to our reſpective promiſe and Engagements; ſome are placed in high Stations and ſome in Low, but there is one above who rules and governs all and will Judge us according to our Actions.

We hope, you will obſerve, that your Indians which you have engaged ſhall perform what you have promiſed for them, That they ſhall not paſs to the Northward of the River Kahongarouton nor to the Weſtward of the great Ridge of Mountains;

1722 Sept. 6 And as you give us 2 Belts one from the Chriſtians and the other from the Indians of Virginia, ſo we give you 2 Belts one for our Chriſtians and the other for our Indians.

It is ſome time ago ſince you made this Propoſition to us, and you muſt not take it amiſs, that we have not anſwered you before; It was a thing of Great Importance and fit to be well Conſider'd, and it is now agreed not only by all our Sachims, but alſo by all our Warriors as well thoſe which were abſent, as thoſe which were preſent

You have told us that we paſs the great River Kahunrouton and the great Ridge of Mountains, provided we have a paſſport from the Governor of New York; And we promiſe you again not to paſs to the Southward or Eaſtward of the ſaid Boundaries without ſuch a Paſport.

You told us, after this you had ſomething further to propoſe relating to the General Peace, which we hope will now ſpeak ſincerely without diſſimulation.

You told us, you had a Coronet which you would have held up by our ſpeaker, and that at the ſame time We ſhould make a Shout as a Token of our conſent to this Article, which we are now ready to do.

And we are now ready ſince you have told us you were not Satisfy'd with our words in this matter of Conſequence, to ſign your Propoſitions in the moſt Publick manner.

All which was perform'd accordingly, and the ſpeaker of the Five Nations holding up the Coronet they give Six Shouts, five for the five Nations, and one for a Caſtle of Tuſearuros lately ſeated between Oneyde and Onnondage.

And a Memorandum was made under the Propoſition of the Governor of Virginia, importing that on the 6th Day of September 1722 the Sachims and Warriors of the

Five Nations, together with divers Chiefs of the Tuſca- 1722
ruros made their Anſwer by Ondagſighte a Sachim of Aug. 29
Oneyde their Speaker choſen for that purpoſe, and did Solemnly declare the Aſſent of the whole five Nations including the Tuſcaruros and fully agreed to the ſaid Propoſitions relating to the Peace & Boundaries And that in Teſtimony thereof they held up the Coronet and ſigned thoſe Propoſitions.

Interpreted by Lawrence Cleſe into the Dutch Language and rendered into the Engliſh by Rob$^{t}$ Livingſton.

*Propoſitions made to the five Nations of Indians, Viz, Sennekes, Cayougues, Oneydes, and Mochock by the Governor of Virginia at Albany the 29$^{th}$ day of Auguſt* 1722

Sachims and Warriors of the five Nations

THE Propoſitions were, Verbatim the ſame as the foregoing only theſe were Signed.

ALEXANDER SPOTSWOOD

And on the 6$^{th}$ day of September following, the Sachims and Warriors of the five Nations together with divers Chiefs of the Tuſcaruros made their Anſwer Odaliſekla a Sachim of Oneyde their Speaker Choſen for this purpoſe, and did Solemnly declare the Aſſent of the whole five Nations including the Tuſcaruros and fully agreed to the above Propoſitions relating to the Peace and Boundaries. And in Teſtimony thereof the ſaid Speaker held up the Coronet, and the Indians gave a Shout,

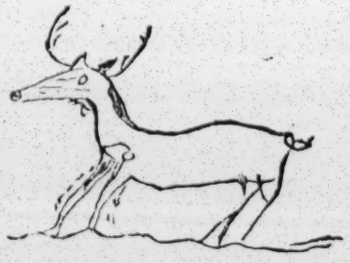
1722 Aug. 29 and divers of their Sachims made their Signs to this Inſtrument.

TAGNAYANONT
Sachim of the Mohocks

*Done in the preſence of*

NATHANIEL HARRISON A Membr of the Council of Virginia
WILLIAM ROBINSON a Membr of the Houſe of Burgs Virg:a
JOHN RANDOLPH Secretary to the Treaty

IGHUEDA als; Arya
Sachim of the
Mohocks



TEHONNENHOKARAWE
als HENRIC Sachim
of the Mohocks
ACNCHIAWCERAT, Sachim
DEKANISON, Sachim
OLSOGHKORE, Sachim

Of Onnondgues:
ODATSICHTA Sachim & Speaker
OTSIGHWATHIGHSE Sachim
DEHAARAGHKORES Sachim
KAHESKEROWAND Sachim
AYEGHWAGHTA Sachim
ODIAGHUA Sachim

Of Onnyde Sennekaes:
DAGARAGHOUT Sachim
KANIENGODE Sachim
SAGAYENGWARACHTON alas BLACKBICK Sachim

DECAUISORE Great Sachim of Onnondague.

Tuſcaruros Chiefs:
SAWUITKA
ADORIES
SKETOWAS.

*Preſent.*

1722
Sept. 10

His Excellency Alex^r Spotſwood, Governor of Virg^a
Col^o Nath^l Harriſon, a Member of his Majeſties Council of Virg^a
Col^o William Robinſon, a Memb^r of the Houſe of Burg^s of Virg^a.

Col^o Peter Shuyler, Peter Vanbrugh, Hend: Hennſe, John Collins, Phillip Levingſton } Eſq^r Com^ds for the Ind^ns Affairs

*The further Propoſitions of the Gov^r of Virginia to the five Nations of Indians on the 10^th of September 1722 immediately after the Indians had ended their Anſwer to Sir William Keith Bar^t Governor of Penſylvania.*

Interpreted by Lawrence Claeſe into the Dutch Language, and render'd into the Engliſh by Rob^t Levingſton.

Sachims and Warriors

3^d SINCE the Bounds between your Indians and Our's are firmly agreed upon 'tis neceſſary now to declare the Names of the Several Nations of Indians which the Government of Virginia engages for, And thoſe are the Nottoways, Meherins, Nanſemonds, Pamunkeys, Chicahominys, and the Chriſtanna Indians whome you call the Todirickroones, but we comprehend under that name the Saponies Ochineeches Stenkeknocks Meipoutſkys and Toteroſe; All the aforenamed Indians haveing their preſent Settlements on the Eaſt ſide of the high Ridge of Mountains and between the two great Rivers of Potowmack and Roanoke which you call Kahungarouton and Kenentchenechke, And on the other hand it is fit at this time that you declare the names of all thoſe Nations whome you

1722 Sept. 10 comprehend in the preſent Treaty, and for whoſe performance the Five Nations will Anſwer.

And to mind you of this Propoſition I lay down for our ten Nations of Indians ten Guns.

4 I have already told you, that we have made a Law in Virginia to oblige a due performance of that Article of the Boundaries which you have here lately ratifyed, and its' highly expedient that I now particularly inform you thereof.

If any Indians of the aforenamed Nations belonging to Virginia, or thoſe whome you declare to be dependent on your five Nations ſhall hereafter tranſgreſs the ſaid Boundaries without haveing the proper Paſports already mention'd every ſuch Indian is by the Law lyable to be put to Death or tranſported and Sold for a Slave. And as the Government of Virginia will not Demand Satisfaction for whatever you ſhall do to any of their Indians whome you ſhall take on the North ſide of the high Ridge of Mountains, ſo your People muſt not Look upon it as any breach of the Peace and Friendſhip which Virginia deſires to preſerve with the Five Nations, if that Government ſhall hang or tranſport any of your Indians, who ſhall hereafter be taken without a proper paſſport on the South ſide of the ſaid River, and on the Eaſt ſide of the ſaid Ridge, And I cannot but think that the wiſer ſort of your people muſt approve of a Law that will oblige your fooliſh and ungovernable young men to harken (better than they have always done) to the ſage Councils of their Elders, and to obſerve more punctually a Treaty which their Sachims have thought fitt to make for them, and in Token of your five Nations, as well as our ten Nations of Indians being bound by this Law, I give fiften Guns; And that you and your Children may at all times to come truly underſtand what is contained in it, I have brought it hither under the Seal of the Colony of Virginia, and now Lodge it in the Hands of this Government.

*Further Propoſitions of the Governor of Virginia made to the five Nations on the 11th of September 1722.* 1722 Sept. 11

Sachims and Warriors,

5 IT appears to be a Method agreed upon by your five Nations to receive no Propoſals, nor have any manner of Treaty with any of the Engliſh Provinces than through the Governor of New York to which you belong; Wherefore Virginia expects you ſhould obſerve the ſame Rule with reſpect to that Government, And that you ſhould not at any time offer to treat with the Indians belonging to that Colony but thro' the Government there; And if you ſhould come to Virginia with an Intent to treat with our Indians in any other Manner though you ſhould have a Paſſport from the Governor of New York you muſt expect it will be held void, and you will be treated as if you came without it & with this Propoſition I give you a Belt.

You ſent me laſt Year a Belt of Wampum as a Teſtimony of your promiſe that you would Seize and carry to Virginia ſome Runaway Negroes belonging to that Colony, whenever you did diſcover and meet them in the Woods. Now I make a General Propoſition to you on Account of Runaway Negros and Slaves, belonging to Virginia, Viz$^{t}$ That if any ſuch Negro or Slave ſhall hereafter fall into your hands, you ſhall ſtraight way conduct 'em to Col$^{o}$ George Maſon's Houſe on Potowmack River, and I do in behalf of that Colony engage that you ſhall there receive immediately upon Delivery of every ſuch Runaway, one good Gun, and two Blankets, or the Value thereof, And in token of this Propoſition and Engagement I lay down 5 Guns & 500 Flints.

7th You ſent this Year to demand of Virginia four Indian Boys to be delivered up to you, for four of your Meſſengers

1722 Sept. 11 which, you alledged, our Indians had poiſon'd, whereupon I muſt tell you that, that Government has abſolutely rejected your Demand, and is too ſtrong & powerfull to be Scared by the Threats of the Five Nations into any unjuſt Complyance; And I am here ready to juſtify, not only our Indians againſt this Charge; but alſo to anſwer for the Colony of Virginia and give all due Satisfaction if you can make it appear that our People have ever broken the Covenant Chain with any of the Five Nations. And to put you in Mind of what I ſay on this head, I lay down five Bundles of Beads.

8 On the other hand, I came hither to accuſe the People of the five Nations, of divers Hoſtilities Robberies, and repeated Broches of their Treaties, but ſince you have declared your deſire that all paſt offences ſhou'd be forgiven & forgot, and have now on your part readily paſt over an Injury received from a Chriſtian in Penſylvania; And more eſpecially ſeeing you have ſo fully concured in my Propoſition of the Boundaries which if you if duely obſerved muſt effectually prevent all future Diſorders and Injuries to Virginia; I ſhall at this Juncture, forbear all particular Charges againſt you, except only that I muſt ſay, you have ſo greatly wronged this Perſon (Cap$^{t}$ Rob$^{t}$ Hicks) when you kill'd his Negro with about Seventy of his Horſes and plunder'd him of a Conſiderable Cargo of Goods; That to ſhew the five Nations have any ſenſe of Juſtice, they cannot but make him ſome Amends and Reparation of his Loſſes.

And in Token of Virginia now burying all Revenge and enmity for your paſt miſdeeds, I lay down a Belt.

9$^{th}$ Above 600 Miles have we from Virginia come hither to treat with you nine days after the appointed time of our Meeting did we wait before I could have the Opportunity of ſpeaking to you, and nine days longer before you anſwer'd my firſt propoſitions; So that ſeeing a Treaty at albany occaſions ſo much Trouble and Expence you muſt not expect that the

Government of Virginia will again agree to the renewing of it after this manner in this place; Wherefore let not your young Warriors be poſſeſſ'd with the fooliſh Expectations of Provoking a Governor of Virginia by their Incurſions to come hither again to perſwade you to obſerve this Treaty; for, be aſſured, the people there are reſolved henceforth to compel an Obſervance thereof and I hope, your firm Intentions are to behave yourſelves ſo towards Virginia, as that we may forever acknowledge the five Nations to be our friends & Allies, 1722 Sept. 11

And in Teſtimony of our Underſtanding this preſent Treaty to be made upon this Footing of what I have declar'd in my foregoing Propoſitions, I ſhall ſo ſoon as I have received your Anſwer lay down ſuch a conſiderable Token, as that not only your Sachims & Warriors but alſo your Women and Children may bear ſome Remembrance of this Treaty.

1722 Sept. 12 *A further Anſwer of the five Nations to His Excellency Alexander Spotſwood Governor of Virginia in Albany the 12th of Sepr 1722.*

*Preſent*

His Excellency Alexander Spotſwood Governor of Virginia,
Colo Nathaniel Harriſon, Eſqr one of his Majeſty's Council of Virginia
Colo Willm Robinſon Eſqr a Memr of the Houſe of Burgeſſes of Virginia.

Colo Peter Schuyler
Hend, Hanſe
Peter Hanbrugh
Phill, Livingſton
John Collins
Jos Bleecher
} Eſqrs Commss of Indians

Brother Aſſarigoe

YOU are come 600 Miles to treat with us and we are very Glad to ſee You. You have made your Propoſitions to Us, wherein you call us, Sachims and Warriors of the five Nations, and acquinted us, ſince we agreed not to paſs the River Kahongarouton, nor the great Ridge of Mountains; that there is a Law in Virginia prohibiting us to paſs that River or thoſe Mountains, under the Penalty of being tranſported and ſold for Slaves, or put to Death; We do aſſure you, we are well Satisfied with that Law, and deſire that thoſe Boundaries may be for ever obſerved. You have alſo told us that you will engage for ten Nations of Indians in Virginia, that they ſhall not paſs to the North ſide of the River Kahongarouton nor to the weſtward of the Mountains, and that if we ſhou'd meet with any of them without thoſe Bounds We might uſe them as we pleaſ'd, without breaking this Peace; Notwithſtanding

which we aſſure you, if any of your Indians ſhall happen in our way, we will not hurt them, but treat them as friends, and give them Victuals ſo deſireous we are of being at Peace with them. 1722 Sept. 12

Brother Aſſarigoe

As you engaged for ten Nations, ſo do we Viz$^{t}$ for the five Nations and for the Tuſcaruros and Conneſtogoes, Chuanoes, Ochtaghquanawrorocnes, Oſtagankees which live upon Saſquahana River. You likewiſe told us, that we had made it a Rule, not to treat with any of the Neighbouring Governments but at Albany, ſo you expected we ſhould not treat with your Indians but through the Government of Virginia, and that tho' we ſhould with a Paſs, we muſt not treat ſeperately with thoſe Indians, for the paſs will be lookt upon as Void if we ſhould. We agree to this Propoſition, and promiſe that we will not at any time make any Treaty with the Virginia Indians without firſt acquainting the Governor therewith, and thereupon we give a Belt.

Brother Aſſarigoe

You told us yeſterday, that you would not ſum up any of our former Miſdeeds, but would forgive all that was paſſt. We acknowledge, our People have been guilty of a great many bad Actions, and heartily thank you that you are ſo good as to forgive them, And as to that honeſt man Cap$^{t}$ Hicks we own our People did rob him of a great conſiderable Booty, and did him a great deal of Miſchief; But by an Accident that befell us afterwards, it happen'd we got very little by it, for the woods being very dry, by the Negligence of ſome of own people, took fire, and thereby we loſt the moſt part of what we had taken; Nevertheleſs when we are able, we do promiſe to make that poor Man ſome Reparation for his loſs, but at this Juncture we are not in a Capacity of doing it. We have now made a Peace

1722 Sept. 12 with you, and we hope it will be by us and our Childrens Children for ever; And thereupon we give a Belt.

Brother Aſſarigoe

As to the Propoſition you made relateing to Negroes We promiſe that if any Runaway Negroes or Slaves ſhall happen to fall into our Hands, We will carry them to Col° Maſons on Potowmack River, for the Reward propoſed; But as to thoſe Negroes, which you ſaid, we promiſed laſt year to ſend home, We hope you'l excuſe us, becauſe they lye very much out of our way, and may be had more eaſily by other Indians. Yet if we can Serve Virginia in any other thing, We ſhall be Glad of an Op^ty^ of doing it.

Now Brother Aſſarigoe

Since we are reſolved in caſe We ſhould find any of your Virginia Indians, on the Weſt ſide of the Great Mountains or the Northſide of the River Kahongarouton not to do them any hurt, We deſire you would tell them when they make Fires beyond theſe Boundaries to lay a Stone in them, when they leave their Quarters; And we will do the ſame, which will be a ſign to us both, that our Friends have paſſ'd.

And laſtly, we deſire that this Peace may be kept by Us and our Childrens Children, who will rejoice for the Making and conducting thereof. We have a Small Preſent to make you and hope you will accept it tho' it is a ſmall one, and excuſe us that we are not able to give more, And then they gave ſome Furs and Deerſkins.

The Governor told them they had taken no notice of the Propoſition wherein he Mentioned their Demand of four Indian Boys to be deliver'd up to them, for four of their Meſſengers, which they had Charged the Virginia Indians with poiſoning; and deſired to know whether they were Satisfied that Accuſation

was juſt. To which they Anſwered, they well aſſured it was not ſo: That one of the Perſons, who went with thoſe Indians to Virginia, was then preſent, and they were Satisfied they died natural Deaths, and had nothing to accuſe Virginia of. 1722 Sept. 12

The Governor thank'd them for their Preſent and ſaid he did not look upon it, according to its Value but accepted it, as if it had been much more. He ſaid he wiſhed it had been Greater only on Account of Cap$^{t}$ Hicks to whom he gave it as a ſmall Satisfaction of the Damage he had ſuſtained by the five Nations. Then they wiſhed him a good Voyage home, and told him they, ſhould be Glad to hear of his ſafe Arrival.

Then the Governor told them, he muſt take particular Notice of their Speaker and give him a Golden Horſe-Shoe, which he wore at his Breaſt, and bid the Interpreter tell him, there was an Inſcription upon it which Signified, that it would help to paſs over the Mountains; And that when any of Their People ſhould come to Virginia, with a paſs, they ſhould bring that with 'em; And then the Gov$^{r}$ gave 'em his preſents which amouned to about Three hundred & fifty Pounds New York Money.

Interpreted by Lawrence Chaeſe into
the Dutch Language & rendred into
Engliſh by Rob$^{t}$ Livingſton.

*FINIS.*

# TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP,

Made and Concluded between

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR WILLIAM KEITH BAR.t

Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania

For and on behalf of the said Province,

and

THE CHIEF OF THE INDIANS

OF THE FIVE NATIONS,

At Albany in the Month of September,

1722.

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1736 Aug. 9th

The Hon.ble Sir Wm Keith Bart Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania &c. having, upon the report that an Indian of the Five Nations had lost his life by means of some Traders of this Province, sent the Members of Council in March last to Conestoga to inquire into the fact. Those Members in pursuance of the Governor's orders dispatched an Indian called Sattelekeahoe, one of the Cayoogoes, to the Chief of the Sinnekas to acquaint him with the care the Governor had already taken in that affair, and would further take, to punish ye offenders. On answer, the said Chief, by the same messenger, desired to see the Governor in their Country.

The Governor hereupon sent back the same Indian with some presents, to inform the Chiefs of the Sinnekas and other of the Five Nations, That Col. Spotswood, Gov.r of Virginia, designing with Col. Burnet, Gov.r of New York, to meet their Chiefs the Summer at Albany, he would take that opportunity to see them in the same company.

The time approaching that the Governors had appointed to meet the Indians, the Assembly of the Province, by whose advice the Governor had engaged to the Indians to visit them, were called together to provide for the Charge, for the subject of the intended Treaty, the value of the present to be made, and Members of Council to accompany the Governor, viz. Richard Hill, Isaac Norris, and Andrew Hamilton Esqrs were agreed on by the Governor, Council and Assembly and sums of money to defray the charge were voted.

The Governor set out from Philadelphia the 2d of August taking Col. John French another Member of Council with him, whom by his letter he had called on behalf of the County on Delaware to assist at the intended Treaty. The other Members followed a few days after. On the 19th day the three Governors with their respective companies set sail in several Sloops from New York up Hudsons River. On the 20th they arrived at Albany where some of the Indians were already arrived and other daily followed.

The Governor of New York spoke first to the Indians. The Governor of Virginia treated not with them; but Connigsora and Cajenquarakto the two Chiefs of the Sinnekas, with whom the business of Pennsylvania principally lay, having delayed their coming, Sir William Keith, our Governor, deferred his treaty the longer.

On the Seventh of September, our Governor

spoke to them, and the same day the two Senneka Chiefs arrived. Immediately after their arrival they waited on our Governor at his chamber, and laid an Otter skin at his feet. Connifora shewed the Golden Medal sent him last summer by our Governor from Conestoge, being hung at his neck. Cajenquaraktó also produced the mourning ring the Governor had sent him last Spring by Tatchechoe, with the other present.

The Governors Speech was in the following words interpreted by James Le Tort, and an Indian from Susquehannah called Capt: Smith whom the Governor took with him, together with Tatchechoe the Mayoyer who had been twice sent to the Five Nations:-

The Hon^ble Sir William Keith Bart. Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle Kent Sussex upon Delaware - his Speech to the Five Nations of Indians at Albany the 7^th^ day of September 1722

Brethren!

"I have travelled a great way to see you, and to "hold some discourse with you. The people of "Pennsylvania have always been friends to the Five "Nations; they have punctually kept all their former "Treaties with you. They expect that you do not "forget them, and therefore I am come to brighten "the chain between us. You sent me word that "you desired to see me, and I have obtained "leave of my brother the Governor of New York to "renew at this place our former Treaties with you "and I am glad he is present with us to hear and "observe all that is spoken.

"Some of your antient men can yet remember "the first settlement of Pennsylvania by Wm Penn: "he was a good man and had a great affection "for all the Indians; he entered into Leagues and "Chains of Friendship with them, and treated them "as his brethren. and he gave it in charge to his "Governors whom he left in his place, and to all "his people, that they should continue to do the "same.

"Divers great men from the Five Nations have "on several occasions visited us in Philadelphia "and Conestoge. We were always glad to see "them, and treated them kindly like Brethren. "They made firm leagues of Friendship with "us and frequently renewed and strengthened "them. We became as one people, and those always "to continue so. And as often as the Five Nations "renewed their League with our great and good "friends the Governors of New York, it still united "them more nearly to us as being subjects of one and "the same great King.

"Last Summer, the wise and good man Gesaont "with some others of your people came in the name "of all the Five Nations to visit us at Conestoge. "We received them with joy and opened our "hearts to each other. We rejoiced to see us and "our Indians, live in so much love together. We "then brightened the chain, that it might be clear

Sun and Looking as the Sun and Stars. But when we heard that Ogeaano died in Virginia, we were very sorry, yet of hope the Five Nations received by Couches of love and friendship & their Sachems, and to all their People, with the golden medal & the Presents then delivered.

It was then stipulated and agreed between us, that we should all be as one People: that the Five Nations should not do an injury to any of us more than the Onondaos and that we should not do an injury to any of the Five Nations more than to our own People or if any person did such injury, they should be punished for it in the same manner as if done to an Englishman.

Since that time a very unhappy accident has fallen out which gave us great grief. Last winter we heard that one of the Five Nations had lost his life by means of some of our People. The very next day after the news came to us at Philadelphia I sent two of my Council & Counsellors to enquire into the matter and to bring me the truth. They found that the quarrel arose about Rum between a party of the Five Nations who hunted near Otsinaa, and two of our Traders. The Indian was angry and went hastily and took his gun to kill the Englishmen; they in defence of themselves purged the Indian, and in struggling, gave him some blows and left him. We heard that our Indian friend and brother died the next day. The men who did this, were brought to Philadelphia and put in prison; and they will be tried by our Laws in the same manner as if they had killed an Englishman. And to prevent such mischief for the future we have made a severe Law against selling Rum to the Indians.

Though this misfortune gave us great grief, yet we are persuaded that the chief Sachems of the Five Nations are so wise as to know that such accident may happen, without any ill design, amongst the nearest Brethren, and by this they will see how steadily we keep our Leagues and Treaties in punishing those who will dare to offend and injure them, or any of their People.

I made haste to send a Message to the Five Nations, by Sattelecho to express our sorrow and to demand their kind answer by the return of the same Messenger. You received our Message like true Brethren desiring us to wipe away our tears and invited me to come and see you. Immediately I sent Sachecho back with this answer "That I would meet you at Albany with my good friends the Governor of New York and Virginia" and to send some token of it to your Sachems which I hope they received with a mourning Gold Ring off my own finger to Satanwhaulo

Sachechoe returned speedily, and said you would be glad to see me at Albany. She also told me you desired John Cartlidge might be released out of Prison, and the Injury done to your Kinsman forgot. But

"Sachechew brought no belt, nor any other token
"to confirm his words and therefore I have brought
"him along with me that you may know &
"tell me if he spoke truth.

"You see I am come here with four of
"my Council to visit you. I have left my family
"and people and have travelled a great way
"to take you by the hand, to join Heart and to
"rejoice in seeing each other's face, for all
"clouds and darkness must be done away, that
"the flame of love and affection may burn
"clear in our breasts.

"I have brought these goods with me to
"bind my words:— Five pieces of Stroud, for
"Clothing; Five Casks of Powder, and Five
"Hundred weight of Lead, to encourage you
"hunting that you may grow rich and strong.
"and I desire that you may receive these
"as a pledge of our firm resolutions to live
"in perpetual peace, and under the strongest
"ties of friendship with the five Nations: that
"you will ever remember us as your Brethren
"and not suffer your young men as often they
"travel to hurt any of our inhabitants,
"no more than they would their own or to
"kill their cattle or stock, and that this
"visit and the covenant chain which is hereby
"brightened, may be recorded in everlasting
"remembrance, to be sent down to your and
"our children and our children's children, to
"to last as long as the mountains and Rivers
"and the Sun and Moon shall endure.

"I also give you these two pieces of Blankets
"to wipe away and to dry up the blood that
"has been spilled, and to cover it, that it
"may not be seen or heard of any more.

"I live at a great distance from the Brethren
"and perhaps may never see so many of your
"grave ancient men together again. I will
"therefore like a true brother leave with
"you my best advice for the welfare and
"happiness of all your people, and as often
"as you look upon these two Belts, remember
"that

"This one represents the Strength which a
"wise nation acquires and secures to its
"people by peaceable councils and increasing
"the number of its friends— and

"This other Belt represents to you a bold
"firm, true, heart that abhors falsehood
"but is ever faithful to its friends, and is
"punctually observes whatever it promises

(Two Belts laid down)

# The Answer

Made by the Indians of the Five Nations, viz. the Maquase, — Oneydes, — Onandagoes, — Cayouges, — and Sinnekaes, to the propositions made by the Hon. Sir William Keith, Bt. Governor of Pennsylvania in Albany the 10th of Sept. 1722.

*Present.*

*The Hon. Sir William Keith, Bar.t Gov.r of Pennsylv.a*
*Richard Hill, — Isaac Norris. —*
*Col. J. French, — Andrew Hamilton.* } *Esq.rs*
(Members of the Council of Pennsylvania.)

*Col. Peter Schuyler, —* *Evert Bancker, —*
*Peter Van Brugh, —* *Philip Livingston, —*
*John Cuyler, —* *Jah. Bleecker, —*
*Hond. Hause, —* *John Collins, —*
(Commissioners of the Indian Affairs)

Interpreted by Law: Claese, into Dutch, and read.d into Eng.h by R. Livingston.

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TANACHACHU, *Speaker.*

"Brother Onas! *

"You told us in your proposition some days ago, "that you was come a great way to see us of the five "nations. We thank you for your good will to us and "are very glad to see you in good health, and we hope "a good understanding and agreement will be made "and concluded between us.

"You told us also that you were come to "renew the covenant chain that has been made us "between us so long ago, even at the first settlement "of the Province of Pennsylvania and to brighten the "chain, and to remove and do away any spot of "rust that may be grown upon it since our last "meeting and conference at Conestogoe.

"Brother Onas!

"You have told us that at that time you "brightned the covenant chain between us that "it might be clear and lasting as the sun and stars "in Heaven: — for which we thank you. And we "now being all present, do in the most solemn "and public manner renew the covenant & brighten "the chain between us that the lustre thereof "may never be obscured by any cloud, of darkness "but may shine as clear and last as long as "the sun in the firmament

"Brother Onas!

"You likewise told us how William Penn "who was a good man, did at his first settlement "of the Province of Pennsylvania make leagues of "friendship with the Indians and treated them like "Brethren, and that like the same good man, "he left it in charge to all his Governors who should "succeed him, and to all the people of Pennsylvania "that they should always keep the covenant and treaties

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* Onas signifies a Pen in the Language of the five Nations, by which name they call the Gov.r of Penn.a since it was first settled by Wm Penn.

"he had made with the Five Nations, and treat them
"with love and kindness: we acknowledge that his
"Governor and people have always kept the same ho=
"nestly and truly to this day, so we always on our part
"have and shall forever keep peace and friendship with
"a good heart to all the people of Pennsylvania. We thankfully
"receive and approve of all the articles in your propo=
"sition to us and acknowledge them to be good full of love.
"We receive and approve of the same with our whole
"hearts because we are not only made one people by the
"covenant chain but we are also a people united in one
"head one body and one heart by the strongest ties of
"love and friendship.

"Brother Onas

"You desire there may be a perpetual peace and
"friendship between you and the Five Nations and between
"your children and our children and that the same
"may be kept as long as the ground is and rivers endure.
"All which we like well, and on our part desire
"that the covenant and union made with a clean and
"true heart between us you and us, may last as long as
"the sun and moon shall continue to give light. And
"we will deliver this in charge to our children that it
"may be kept in remembrance with their children and
"their children's children to the latest ages. And we desire
"that the peace and tranquility that is now established
"between us may be as clear as the sun shining in its
"lustre without any cloud or darkness, and that the
"same may continue for ever.

"Brother Onas

"We have well considered all you have spoken
"and like it well, because it is only the renewing of
"former leagues and treaties made between the Govern=
"ment of Pennsylvania and us of the Five Nations, which
"we always believed we were obliged to keep: and as
"to the account of one of our friends being killed by
"some of your people which has happened by misfortune
"and against your will. We say, that as we are all
"in peace, we think it hard the person who killed
"our friend and brother should suffer. and we do,
"in the name of all the Five Nations forgive the
"offence, and we desire that you also will forgive
"it, and that the man who did it may be released
"from prison and set at liberty to go whither they
"please. and we shall esteem that as a mark of
"regard and friendship for the Five Nations and as
"a further confirmation of this treaty.

"Brother Onas

"We say further. We are glad to hear the
"former treaties we have made with Wm. Penn,
"repeated to us again, and renewed by you; and
"we esteem and love you as if you were William
"Penn himself. We are glad you have wiped away
"and covered the blood of our brother dead friend and
"brother and we desire the same may be forgot, so
"as it may never be more mentioned or remembered.

"It is needless for us to answer every particular
"of your proposition because we acknowledge the whole
"to be good and acceptable to us; especially your
"good advice, which we shall always remember.
"And in testimony thereof, and in full confirmation

"of our Government consent and approbation of all that
"you have proposed and we have here taken and
"promised, we lay down upon Beaver, ~~Beaver~~ Bear
"and dressed Deer Skins. (and so concluded)

Then the Governor expressed his Satisfaction with
their answer, and gave them thanks for their good will
and love to him and the people of Pennsylvania.

The Indians then desired to know from the Governor
"if the men who were in prison for killing their friend
and brother were discharged"? To which the governor
answered "they were let out upon bail" - they then
desired that they might be discharged - to which
the Governor answered that as soon as he returned
to Philadelphia, he would give such orders in
that affair as should fully answer the request
of the Five Nations, in order to confirm the friendship
that is so happily renewed and established by
this treaty.

A true copy, Examined by
Philip Livingstone
Secty for Indian Affairs.

The Chiefs of the Indians expressed a great affection
for the Governor and people of Pennsylvania, and
so appeared that Satcheeche had faithfully discharged
his trust in both the journeys sent by him.

When our Interpreters were coming away,
the ~~our~~ Chiefs informed them that they had
something further to say to the Governor
upon which they were detained.

The next day, the 15th of September, the
Governor received at his chamber the ten chiefs
of the Five Nations, being two from each; together
with two others said to be from the Tuscaroras,
and by the interpretation of Lawrence Claese
public interpreter for the Indians, in the
presence of Philip Livingstone, Secretary for
Indian affairs at Albany, both whom our
Governor desired to be present, they spoke as
follows -

"Brother Onas

"We here now freely surrender all those
"lands about Conestogoe which the Five Nations
"have claimed; and it is our desire that the
"same may be settled with Christians; in token
"whereof we give this String of Wampum

"Brother Onas

"According to the best of our understanding
"we have renewed at this time with you, all
"former treaties between your people and us:
"We therefore expect that if any of our people
"come to trade at Philadelphia you will order
"that they be received like Brethren, and have
"the goods as cheap as possible, so we wish you
"all prosperity and a good journey home.

"Now we are going to depart from one
"another, we your Brethren the Sachems of the
"Five Nations, desire you would give us some
"provisions to help us on our journey.

(on which they gave two small Cuttys of Beaver and Deped this)

Sir William Keith answers.

"Brethren

"You know very well that the Lands "about Pesquetomen upon the river Susque= "hannah belong to your old friend and kind "brother William Penn. Nevertheless I do in "his name kindly accept of the offer and "surrender which you have now made to me "because it will put an end to all other claims "and dispute, if any should be made hereafter.

"Brethren

"I understand as you do that we here "at this time renewed all former treaties between "the two Nations and Pennsylvania, and considering "how well you are provided with goods at Albany "I think Philadelphia will be far out of your "way to trade; but as often as any of your people "come to us in love and friendship, they shall be "treated as brethren.

"I am not able to provide for you here "as if I were at home, but I will order some "bread to be got for your particular use. And I "heartily wish you well home to your own families.

A

# TREATY

OF

# Peace and Friendſhip

Made and Concluded between His Excellency

## Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart.

Governor of the Province of *PENNSYLVANIA*,

For and on Behalf of the ſaid Province,

AND THE

## Chiefs of the Indians of the Five Nations;

At *ALBANY*, in the Month of *September*, 1722.

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*PHILADELPHIA:*

Printed by *Andrew Bradford*, at the BIBLE in the Second Street,

MDCCXXII

Septem. 27, 1722.

THE *Honourable Sir* William Keith, *Bart. Governor of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *&c. having, upon the Report that an* Indian *of the* Five Nations *had loſt his Life by Means of ſome Traders of this Province, ſent two Members of Council, in* March *laſt, to* Coneſtogoe, *to enquire into the Fact. Thoſe Members, in Purſuance of the Governor's Orders, diſpatched an* Indian *called* Satcheechoe, *one of the* Cayoogoes, *to the Chief of the* Sinnekaes, *to acquaint him with the Care the Governor had already taken in this Affair, and would further take, to puniſh the Offenders. In Anſwer, the ſaid Chiefs by the ſame Meſſenger, deſired to ſee our Governor in their Country.*

*The Governor hereupon ſent back the ſame* Indian *with ſome Preſents, to inform the Chiefs of the* Sinnekaes, *and others of the Five Nations,* That Col. *Spotſwood,* Governor of *Virginia,* deſigning with Col. *Burnet,* Governor of *New-York,* to meet their Chiefs this Summer at *Albany,* He would take that Opportunity to ſee them in the ſame Company.

*The Time approaching that the Governors had appointed to meet the* Indians, *the Aſſembly of this Province, by whoſe Advice the Governor had engaged to the* Indians *to viſit them, were called together to provide for the Charge. The Subject of the intended Treaty, The Value of the Preſents to be made, and Members of Council to accompany the Governor,* viz. Richard Hill, Iſaac Norris *and* Andrew Hamilton, *Eſqrs. were agreed on by the Governor, Council and Aſſembly, and Sums of Money to defray the Charge were voted.*

*The Governor ſet out from* Philadelphia *the 8th Day of* Auguſt, *taking Col.* John French, *another Member of Council, with him, whom by his Letter he had called, on Behalf of the Counties on* Delaware, *to aſſiſt at the intended Treaty. The other Members followed a few Days after. On the 17th Day the Three Governors, with their reſpective Companies, ſet Sail in ſeveral Sloops from* New-York *up* Hudſon's *River. On the 20th they arrived at* Albany.

*The Governor of* New-York *ſpoke firſt to the* Indians; *the Governor of* Virginia *treated next with them: But the Chief of the* Sinnekaes, *with whom the Buſineſs of* Pennſylvania *principally lay, having delayed his Coming, Sir* William Keith *our Governor deferred his Treaty the longer.*

*On the 7th of* September *our Governor ſpoke to them, and the ſame Day the Two* Sinneka *Chiefs arrived. Immediately after their Arrival they waited on our Governor at his Chamber, and laid an Otter Skin at his Feet.* Conniſoca *ſhew'd the Golden Medal ſent him laſt Summer by our Governor from* Coneſtogoe, *being hung at his Neck.* Cajenquarahto *alſo produced the Mourning Ring the Governor had ſent laſt Spring by* Satcheechoe, *with the other Preſents.*

*The Governor's Speech was in the following Words, interpreted by* James le Tort, *and an* Indian *from* Saſquehannah *call'd* Capt. Smith, *whom the Governor took with him, together with* Satcheechoe, *the Meſſenger, who had been twice ſent to the* Five Nations.

The

*The Honourable Sir* William Keith, *Baronet, Governor of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *and Counties of* Newcaſtle, Kent *and* Suſſex *upon* Delaware, *His Speech to the Five Nations of* Indians *at* Albany, *the 7th Day of* September, 1722.

*BRETHREN,*

I Have travel'd a great Way to ſee you, and to hold ſome Diſcourſe with you. The People of *Pennſylvania* have always been Friends to the *Five Nations:* They have punctually kept all their former Treaties with you. They expect, that you do not forget them, and therefore I am come to brighten the Chain between us. You ſent me Word, that you deſired to ſee me, and I have obtained Leave of my Brother, the Governor of *New-York*, to renew at this Place our former Treaties with you; and I am glad he is preſent with us, to hear and obſerve all that is ſpoken.

Some of your ancient Men can yet remember the firſt Settlement of the Province of *Pennſylvania* by *William Penn:* He was a good Man, and had a great Affection for all the *Indians:* He entred into Leagues of Friendſhip with them, and treated them as his Brethren; and he gave it in Charge to his Governors, whom he left in his Place, and to all his People, that they ſhould continue to do the ſame.

Divers Great Men from the *Five Nations* have, on ſeveral Occaſions, viſited us at *Philadelphia* and *Coneſtogoe*. We were always glad to ſee them, and treated them kindly like Brethren. They made firm Leagues of Friendſhip with us, and frequently renew'd and ſtrengthned them. We became as one People, and hope always to continue ſo; and as often as the *Five Nations* renew'd their Leagues with our great and good Friends the Governors of *New-York*, it ſtill united them more nearly to us, as being Subjects of one and the ſame Great KING.

Laſt Summer the wiſe and good Man *Geſaont*, with ſome others of your People, came, in the Name of all the *Five Nations*, to viſit us at *Coneſtogoe* We received them with Joy, and opened our Hearts to each other. He rejoyced to ſee us and our *Indians* live in ſo much Love together. We then brightned the Chain, that it might be clear, ſtrong and laſting as the Sun and Stars. But when we heard that *Geſaont* died in *Virginia*, we were very ſorry; yet I hope the *Five Nations* received my Words of Love and Friendſhip to their *Sachims*, and to all their People, with the Golden Medal and the Preſents then delivered.

It was then ſtipulated and agreed between us, That we ſhould all be as one People; That the *Five Nations* ſhould not do an Injury to any

of us more than to themſelves; and that we ſhould not do an Injury to any of the *Five Nations* more than to our own People: Or, if any Perſon did ſuch Injury, they ſhould be puniſhed for it in the ſame Manner as if done to an *Engliſhman*.

Since that Time a very unhappy Accident has fallen out, which gave us great Grief: Laſt Winter we heard, that one of the *Five Nations* had loſt his Life by Means of ſome of our People.

The very next Day after the News came to me at *Philadelphia*, I ſent two of my Council to *Coneſtogoe*, to enquire into the Matter and bring me the Truth. They found that the Quarrel aroſe about *Rum*, between a Brother of the *Five Nations*, who hunted near *Potomack*, and two of our Traders.

The *Indian* was angry, and went haſtily and took his Gun to kill the *Engliſhmen*; they, in Defence of themſelves, ſeized the *Indian*, and in ſtruggling gave him ſome Blows, and left him. We heard, that our *Indian* Friend and Brother died the next Day.

The Men who did this were brought to *Philadelphia* and put in Priſon; and they will be tried according to our Laws, in the ſame Manner as if they had kill'd an *Engliſhman*. And to prevent ſuch Miſchief for the Future, we have made a ſevere Law againſt ſelling *Rum* to the *Indians*.

Though this Misfortune gave us great Grief, yet we are perſwaded that the Chief *Sachims* of the *Five Nations* are ſo wiſe as to know, that ſuch Accidents may happen without any ill Deſign amongſt the neareſt Brethren. And by this they will ſee, how ſtrictly we keep our Leagues and Treaties, in puniſhing thoſe who ſhall dare to offend and injure them, or any of their People.

I made haſte to ſend a Meſſage to the *Five Nations* by *Satcheecho* to expreſs our Sorrow, and I received their kind Anſwer by the Return of the ſame Meſſenger. You received our Meſſage like true Brethren, deſiring us, to wipe away our Tears, and invited me to come and ſee you. Immediately I ſent *Satcheecho* back with this Anſwer, *That I would meet you at* Albany, *with my good Friends the Governors of* New-York *and* Virginia; and I ſent ſome Tokens to your *Sachims*, which I hope they received, with a Mourning Gold Ring off my own Finger to *Sakaunkauta*.

*Satcheecho* returned ſpeedily, and ſaid, *You would be glad to ſee me at* Albany: He alſo told me, You deſired *John Cartlidge* might be releaſed out of Priſon, and the Injury done to your Kinſman might be forgot. But *Satcheecho* brought no Belt, nor any other Token to confirm his Words; and therefore I have brought him along with me, that you may know and tell me if he ſpoke Truth.

*Brethren*,

You ſee I am come here with Four of my Council to viſit you. I have left my Family and People, and have travel'd a great Way to take you by the Hand, to join Hearts, and to rejoyce in ſeeing each other's Faces: For all Clouds and Darkneſs muſt be done away, that the Flame of Love and Affection may burn clear in our Breaſts.

I have

I have brought these Goods with me to bind my Words, *viz. Five Pieces of Strouds* for Cloathing, *Five Casks of Powder* and *Five Hundred Weight of Lead* to encourage your Hunting, that you may grow rich and strong. And I desire you may receive them as a Pledge of our firm Resolutions to live in Perpetual Peace, and under the strongest Ties of Friendship with the *Five Nations*; that you will ever remember us as your Brethren, and not suffer your young Men, when they travel, to hurt any of our Inhabitants, no more than they would their own, or to kill their Cattle and Stock: And that this Visit, and the Covenant-Chain which is hereby brightned, may be recorded in everlasting Remembrance, to be sent down to your and our Children, and to our Children's Children, to last as long as the Mountains and Rivers, and the Sun and Moon shall endure.

I also give you these two Pieces of *Blankets*, to wipe away and to dry up the Blood that has been spilt, and to cover it so as that it may never be seen or heard of any more.

I live at a great Distance from the Brethren, and perhaps may never see so many of your grave ancient Men together again; I will therefore, like a true Brother, leave with you my best Advice, for the Happiness and Welfare of all your People: And as oft as you look upon these two Belts remember, that *This One signifies the Strength which a wise Nation acquires and secures to its People by peaceable Councils; and encreasing the Number of its Friends*: And this other Belt represents to you *A bold, firm, true Heart, that abhors Falshood, but is ever faithful to its Friends, and punctually observes whatsoever it promises.*

Two Belts laid down.

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*The Answer made by the* Indians *of the Five Nations*, viz. *The* Maquase, Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges *and* Sinnekaes, *to the Propositions made by the Honourable Sir* William Keith, *Bart. Governor of* Pennsylvania, *&c. in* Albany, *the 10th Day of* September, Anno 1722.

PRESENT

The Honourable Sir *WILLIAM KEITH*, Baronet; Governor of *Pennsylvania*, &c.

*Richard Hill*, Col. *John French*, } Esqrs. Members of the
*Isaac Norris*, *Andrew Hamilton*; } Council of *Pennsylvania*.

Col. *Peter Schuyler*, *Evert Banker*,
*Peter Van Brugh*, *Philip Livingſton*,
*Joha. Cuyler*, *Joh. Bleecher*,
*Hend Hanſe*, *John Collins*,
} Eſqrs. Commiſſioners of the *Indian* Affairs.

*Interpreted by* Lawrence Claeſe *into* Dutch, *and rendred into* Engliſh *by* Robert Livingſton; Tanachaha *being Speaker.*

Brother *ONAS*;

[ *which ſignifies a* Pen *in the Language of the* Five Nations, *by which Name they call the Governors of* Pennſylvania, *ſince it was firſt ſetled by* William Penn. ]

" I. YOU told us in your Propoſition ſome Days ago, That " you was come a great Way to ſee us of the *Five* " *Nations*; We thank you for your Good Will to us, and " are very glad to ſee you here in good Health: And " we hope a good Underſtanding and Agreement will " be made and concluded between us.

" You told us alſo, That you are come to renew the Covenant-Chain " that has been made between us ſo long ago, even at the firſt Setling " the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and to brighten the Chain, and to re- " move and do away any Spot of Ruſt that may be grown upon " it ſince our laſt Meeting and Conference at *Coneſtogoe*.

*Brother Onas*,

" II. You have told us, That at that Time you brighten'd the " Covenant Chain between us, that it might be clear and laſting as " the Sun and Stars in Heaven: For which we thank you. And we " being now all preſent, do, in the moſt ſolemn and publick Manner, " renew the Covenant and brighten the Chain made between us, that " the Luſtre thereof may never be obſcured by any Clouds or Dark- " neſs; but may ſhine as clear and laſt as long as the Sun in the " Firmament.

*Brother Onas*,

" III. You have likewiſe told us, How *William Penn*, who was a " good Man, did, at his firſt Settlement of the Province of *Pennſyl-* " *vania*, make Leagues of Friendſhip with the *Indians*, and treated " them like Brethren; and that, like the ſame good Man, he left it in " Charge to all his Governors who ſhould ſucceed him, and to all the " People of *Pennſylvania*, that they ſhould always keep the Covenant " and Treaties he had made with the *Five Nations*, and treat them " with Love and Kindneſs. We acknowledge that his Governors and " People have always kept the ſame honeſtly and truly to this Day: " So we on our Part always have kept, and for ever ſhall keep, firm " Peace and Friendſhip, with a good Heart, to all the People of *Penn-* " *ſylvania*. We thankfully receive and approve of all the Articles in " your Propoſition to us, and acknowledge them to be good and full " of Love: We receive and approve of the ſame with our whole

Hearts,

" Hearts, becauſe we are not only made one People by the Covenant-
" Chain, but we alſo are People united in One Head, One Body and
" One Heart, by the ſtrongeſt Ties of Love and Friendſhip.

*Brother Onas,*

" IV. You deſire there may be a perpetual Peace and Friendſhip
" between you and the *Five Nations*, and between your Children and
" our Children, and that the ſame may be kept as long as the Moun-
" tains and Rivers endure. All which we like well, and on our Part
" deſire, that the Covenant and Union made with a clean and true
" Heart, between you and us, may laſt as long as the Sun and Moon
" ſhall continue to give Light. And we will deliver this in Charge
" to our Children, that it may be kept in Remembrance with their
" Children, and Children's Children to the lateſt Ages. And we
" deſire, That the Peace and Tranquility that is now eſtabliſhed be-
" tween us, may be as clear as the Sun ſhining in its Luſtre, without
" any Cloud or Darkneſs, and that the ſame may continue for ever.

*Brother Onas,*

" V. We have well conſider'd all that you have ſpoken, and like it
" well, becauſe it is only the Renewing of former Leagues and Treaties,
" made between the Government of *Pennſylvania* and Us of the *Five*
" *Nations*; which we always believed we were obliged to keep. And
" as to the Accident of one of our Friends being kill'd by ſome of
" your People, which has happen'd by Misfortune and againſt your
" Will, we ſay, That as we are all in Peace, we think it hard the
" Perſons who kill'd our Friend and Brother ſhould ſuffer: And we
" do, in the Name of all the *Five Nations*, forgive the Offence, and
" deſire you will likewiſe forgive it; and that the Men who did it
" may be releaſed from Priſon, and ſet at Liberty to go whither they
" pleaſe. And we ſhall eſteem that as a Mark of Regard and Friend-
" ſhip for the *Five Nations*, and as a farther Confirmation of this
" Treaty.

*Brother Onas,*

" VI. We ſay farther, We are glad to hear the former Treaties we
" have made with *William Penn* repeated to us again, and renewed by
" you; and we eſteem and love you, as if you were *William Penn*
" Himſelf. We are glad you have wip'd away and cover'd the Blood
" of our dead Friend and Brother; and we deſire the ſame may be
" forgot, ſo as it may never be more mentioned or remembred.

" It is needleſs for us to anſwer every Particular of your Propoſition,
" becauſe we acknowledge the Whole to be good and acceptable to
" us; eſpecially your good Advice, which we will always remember:
" And in Teſtimony thereof, and as a full Confirmation of our Agree-
" ment, Conſent and Approbation of all that you have propoſed, and
" we have here ſaid and promiſed, we lay down a few Beaver, Bear
" and dreſs'd Deer Skins: *And ſo concluded.*

Then the Governor expreſs'd his Satisfaction with their Anſwer; and gave them Thanks for their Good Will and Love to Him, and the People of *Pennſylvania*.

The *Indians* then deſired to know of the Governor, *If the Men who were in Priſon for Killing their Friend and Brother were diſcharged?* To which the Governor anſwered, That " they were let out upon Bail."

They

They then desired, That *the Men might be discharged:* To which the Governor answered, That " as soon as he returned to *Philadelphia*, he " would give such Orders in that Affair, as should fully Answer the " Request of the *Five Nations*, in Order to confirm the Friendship " that is so happily renewed and established by this Treaty.

*A true Copy, Examined by*

PHILIP LIVINGSTON, *Secr. for the* Indian-*Affairs.*

The Chiefs of the *Indians* express'd a great Affection for the Governor and the People of *Pennsylvania.* And it appeared that *Satcheechoe* had faithfully discharged his Trust in both the Messages sent by him.

When our Interpreters were coming away the Chiefs informed them, That they had something further to say to the Governor; upon which they were detained. The next Day, the 14th of *September*, the Governor received at his Chamber the Ten Chiefs of the Five Nations, being Two from each; together with Two others, said to be of the *Tuscororoes*: And by the Interpretation of *Lawrence Claese*, Publick Interpreter for the *Indians*, in the Presence of *Philip Livingston*, Secretary for *Indian* Affairs at *Albany*, both whom our Governor desired to be present, they spoke as follows:

Brother Onas,

*WE here now freely surrender to you all those Lands about* Conestogoe, *which the* Five Nations *have claimed: And it is our Desire that the same may be setled with* Christians; *in Token whereof we give this String of Wampum.*

Brother Onas, *According to the best of our Understanding, we have renew'd at this Time with you all former Treaties between your People and us; we therefore expect, that if any of our People come to trade at* Philadelphia, *you will order that they be received like Brethren, and have the Goods as cheap as possible. So we wish you all Prosperity and a good Journey Home.*

*Now we are going to depart from one another, we your Brethren, the* Sachims *of the* Five Nations, *desire that you would give us some Provisions, to help us on our Journey.* On which they gave 2 small Bundles of Beaver and dress'd Skins.

## *Sir* William Keith's *Answer.*

*Brethren,*

YOU know very well, that the Lands about *Conestogoe*, upon the River *Susquehannah*, belong to your old Friend and kind Brother *William Penn*; nevertheless I do here, in his Name, kindly accept of the Offer and Surrender which you have now made to me, because it will put an End to all other Claims and Disputes, if any should be made hereafter.

*Brethren*, I understand, as you do, that we here at this Time renew'd all former Treaties between the *Five Nations* and *Pennsylvania*; and considering how well you are provided with Goods at *Albany*, I think *Philadelphia* will be far out of your Way to trade; but as often as any of your People come to us in Love and Friendship, they shall be treated like Brethren.

I am not able to provide for you here as if I were at Home; but I will order some Bread to be got for your particular Use: And I heartily wish you well Home to your own Families.

*F I N I S.*

# Present:

His Excellency Wm Burnet Esq.
Capt. Generall & Governor in Chief &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jno Van Dam | Esqrs of His |
| Wm Barton | Majesties Council |
| Cadwallader Colden | for the Province |
| James Alexander | of |
| Col. Lewis Morris jun. | New York. |
| Col. Peter Schuyler | Esqrs |
| Samuel Eyles | |
| Peter Van Brugh | Commissioners |
| Evert Banker | |
| Wm Collins | of the Indian |
| Philip Livingston | |
| Gaanneerondeck | Affairs. |
| Gaanneskecker | |

Interpreted by Laurence Claessen into Dutch
rendered into English by Rt Livingston Jr.

# Minutes made by the Sachems of Indians &c.

The Maquase, Onejdes, Onondaages, Cayouges and Senecas; to his Excellency W. Burnet Esq. Governor in Chief of the Provinces of New York, New Jersays and Territories thereon depending in America, and Vice-Admirall of the same in Albany Sept. 1722

Brother Corlaer, You made proporthions to us some days ago, which we are now come to Answer, but since Sawers of our Sachems are not yet arrived we shall not be able to answer so well as if those Were Here. We are present with us, and that we had consulted with them, so that I hope Your Excellency will excuse us if we answer not so fully and distinctly as otherwise we would if we had their Assistance

Brother Corlaer You told us that we in our last conference about a Year ago had renewed the Covenant Chain, and was desirous to know how the same has been kept by us in respect to this Province, it is reddily since that was done, that the Sun is scarce gone down since, so that the Veneration is fresh in our Memorys, and we can assure you we have kept the Covenant Chain inviolably on our parts according to our promise and engage to do the same faithfully.

It is now a Year ago since you forbid us to have any Correspondence with the French but to cleave to the English, and we did promise to obey Your Command in this Matter as we have actually done and do further promise solemnly that we will not correspond with the French of Canada but adhere and cleave strongly to the English.

You told us the same time that we should give a free Passage to the Far Indians to come to this Place to Trade which we have done, and given them all the Encouragement and Assistance that lay in our Power and not only so but sent Agents to those Far Indians who Trade with the French to invite them to come here to Albany but our Agents are not yet returned, and as soon as they shall come back shall give Your Excellency an Acct of their Journey.

Brother Corlaer, We have told you that we have not only permitted the Far Indians to come through our Country to Trade in this Town, but have

sent our Agents thither to invite them, and require them to tell the far Indians that they should have Goods very cheap, we therefore desire that the Traders may be orderd to let the far Indians have good Pennyworths rather cheaper than we of the 5 Nations have it ourselves, which will be the only means to draw them and induce them to come hither.

• Brother Corlaer,

You did last Year likewise Charge and Command us not to go a fighting towards Virginia, not to pass over the River Tohomack nor the Ridge of the high Mountains that surround Virginia, we have observd your Commands to the best of our knowledg in that particular some of our People have been out a Warring against the Flat heads which of old have been our Enemies but they live to the Westward and Southward of Virginia, and have not to do the sides of high Mountains nor the said River, we remember you also told us then that it was in vain to fight on except that we resolvd firmly to keep to it, which we have punctually done in this Year hitherto.

• Brother Elder, You likewise told us that if any Matter of Moment happend amongst the Indians would acquaint you therewith, and take your Advice which would be a sure token to shew that we put our intire confidence in you, which would be the strongest Friendship between us, which we will do sincerely and truly, and what to your Excellency again that we will communicate to you all the principal Transactions and Matters of moment that we are privy to, both good and bad, and therefore gave a Belt of Wampum.

• Brother Corlaer We take notice that you thanked us for not suffering any of our Indians to go a Warring with the French Indians of Canada, we resolve to do the same for the future, and dimand any of our People to join with the French Indians to go to War, and if any of the French Indians should be drove to go through our Country to go a Warring we will endeavour to stop them, but if they cannot be persuaded then we will warn them not to go over the great Ridge of Mountains that surround Virginia nor to pass over the great River called Tohomack.

• Brother Corlaer You say you was informd that there was a warlike Preparation making among the five Nations, which we acknowledge to be true, but we know not as yet our selves where they intend to go. Two Years ago five Sachems brought a Belt of Wampum from the Governor of Virginia as they said and therein in the name of the Governor of Virginia desired the 5 Nations to make War and destroy the Sadirighroneh, but being informd that the Governor of Virginia was to be at Albany we deferd any resolution about that affair till we had spoke with him ourselves.

Then they Not being late and growing Dark, desired that they make their further Answer on Monday which was agreed to, but it happend to rain all Monday so that they did not meet together till Tuesday the fourth of September 1722.

When the Sachims of the 5 Nations proceeded to make their Answer and said,

• Brother Corlaer You have told us since our last on Saturday that you was informd some of our Sachims had been at Canada and treated with the Governor there, true it is that some of those Sachims that are now daily expected

with the Blawbeck chief Sachim of the Senecas have been there and we will discover to you the contents of their Conference which they had with the Governor of Canada as soon as they arrive.

We inform you also that three Companies of our People are gone out against the Flatheads that have been our Enemies a long time, there are also two French Indians that live at Goüanahja that went out a fishing 2 Years ago towards Virginia by the way of Cayenge, and have their Abode among the Sarkaries that live near Virginia, and go backwards and forwards.

Brother Corlaer We will now tell you the Resolution and Opinion of the 5 Nations that although divers have endeavoured to raise Jealousies and Evil Reports amongst us and to persuade us to have a bad Opinion of our Brethren the English, yet we would never give ear or hearken to them, but have held from the first making of the Covenant Chain, a firm resolution to keep the same inviolable, and we are resolved to persist in that Resolution always.

Brother Corlaer You have sent for our Sachims of the five Nations to come here, and told us that the Governor of Virginia and Pensylvania would be at Albany, for which Message we are thankful and in your Propositions you acquaint us that they are come to treat of Matters & publick Concern relating to Peace and Concord and we are come for the same Intent and have the same intentions, and put away all Evil thoughts and embrace that which is good and Amiable, did give a Belt of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer We desire you not to be impatient, because of the long stay of several of the principal Sachims of the five Nations which we hourly expect but we say they are your brethren Friends, and we would fain have them here present before we give our final Answer because the Matters are of Importance and we would gladly have their Advice and Counsel, do give three Skins.

We have earnestly desired Your Excellency to have a little Patience so as to the Honble. Col. Alexander Spotswood Governor of Virginia and the Honble. Keith Par Governor of Pensylvania that they would be pleased to be easy and patient till some more Chief Sachims arrive, being well assured that they will be exceeding glad to see you and the said two Governors, give three Skins to each of the Governors of Virginia & Pennsylvania

We willingly told them they had staid a long time for them, and desired to know if they had any Advice whereabouts they were, who answered that they had certain Advice that five days ago the Blawbeck and his Company arrived at Oneyde. His Excellency (immediately) Ordered them to send an Express for them, since his Affairs required him to be at Albany and could not stay above three or four Days more, which the Sachims did accordingly.

True Copy examined,
per Phillip Livingston
Secretary for the Indian Affairs.

At a Council held the 4th
of September 1722

Present
His Excellency William Burnet Esq
Mr Van Dam
Mr Barberie
Doctr Colden

The Petition of Jan Van Epps to his Excellency in Council being Read & praying his Excellency will be pleased to accept of Security for his appearance at such time and place as he & they shall think proper. —

Whereas at a Council held at Albany 3d of August last it was Ordered that the Attorney General should prosecute the said Jan Epps for Misdemeanor mentioned in the Report then made by Information before the Court Supream Court and that he Enter into Recognizance in the Sume of five hundred pounds with two sufficient Sureties for his Appearance at the said Supream Court and for the being of good behaviour that he give no further occasion of spreading false Reports among the Indians and that untile he Find Such Security the said Justices or Second Judge he Stand Committed to the Sheriff of Albany.

On consideration of the allegations in the said Petition and that the Chief Justice and Second Judge are absent.

Ordered

Clerk Sys Enter only
and The Stand Commd
Albany and that the Sheriff
Copy of this Minute and that
to have another if required —

# Instructions for Mr
## Abraham Schuyler

You are with all expedition to ge
that Company of young men that are re.
to settle in the Onneiker Country for a bar
ingath to Trade with the Sarr Indians that
from the upper Lakes, and Endeavour by all
means to perswade them to come to Albany or
or with their Skins & Settlement.

You are not to Trade with the four
Uthermost Nations except for Provisions
Passage to and fro but to carry your goods
Sarr to the Onneiker Country and Endeavour
or any other Indian Nations that come thit

You
Shall there is a Settlement or Trading
built by that Company that need with Capta
Schuyler thereof Sub. to be approved by him
& place called by the Indians Canadarondaga
belonging to the Onneiker you are to make
of the Goods you think fit for more convenie
or else to make another in some more convenie
place on this side the Cadaraqui Lake either
ab- this Lake or Onneiker and Endeavour all
Lawfull ways to draw the Sarr Indians thither
by perswading them to the Sarr Indians that ye

You are also to acquaint
that I have an absolute pow
ment from the five nations that
suffer them to pass freely and peace
Country but will give them all the
to sweep and keep the Path open and cle
they intend to come and Trade with this

This the place where you
the Land belonging to the Crown of Great
both by the surrender of the Indians an
Treaty of Peace with France, Nevertheles
are to send out Scouts and Spys and ke
your Guard, the French not being to be trus
who will use all means to prevent the Ind
coming to Trade with you or their coming
Albany.

You are to keep an exact Dy
Journal of all the proceedings of any co
and keep a constant Correspondence w
Commissioners of Indian affairs at Alban
shall order to give me an account the
from time to time, and whenever you
receive directions from me to Treat with
Sinnekes or any of the five Nations, yo
to be carefull to minute down your pro
and their Answers and to send them to
with the first Opportunity inclosing
to the Commissioners of Indian affair
will forward them with all Expedi
and if any matter of great moment and
be transacted, you are to
account thereof to me in a Letter Sealed whi
is inclosed to the Commissioners in order to
forwarded and you are not obliged to men
such matters in your Letter to the Commissio

When you come to the Sinnekes Co
you are to
their

When you have pitched
on a Trading House you are to
Tract of Land as Shall be
Limited for it which shall be set
in order that it may be granted by
who shall be the first settlers there
Encouragement.

You are not to hinder or molest
Indian Subjects who are willing to Trade
their own Hazard and Account for any
Goods Rum only excepted.

You are not to communicate to the
Sev.l Articles of your Instructions as shall
for their Regulation from time to time.

If you Judge it necessary you may
three or four of your Company either Ameri-
can Indians or to come to Albany as the subj
Service of the Company Shall require but
not above four of the said Company of whi
yourself may be one to remain to be absen
one time.

Suppose you absent yourself fro
said Settlement which you are not to
above two months during the time take Care
without particular Leave from me for so
Doing; You are to leave a Copy of such part
these Instructions with your Lieutenant as
Judge necessary for his Regulation.

All the goods and Merchandizes the
you and the said Company Shall take along with
you are to be upon one Joint Stock and
Account and to your profit and loss to
be the same.

All Whatever is thought of
[illegible]

are to Enq
[illegible] Names of the
[illegible] proprietors all such
Falls of Niagara Fifty miles to the
Eastward of the said Falls which
purpose of and also below the great
towards the Senneka Country and
[illegible] the great Lake Ontario.—

You are to have a Copy of
Proposition to the five Nations and
Answer and to see your utmost End
that they perform all that they Ha
promised Thereon and that none
their Instructions be Given to any
or Persons but what you shall Th
necessary to communicate to the Le
and the Seal of the Company.

(22)

Set what Agreement you make
the Senneka's or any other of the Nations
and to be paid in Powder and Lead a
to their Satisfaction.

You are to demand of Captain
Chrysler [illegible] all such Bank Deeds or Com
that were delivered to him in order to be
use of upon the purchase of any Tracts o
of Land which you are to make und
upon You shall have purchased those
Tracts of Land both above and below th
great Falls of Niagara and on the sides o
the great Lakes Ontario and Erie
GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Al
in Albany the Eighth Day of September
in the Ninth Year of his Majesty's Reign
Annoq Dom. 1722 —

Present

His Excellency Alex. Spotswood Esq. Governor of Virginia
Col. Nath. Kendrick a Member of His Majesty's Council of Virginia
Col. H. Robinson a Member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia
Interpreted by Lawrence Claesen into the Dutch Language
and render'd into English by Robt Livingston

Interview of the 5 Nations of
Indians Viz. the Maquase, Onbyees
Onondages, Cayeuges and Senecas, to
His Excellency Alex. Spotswood, Governor
of His Majesty's Dominion of
Virginia in Albany 6th Sept. 1722.

Brother Asariqoe the Name of the Governes of Virginia which signifies a Scimeter or Cutlass that was given to the Lord Howard, Anno 1684, from the Dutch Word, Mower a Cutlass.

We the Sachems of the 5 Nations, the Maquase, Cneydes, Onondages Cayeuges and Senecas, together with the Tuscaroes, are come here upon His Excellency the Governor of New York's Message.

We have heard the Proposition of the Governor of Virginia with great Attention, and have consider'd it very maturely, but before we Answer we must enquire what our Ancestors have done with respect to this Government.

When the Christians first came here, they came in a great Ship, and we were glad of their coming, and fastned the Ship behind a great Tree, and our Business then was Trading & Merchandize.

And considering the Benefit thereof, and that the Tree to which the Ship was fastned might rot, and so let the Ship go, we carried the Anchor behind a great Mountain that so we might keep it for ever, and it was we that desired the Christians to settle among us, and not they.

The third thing that was done by the Christians and our Ancestors after they understood one another was to enter into a Covenant of Friendship, which they call'd the Covenant Chain, and to the best of our Knowledge that Covenant has been kept by both Parties from that time to this, and both our Ancestors were so prudent that they Stipulated and agreed that if any bad Accident should happen on either side, it should be forgot & forgiven, and not to make a Breach in the Covenant Chain.

Brother Asariqoe When the Neighbouring Governments of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New England found how well we agreed they were glad to link their hands in the same Covenant Chain, and there were Two Places Viz. Albany and Onondage appointed to meet at, and to settle a right Understanding in case any Mischief should happen either side.

Brother Asariqoe We will not make any further Mention of the old Stories of what our Ancestors did but will now come to the Point and Answer your Propositions, and we hope that if our Answer should not be given with that Respect and Regard which is your Due, you will excuse us.

Brother Afarigoe You told us some days ago that the five Nations say that the Covenant Chain which was made betwixt us and Virginia 50 Years ago is grown Rusty, and that we did not long keep and observe the Condition of it and you have forbid us to pass the South side of the great Kahongoreuton which you call Potomack or to the East side of the great Ridge of Mountains, which extend all along the Frontiers of Virginia.

As the first place we agree to this Article, and faithfully promise not to pass over the great River Kahongoreuton by the English call'd Potomack nor the great Ridge of Mountains which extend along your Frontiers, we are glad to find you are come here to renew the Peace, as well in behalf of the Christians, as the Indians of Virginia, we wish that you had brought some of the Sachems of your Indians, that they might have spoke to us Face to Face, and have put their Hands into the Covenant Chain but since you are come here we agree to accept what you offer in their behalfs, in the same manner as if they were present, and tho' there is a Nation amongst you, the Coderachenes (Christian Indians) against whom we have had so inveterate an Enmity, that we thought it impossible it could be extinguished, but by a total Extirpation of them, yet since you desire it we are willing to receive them into this Peace, and to forgive all that is past.

What pleas'd God to make you Christians and us Heathens but we hope we shall both Act according to our Capacities, and be faithfull to our respective Promises, and Engagements; some are plac'd in high Stations, and some in low, but there is one above who Rules and Governs all, and will Judge us according to our Actions.

We hope you will observe that your Indians which you have engaged for, perform what you have promis'd for them, that they shall not pass to the Northward of the River Kahongoreuton, nor to the Westward of the great Ridge of Mountains, one of you gave us two Belts, one from the Christians and the other from the Indians, so we give you two Belts one for the Christians and the other for your Indians.

It is some time ago since you made this Proposition to us, and you must not take it amiss that we have not answer'd you before, it was a thing of great Importance and fit to be well consider'd, and it is now agreed not only by all our Sachems, but also by all our Warriors, as well those which are absent, as those that are present

You have told us that we may pass the great River Kahongoreuton & the great Ridge of Mountains provided we have a Passport from the Governor of New York, and we promise you again not to pass to the Southward or Eastward of the said Boundaries without such a Passport. You told us after this you had something further to propose relating to the General Peace, which hope you will now speak sincerely without Dissimulation

You told us you had a Coronet which you would have held up by our Speaker, and that at the same time we should make a Shout as a Token of our Consent to this Article, which we are now ready to do, and we are now ready since you told us that you were not satisfied with our Words in this matter of Consequence to sign your Proposition in the most Publick Manner.

All which was performd Accordingly, and the Speaker of the 5 Nations holding up the Coronet they gave 6 Shouts, for the five Nations, and one for a Castle of Turcaroras lately seated between Oneyde and Onondage.

And a Memorandum was made under the Propositions of the Government of Virginia importing that on the 6th day of Sept. 1722. Thes Sachims and Warriors of the five Nations together with divers Chiefs of the Turcaroras made their Answer by Cadaghnaghtea a Sachim of Oneyde their Speaker chosen for that purpose and did solemnly declare the Assent of the whole 5 Nations including the Turcaroras and fully agreed to the said Propositions relating to the Peace and Boundaries, and in Testimony thereof they held up the Coronet, and signd these Propositions.

A true Copy examind

P. Phillips Livingston

Secretary for the Indian Affairs.

*To Mrs. Colden*

ALBANY Sept$^{r}$ 6$^{th}$ 1722

My Dear

This is the third letter I have wrote to you tho' I have receiv'd only one from you Your not writing when soe many Sloops have arriv'd makes me very uneasy because in yours you mention'd that the Children were all out of order but more especially the youngest & that you had hurt your hand much by the Splitting of a bo̶t̶le You know by your self that we are apt to apprehend the worst in absence of those that we are extremely concerned for I for my share cannot help fearing the worst from your not writing & noe account (except that of Death) could make me more uneasy I know your Love to me makes you fond of giveing me all the agreeable news of your self & the Children you can You are never guilty of any Neglect what then shall I imagine to be the reason of your neglecting soe many Opportunitys & not one of the leters from N York mention you or my family. It will be too late now to write for I hope we shall leave this in the beginning of next week for the Indians have agreed to Col Spotswoods Propositions which have delayed us soe long. I have not gone to the Mohacs country as I designed I am in perfect good health as all of our Company are M$^{r}$ Alex$^{r}$ is gone to Esopus Remember me affectionately to the Children I hope you'l never make me soe uneasy again by not writing as you have done at this time I am

Your most affectionate

CADWALLADER COLDEN

[Addressed:] To M$^{rs}$ Colden
at New York

A

# TREATY

OF

## Peace and Friendſhip

Made and Concluded between His Excellency

Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart.

Governor of the Province of

## Pennſylvania,

For and on Behalf of the ſaid Province

AND THE

Chiefs of the *Indians* of the Five Nations,

---

At *ALBANY*, in the Month of *September*, 1722.

Septem. 27, 1722.

THE *Honourable Sir* William Keith, *Bart. Governor of the Province of* Pennſylvania, &c. *having, upon the Report that an* Indian *of the* Five Nations *had loſt his Life by Means of ſome Traders of this Province, ſent two Members of Council, in* March *laſt, to* Coneſtogoe, *to enquire into the Fact. Thoſe Members, in Purſuance of the Governor's Orders, diſpatched an* Indian *called* Satcheecoe, *one of the* Cayoogoes, *to the Chief of the* Sinnekaes, *to acquaint him with the Care the Governor had already taken in that Affair, and would further take, to puniſh the Offenders. In Anſwer, the ſaid Chief, by the ſame Meſſenger, deſired to ſee our Governor in their Country.*

*The Governor hereupon ſent back the ſame* Indian *with ſome Preſents, to inform the Chiefs of the* Sinnekaes, *and others of the Five Nations,* That Col. *Spotſwood,* Governor of *Virginia,* deſigning with Col. *Burnet,* Governor of *New-York,* to meet their Chiefs this Summer at *Albany,* He would take that Opportunity to ſee them in the ſame Company.

*The*

*The Time approaching that the Governors had appointed to meet the* Indians, *the Assembly of this Province, by whose Advice the Governor had engaged to the Indians to visit them, were called together to provide for the Charge. The Subject of the intended Treaty, The Value of the Presents to be made, and Members of Council to accompany the Governor,* viz. Richard Hill, Isaac Norris, *and* Andrew Hamilton, *Esqrs; were agreed on by the Governor, Council and Assembly, and Sums of Money to defray the Charges were voted.*

*The Governor set out from* Philadelphia *the* 8th *Day of* August, *taking Col.* John French *another Member of Council, with him, whom by his Letter he had called, on Behalf of the Counties on* Delaware, *to assist at the intended Treaty. The other Members followed a few Days after. On the* 17th *Day the Three Governors, with their respective Companies, set Sail in several Sloops from* New-York *up* Hudson's *River. On the* 20th *they arrived at* Albany, *where some of the* Indians *were already arrived, and others daily followed.*

*The Governor of* New-York *spoke first to the* Indians; *the Governor of* Virginia *treated next with them: But* Connisooa *and* Cajenquarahto, *the Two Chiefs of the* Sinnekaes, *with whom the Business of* Pennsylvania *principally lay, having delayed their Coming, Sir* William Keith *our Governor deferred his Treaty the longer.*

*Or*

*On the 7th of* September *our Governor spoke to them, and the same Day the Two* Sinnecka *Chiefs arrived. Immediately after their Arrival they waited on our Governor at his Chamber, and laid an Otter-Skin at his Feet.* Connissoa *shew'd the Golden Medal sent him last Summer by our Governor from* Conestogoe, *being hung at his Neck.* Cajenquarahto *also produced the Mourning Ring the Governor had sent last Spring by* Satcheechoe, *with the other Presents.*

*The Governor's Speech was in the following Words, Interpreted by* James le Tort, *and an* Indian *from* Saſquehannah *call'd* Capt. Smith, *whom the Governor took with him, together with* Satcheechoe, *the Messenger, who had been twice sent to the* Five Nations.

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*The Honourable Sir* William Keith, *Baronet, Governor of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *and Counties of* Newcaſtle, Kent *and* Suſſex *upon* Delaware, *His Speech to the Five Nations of* Indians *at* Albany, *the* 7th *Day of* September, 1722.

*BRETHREN,*

I Have travel'd a great Way to ſee you, and to hold ſome Diſcourſe with you. The People of *Pennſylvania* have always been Friends to the *Five Nations*: They have punctually

punctually kept all their former Treaties with you. They expect, that you do not forget them, and therefore I am come to brighten the Chain between us. You sent me Word that you desired to see me, and I have obtained Leave of my Brother, the Governor of *New-York*, to renew at this Place our former Treaties with you; and I am glad he is present with us, to hear and observe all that is spoken.

Some of your ancient Men can yet remember the first Settlement of the Province of *Pennsylvania* by *William Penn*: He was a good Man, and had a great Affection for all the *Indians*: He entred into Leagues of Friendship with them, and treated them as his Brethren; and he gave it in Charge to his Governors, whom he left in his Place, and to all his People, that they should continue to do the same.

Divers Great Men from the *Five Nations* have, on several Occasions, visited us at *Philadelphia* and *Conestogoe*. We were always glad to see them, aud treated them kindly like Brethren. They made firm Leagues of Friendship with us, and frequently renew'd and strengthned them. We became as one People, and hope always to continue so; and as often as the *Five Nations* renew'd their Leagues with our great and good Friends the Governors of *New-York*, it still united them more nearly to us, as being Subjects of one and the same Great KING. Last

Laſt Summer the wiſe and Good Man *Geſaont*, with ſome others of your People, came, in the Name of all the *Five Nations*, to viſit us at *Coneſtogoe*. We received them with Joy, and opened our Hearts to each other. He rejoyced to ſee us and our *Indians* live in ſo much Love together. We then brightned the Chain, that it might be clear, ſtrong and laſting as the Sun and Stars. But when we heard that *Geſaont* died in *Virginia*, we were very ſorry; yet I hope the *Five Nations* received my Words of Love and Friendſhip to their *Sachims*, and to all their People, with the Golden Medal and the Preſents then delivered.

It was then ſtipulated and agreed between us, That we ſhould all be as one People; That the *Five Nations* ſhould not do any Injury to any of us more than to themſelves; and that we ſhould not do any Injury to any of the *Five Nations* more than to our own People: Or, if any Perſon did ſuch Injury, they ſhould be puniſhed for it in the ſame Manner, as if done to an *Engliſhman*.

Since that Time a very unhappy Accident has fallen out, which gave us great Grief: Laſt Winter we heard, that one of the *Five Nations* had loſt his Life by Means of ſome of our People.

The very next Day after the News came to me at *Philadelphia*, I ſent two of my Council to *Coneſtogoe*, to enquire into the matter

and bring me the Truth. They found that the Quarrel aroſe about *Rum* between a Brother of the *Five Nations*, who hunted near *Potomack*, and two of our Traders.

The *Indian* was angry, and went haſtily and took his Gun to kill the *Engliſhmen*; they, in Defence of themſelves Seiz'd the *Indian*, and in Strugling gave him ſome Blows, and left him. We heard, that our *Indian* Friend and Brother died the next Day.

The Men who did this were brought to *Philadelphia* and put in Priſon; and they will be tried according to our Laws, in the ſame Manner as if they had kill'd an *Engliſhman*. And to prevent ſuch Miſchief for the Future, we have made a ſevere Law againſt ſelling *Rum* to the *Indians*.

Though this Misfortune gave us great Grief, yet we are perſwaded that the Chief *Sachims* of the *Five Nations* are ſo wiſe as to know, that ſuch Accidents may happen without any ill Deſign amongſt the neareſt Brethren. And by this they will ſee, how ſtrictly we keep our League and Treaties, in puniſhing thoſe who ſhall dare to offend and injure them, or any of their People.

I made haſte to ſend a Meſſage to the *Five Nations* by *Satcheecho* to expreſs our Sorrow, and I received their kind Anſwer by the Return of the ſame Meſſenger. You received our Meſſage like true Brethren, deſiring us, to wipe away our Tears, and invited me to come

come and see you. Immediately I sent *Satcheecho* back with this Answer, *That I would meet you at* Albany, *with my good Friends the Governors of* New-York *and* Virginia; and I sent some Tokens to your *Sachims*, which I hope they received, with a Mourning Gold Ring off my own Finger to *Sakaunkauta*.

*Satcheecho* returned speedily, and said, *You would be glad to see me at* Albany: He also told me, You desired *John Cartlidge* might be released out of Prison, and the Injury done to your Kinsman might be forgot. *Satcheecho* brought no Belt, nor any other Token to confirm his Words; and therefore I have brought him along with me, that you may know and tell me if he spoke Truth.

*Brethren,*

You see I am come here with Four of my Council to visit you. I have left my Family and People, and have travel'd a great Way to take you by the Hand, to join Hearts, and to rejoyce in seeing each other's Faces: For all Clouds and Darkness must be done away, that the Flame of Love and Affection may burn clear in our Breasts.

I have brought these Goods with me to bind my Words, *viz. Five Pieces of Strouds* for Cloathing, *Five Casks of Powder*, and *Five Hundred Weight of Lead* to encourage your Hunting, that you may grow rich and strong. And I desire you may receive them as a Pledge

of our firm Reſolutions to live in perpetual Peace, and under the ſtrongeſt Ties of Friendſhip with the *Five Nations*; that you will ever remember us as your Brethren, and not ſuffer your young Men, when they travel, to hurt any of our Inhabitants, no more than they would their own, or to kill their Cattle and Stock: And that this viſit and the Covenant-Chain which is hereby brightned, may be recorded in everlaſting Remembrance, to be ſent down to your and our Children, and to our Children's Children, to laſt as long as the Mountains and Rivers, and the Sun and Moon ſhall endure.

I alſo give you theſe two Pieces of *Blankets*, to wipe away, and to dry up the Blood that has been ſpilt, and to cover it ſo as that it may never be ſeen or heard of any more.

I live at a great Diſtance from the Brethren, and perhaps may never ſee ſo many of your grave ancient Men together again; I will therefore like a true Brother, leave with you my beſt Advice for the Happineſs and Welfare of all your People: And as oft as you look upon theſe two Belts remember, that *This One ſignifies the Strength which a wiſe Nation acquires and ſecures to its People by peaceble Councils, and encreaſing the Number of its Friends*: And this other Belt repreſents to you *A bold, firm, true Heart, that abhors Falſhood, but is ever faithful to its Friends, and punctually obſerves whatſoever it promiſes.*

*Two Belts laid down.*

*The Answer made by the* Indians *of the Five Nations*, viz. *The* Maquase, Oenydes, Onnondages, Cayouges *and* Sinnekaes, *to the Propositions made by the Honourable Sir* William Keith, *Bart. Governor of* Pennsylvania, *&c. in* Albany, *the* 10th, *Day of* September Anno 1722.

PRESENT

The Honourable Sir *WILLIAM KEITH* Baronet, Governor of *Pennsylvania*, &c.

*Richard Hill*,
*Isaac Norris*,
Col. *John French*
*Andrew Hamilton*,
} Esqrs. Members of the Council of *Pennsylvania*.

Col. *Peter Schuyler*,
*Peter Van Brugh*,
*John Cuyler*,
*Hend Hanse*,
*Evert Banker*,
*Philip Livingston*,
*Joh. Bleecher*,
*John Collins*,
} Esqrs. Commissioners of the *Indian* Affairs.

*Interpreted*

*Interpreted by* Laurence Claeſe *into* Dutch, *and rendered into* Engliſh *by* Robert Livingſton ; Tanachaha *being Speaker.*

Brother *ONAS* ;

[ *which ſignifies a* Pen *in the Language of the* Five Nations, *by which Name they call the Governors of* Pennſylvania, *ſince it was firſt ſetled by* William Penn. ]

" I. YOU told us in your Propoſition
" ſome Days ago, That you was come
" a great Way to ſee us of the *Five Nations* ;
" We thank you for your Good Will to us, and
" are very glad to ſee you here in good Health:
" And we hope a good Underſtanding and
" Agreement will be made and concluded be-
" tween us.

" You told us alſo, That you are come to re-
" new the Covenant-Chain that has been made
" between us ſo long ago, even at the firſt
" Setling the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and to
" brighten the Chain, and to remove and do
" away any Spot of Ruſt that may be grown
" upon it ſince our laſt Meeting and Confer-
" ence at *Ceſtogoe*.

*Brother*

*Brother* ONAS,

" II. You have told us, That at that " Time you brighten'd the Covenant-Chain " between us, that it might be clear and " lasting as the Sun and Stars in Heaven : " For which we thank you. And we being " now all present, do, in the most solemn and " publick Manner, renew the Covenant and " brighten the Chain made between us, that " the Lustre thereof may not be obscured " by any Clouds or Darkness ; but may " shine as clear and last as long as the Sun " in the Firmament.

*Brother Onas*,

" III. You have likewise told us, How " *William Penn*, who was a good Man, did, at " his first Settlement of the Province of " *Pennsylvania*, make Leagues of Friendship " with the *Indians*, and treated them like " Brethren ; and that, like the same good " Man, he left it in Charge to all his Gover- " nors who should succeed him, and to all " the People of *Pennsylvania* that they should " always keep the Covenant and Treaties he " had made with the *Five Nations*, and " treat them with Love and Kindness. We " acknowledge that His Governors and " People have always kept the same honest- " ly and truly to this Day : So we on our " Part always have kept, and for ever shall " keep, firm Peace and Friendship, with a " good Heart, to all the People of *Pennsyl-* " *vania*. We thankfully receive and approve

" of all the Articles in your Propoſition to
" us, and acknowledge them to be good and
" full of Love: We receive and approve of
" the ſame with our whole Hearts, becauſe
" we are not only made one People by the
" Covenant-Chain, but we alſo are one People
" united in One Head, One Body, and One
" Heart, by the ſtrongeſt Ties of Love and
" Friendſhip.

*Brother Onas,*

" IV. You deſire there may be a perpe-
" tual Peace and Friendſhip between you and
" the *Five Nations*, and between your Chil-
" dren and our Children, and that the ſame
" may be kept as long as the Mountains
" and Rivers endure. All which we like well,
" and on our Part deſire, that the Cove-
" nant and Union made with a clean and true
" Heart, between you and us, may laſt as
" long as the Sun and Moon ſhall continue
" to give Light. And we will deliver this
" in Charge to our Children, that it may
" be kept in Remembrance with their Chil-
" dren, and Children's Children to the lateſt
" Ages. And we deſire, That the Peace and
" Tranquillity that is now eſtabliſhed between
" us, may be as clear as the Sun ſhining in
" its Luſtre, without any Cloud or Dark-
" neſs, and that the ſame may continue for
" ever.

*Brother Onas,*

" V. We have well conſider'd all that you

" have

" have ſpoken, and like it well, becauſe it is
" only the Renewing of former Leagues and
" Treaties, made between the Government
" of *Pennſylvania* and Us of the *Five Nations*;
" which we always believed we were o-
" bliged to keep. And as to the Accident
" of one of our Friends being kill'd by ſome
" of your People, which has happen'd by
" Misfortune and againſt your Will, we ſay,
" That as we are all in Peace, we think it
" hard the Perſons who kill'd our Friend
" and Brother ſhould ſuffer: And we do, in
" the Name of all the *Five Nations*, forgive
" the Offence, and deſire you will likewiſe
" forgive it; and that the Men who did it
" may be releaſed from Priſon, and ſet at
" Liberty to go whither they pleaſe. And
" we ſhall eſteem that as a Mark of Regard
" and Friendſhip for the *Five Nations*, and
" as a farther Confirmation of this Trea-
" ty.

*Brother Onas*,

" VI. We ſay farther, We are glad to
" hear the former Treaties we have made
" with *William Penn* repeated to us again,
" and renewed by you; and we eſteem and
" love you, as if you were *William Penn*
" Himſelf. We are glad you have wip'd a-
" way and cover'd the Blood of our dead
" Friend and Brother; and we deſire the
" ſame may be forgot, ſo as it may never be
" more mentioned or remembred.

" It

" It is needleſs for us to anſwer every Par-
' ticular of your Propoſition, becauſe we
" acknowledge the Whole to be good and
" acceptable to us ; eſpecially your good
" Advice, which we will always remember :
" And in Teſtimony thereof, and as a full
" Confirmation of our Agreement, Conſent
" and Approbation of all that you have pro-
" poſed, and we have here ſaid and promiſ-
" ed, we lay down a few Beaver, Bear
" and dreſs'd Deer Skins : *And ſo conclu-
ded.*'

Then the Governor expreſs'd his Satisfaction with their Anſwer ; and gave them Thanks for their Good Will and Love to Him, and the People of *Pennſylvania.*

The *Indians* then deſired to know of the Governor, *If the Men who were in Priſon for Killing their Friend and Brother were diſcharged* ? To which the Governor anſwered, That " they were let out upon Bail. They then deſired, That *the Men might be diſcharged* : To which the Governor anſwered, That " as ſoon as he returned to " *Philadelphia*, he would give ſuch Orders " in that *Affair*, as ſhould fully Anſwer " the Requeſt of the *Five Nations*, in Or-
" der to confirm the Friendſhip that is ſo
" happily renewed and eſtabliſhed by this
" Treaty.

*A true*

*A true Copy, Examined by*
PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
*Scre. for the* Indian-*Affairs.*

The Chiefs of the *Indians* expreſs'd a great Affection for the Governor and the People of *Pennſylvania.* And it appeared that *Satcheechoe* had faithfully diſcharged his Truſt in both the Meſſages ſent by him.

When our Interpreters were coming away the Chiefs informed them, That they had ſomething further to ſay to the Governor; upon which they were detained. The next Day, the 14th of *September*, the Governor received at his Chamber the Ten Chiefs of the *Five Nations*, being Two from each; together with Two others, ſaid to be of the *Tuſcororoes*; And by the Interpretation of *Lawrence Claeſe*, Publick Interpreter for the *Indians*, in the Preſence of *Philip Livingſton*, Secretary for *Indian* Affairs at *Albany*, both whom our Governor deſired to be preſent, they ſpoke as follows:

Brother Onas,

*WE here now freely ſurrender to you all thoſe Lands about* Coneſtogoe, *which the* Five Nations *have claimed: And it is our Deſire that the ſame may be ſetled with* Chriſtians; *in Token whereof we give this String of Wampum.*

Brother Onas, *According to the beſt of our Underſtanding,*

*Understanding, we have renew'd at this Time with you all former Treaties between your People and us; we therefore expect, that if any of our People come to Trade at* Philadelphia, *you will order that they be received like Brethren, and have the Goods as cheap as possible. So we wish you all Prosperity and a good Journey Home.*

*Now we are going to depart from one another, we your Brethren, the* Sachims *of the* Five Nations, *desire that you would give us some Provisions, to help us on our Journey.* On which they gave Two small Bundles of Beaver and dress'd Skins.

*Sir* William Keith's *Answer.*

*Brethren,*

YOU know very well, that the Lands about *Conestogoe*, upon the River *Susquehannah*, belong to your old Friend and kind Brother *William Penn*; nevertheless I do here, in his Name, kindly accept of the Offer and Surrender which you have now made to me, because it will put an End to all other Claims and Disputes, if any should be made hereafter.

*Brethren*, I understand, as you do, that we here at this Time renew'd all former Treaties between the *Five Nations* and *Pennsylvania*; and considering how well you are provided

provided with Goods at *Albany*, I think *Philadelphia* will be far out of your Way to Trade; but as often as any of your People come to us in Love and Friendſhip, they ſhall be treated like Brethren.

I am not able to provide for you here as if I were at Home; but I will order ſome Bread to be got for your particular Uſe: And I heartily wiſh you well Home to your own Families.

A TRUE

A

# TREATY

OF

# Peace and Friendſhip

Made and Concluded between His Excellency

## Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart.

Governor of the Province of *PENNSYLVANIA*,

For and on Behalf of the ſaid Province,

AND THE

## Chiefs of the Indians of the Five Nations,

At *ALBANY*, in the Month of *September*, 1722.

*PHILADELPHIA:*

Printed by *Andrew Bradford*, at the BIBLE in the Second Street,

MDCCXXII.

Septem. 27, 1722.

THE *Honourable Sir* William Keith, *Bart. Governor of the Provinces of* Pennſylvania, *&c. having, upon the Report that an* Indian *of the* Five Nations *had loſt his Life by Means of ſome Traders of this Province, ſent two Members of Council, in* March *laſt, to* Coneſtogoe, *to enquire into the Fact. Thoſe Members, in Purſuance of the Governor's Orders, diſpatched an* Indian *called* Satcheechoe, *one of the* Cayoogoes, *to the Chief of the* Sinnekaes, *to acquaint him with the Care the Governor had already taken in that Affair, and would further take, to puniſh the Offenders. In Anſwer, the ſaid Chiefs, by the ſame Meſſenger, deſired to ſee our Governor in their Country.*

*The Governor hereupon ſent back the ſame* Indian *with ſome Preſents, to inform the Chiefs of the* Sinnekaes, *and others of the Five Nations,* That Col. *Spotſwood,* Governor of *Virginia,* deſigning with Col. *Burnet,* Governor of *New-York,* to meet their Chiefs this Summer at *Albany,* He would take that Opportunity to ſee them in the ſame Company.

*The Time approaching that the Governors had appointed to meet the* Indians, *the Aſſembly of this Province, by whoſe Advice the Governor had engaged to the* Indians *to viſit them, were called together to provide for the Charge. The Subject of the intended Treaty, The Value of the Preſents to be made, and Members of Council to accompany the Governor,* viz. Richard Hill, Iſaac Norris *and* Andrew Hamilton, *Eſqrs. were agreed on by the Governor, Council and Aſſembly, and Sums of Money to defray the Charge were voted.*

*The Governor ſet out from* Philadelphia *the 8th Day of* Auguſt, *taking Col.* John French, *another Member of Council, with him, whom by his Letter he had called, on Behalf of the Counties on* Delaware, *to aſſiſt at the intended Treaty. The other Members followed a few Days after. On the 17th Day the Three Governors, with their reſpective Companies, ſet Sail in ſeveral Sloops from* New-York *up* Hudſon's *River. On the 20th they arrived at* Albany.

*The Governor of* New-York *ſpoke firſt to the* Indians; *the Governor of* Virginia *treated next with them: But the Chief of the* Sinnekaes, *with whom the Buſineſs of* Pennſylvania *principally lay, having delayed his Coming, Sir* William Keith *our Governor deferred his Treaty the longer.*

*On the 7th of* September *our Governor ſpoke to them, and the ſame Day the Two* Sinneka *Chiefs arrived. Immediately after their Arrival they waited on our Governor at his Chamber, and laid an Otter Skin at his Feet.* Conniſoa *ſhew'd the Golden Medal ſent him laſt Summer by our Governor from* Coneſtogoe, *being hung at his Neck.* Cajenquarahto *alſo produced the Mourning Ring the Governor had ſent laſt Spring by* Satcheechoe, *with the other Preſents.*

*The Governor's Speech was in the following Words, interpreted by* James le Tort, *and an* Indian *from* Saſquehannah *call'd* Capt. Smith, *whom the Governor took with him, together with* Satcheechoe, *the Meſſenger, who had been twice ſent to the* Five Nations.

*The*

## *The Honourable Sir* William Keith, *Baronet, Governor of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *and Counties of* Newcaſtle, Kent *and* Suſſex *upon* Delaware, *His Speech to the Five Nations of* Indians *at* Albany, *the 7th Day of* September, 1722.

*BRETHREN,*

I Have travel'd a great Way to ſee you, and to hold ſome Diſcourſe with you. The People of *Pennſylvania* have always been Friends to the *Five Nations:* They have punctually kept all their former Treaties with you. They expect, that you do not forget them, and therefore I am come to brighten the Chain between us. You ſent me Word, that you deſired to ſee me, and I have obtained Leave of my Brother, the Governor of *New-York*, to renew at this Place our former Treaties with you; and I am glad he is preſent with us, to hear and obſerve all that is ſpoken.

Some of your ancient Men can yet remember the firſt Settlement of the Province of *Pennſylvania* by *William Penn:* He was a good Man, and had a great Affection for all the *Indians:* He entred into Leagues of Friendſhip with them, and treated them as his Brethren; and he gave it in Charge to his Governors, whom he left in his Place, and to all his People, that they ſhould continue to do the ſame.

Divers Great Men from the *Five Nations* have, on ſeveral Occaſions, viſited us at *Philadelphia* and *Coneſtogoe*. We were always glad to ſee them, and treated them kindly like Brethren. They made firm Leagues of Friendſhip with us, and frequently renew'd and ſtrengthned them. We became as one People, and hope always to continue ſo; and as often as the *Five Nations* renew'd their Leagues with our great and good Friends the Governors of *New-York*, it ſtill united them more nearly to us, as being Subjects of one and the ſame Great KING.

Laſt Summer the wiſe and good Man *Geſaont*, with ſome others of your People, came, in the Name of all the *Five Nations*, to viſit us at *Coneſtogoe* We received them with Joy, and opened our Hearts to each other. He rejoyced to ſee us and our *Indians* live in ſo much Love together. We then brightned the Chain, that it might be clear, ſtrong and laſting as the Sun and Stars. But when we heard that *Geſaont* died in *Virginia*, we were very ſorry; yet I hope the *Five Nations* received my Words of Love and Friendſhip to their *Sachims*, and to all their People, with the Golden Medal and the Preſents then delivered.

It was then ſtipulated and agreed between us, That we ſhould all be as one People; That the *Five Nations* ſhould not do an Injury to any

of us more than to themſelves; and that we ſhould not do an Injury to any of the *Five Nations* more than to our own People: Or, if any Perſon did ſuch Injury, they ſhould be puniſhed for it in the ſame Manner as if done to an *Engliſhman*.

Since that Time a very unhappy Accident has fallen out, which gave us great Grief: Laſt Winter we heard, that one of the *Five Nations* had loſt his Life by Means of ſome of our People.

The very next Day after the News came to me at *Philadelphia*, I ſent two of my Council to *Coneſtogoe*, to enquire into the Matter and bring me the Truth. They found that the Quarrel aroſe about *Rum*, between a Brother of the *Five Nations*, who hunted near *Potomack*, and two of our Traders.

The *Indian* was angry, and went haſtily and took his Gun to kill the *Engliſhmen*; they, in Defence of themſelves, ſeized the *Indian*, and in ſtruggling gave him ſome Blows, and left him. We heard, that our *Indian* Friend and Brother died the next Day.

The Men who did this were brought to *Philadelphia* and put in Priſon; and they will be tried according to our Laws, in the ſame Manner as if they had kill'd an *Engliſhman*. And to prevent ſuch Miſchief for the Future, we have made a ſevere Law againſt ſelling *Rum* to the *Indians*.

Though this Misfortune gave us great Grief, yet we are perſwaded that the Chief *Sachims* of the *Five Nations* are ſo wiſe as to know, that ſuch Accidents may happen without any ill Deſign amongſt the neareſt Brethren. And by this they will ſee, how ſtrictly we keep our Leagues and Treaties, in puniſhing thoſe who ſhall dare to offend and injure them, or any of their People.

I made haſte to ſend a Meſſage to the *Five Nations* by *Satcheecho* to expreſs our Sorrow, and I received their kind Anſwer by the Return of the ſame Meſſenger. You received our Meſſage like true Brethren, deſiring us, to wipe away our Tears, and invited me to come and ſee you. Immediately I ſent *Satcheecho* back with this Anſwer, *That I would meet you at* Albany, *with my good Friends the Governors of* New-York *and* Virginia; and I ſent ſome Tokens to your *Sachims*, which I hope they received, with a Mourning Gold Ring off my own Finger to *Sakaunkauta*.

*Satcheecho* returned ſpeedily, and ſaid, *You would be glad to ſee me at* Albany: He alſo told me, You deſired *John Cartlidge* might be releaſed out of Priſon, and the Injury done to your Kinſman might be forgot. But *Satcheecho* brought no Belt, nor any other Token to confirm his Words; and therefore I have brought him along with me, that you may know and tell me if he ſpoke Truth.

*Brethren*,

You ſee I am come here with Four of my Council to viſit you. I have left my Family and People, and have travel'd a great Way to take you by the Hand, to join Hearts, and to rejoyce in ſeeing each other's Faces: For all Clouds and Darkneſs muſt be done away, that the Flame of Love and Affection may burn clear in our Breaſts.

I have

I have brought these Goods with me to bind my Words, *viz. Five Pieces of Strouds* for Cloathing, *Five Casks of Powder* and *Five Hundred Weight of Lead* to encourage your Hunting, that you may grow rich and strong. And I desire you may receive them as a Pledge of our firm Resolutions to live in Perpetual Peace, and under the strongest Ties of Friendship with the *Five Nations*; that you will ever remember us as your Brethren, and not suffer your young Men, when they travel, to hurt any of our Inhabitants, no more than they would their own, or to kill their Cattle and Stock: And that this Visit, and the Covenant-Chain which is hereby brightned, may be recorded in everlasting Remembrance, to be sent down to your and our Children, and to our Children's Children, to last as long as the Mountains and Rivers, and the Sun and Moon shall endure.

I also give you these two Pieces of *Blankets*, to wipe away and to dry up the Blood that has been spilt, and to cover it so as that it may never be seen or heard of any more.

I live at a great Distance from the Brethren, and perhaps may never see so many of your grave ancient Men together again; I will therefore, like a true Brother, leave with you my best Advice, for the Happiness and Welfare of all your People: And as oft as you look upon these two Belts remember, that *This One signifies the Strength which a wise Nation acquires and secures to its People by peaceable Councils; and encreasing the Number of its Friends:* And this other Belt represents to you *A bold, firm, true Heart, that abhors Falshood, but is ever faithful to its Friends, and punctually observes whatsoever it promises.*

*Two Belts laid down.*

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*The Answer made by the* Indians *of the Five Nations*, viz. *The* Maquase, Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges *and* Sinnekaes, *to the Propositions made by the Honourable Sir* William Keith, *Bart. Governor of* Pennsylvania, *&c. in* Albany, *the 10th Day of* September, Anno 1722.

PRESENT

The Honourable Sir *WILLIAM KEITH*, Baronet; Governor of *Pennsylvania*, &c.

*Richard Hill*, *Isaac Norris*, Col. *John French*, *Andrew Hamilton*, } Esqrs. Members of the Council of *Pennsylvania*.

Col. *Peter Schuyler*, *Evert Banker*,
*Peter Van Brugh*, *Philip Livingſton*,
*Joha. Cuyler*, *Joh. Bleecher*,
*Hend Hanſe*, *John Collins*,
} Eſqrs. Commiſſioners of the *Indian* Affairs.

*Interpreted by* Lawrence Claeſe *into* Dutch, *and rendred into* Engliſh *by* Robert Livingſton; Tanachaha *being Speaker.*

Brother *ONAS*;

[ *which ſignifies a* Pen *in the Language of the* Five Nations, *by which Name they call the Governors of* Pennſylvania, *ſince it was firſt ſetled by* William Penn. ]

" I. YOU told us in your Propoſition ſome Days ago, That " you was come a great Way to ſee us of the *Five* " *Nations*; We thank you for your Good Will to us, and " are very glad to ſee you here in good Health: And " we hope a good Underſtanding and Agreement will " be made and concluded between us.

" You told us alſo, That you are come to renew the Covenant-Chain " that has been made between us ſo long ago, even at the firſt Setling " the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and to brighten the Chain, and to re- " move and do away any Spot of Ruſt that may be grown upon " it ſince our laſt Meeting and Conference at *Coneſtogoe*.

*Brother Onas*,

" II. You have told us, That at that Time you brighten'd the " Covenant Chain between us, that it might be clear and laſting as " the Sun and Stars in Heaven: For which we thank you. And we " being now all preſent, do, in the moſt ſolemn and publick Manner, " renew the Covenant and brighten the Chain made between us, that " the Luſtre thereof may never be obſcured by any Clouds or Dark- " neſs; but may ſhine as clear and laſt as long as the Sun in the " Firmament.

*Brother Onas*,

" III. You have likewiſe told us, How *William Penn*, who was a " good Man, did, at his firſt Settlement of the Province of *Pennſyl-* " *vania*, make Leagues of Friendſhip with the *Indians*, and treated " them like Brethren; and that, like the ſame good Man, he left it in " Charge to all his Governors who ſhould ſucceed him, and to all the " People of *Pennſylvania*, that they ſhould always keep the Covenant " and Treaties he had made with the *Five Nations*, and treat them " with Love and Kindneſs We acknowledge that his Governors and " People have always kept the ſame honeſtly and truly to this Day: " So we on our Part always have kept, and for ever ſhall keep, firm " Peace and Friendſhip, with a good Heart, to all the People of *Penn-* " *ſylvania*. We thankfully receive and approve of all the Articles in " your Propoſition to us, and acknowledge them to be good and full " of Love: We receive and approve of the ſame with our whole Hearts,

" Hearts, becauſe we are not only made one People by the Covenant-
" Chain, but we alſo are People united in One Head, One Body and
" One Heart, by the ſtrongeſt Ties of Love and Friendſhip.

*Brother Onas,*

" IV. You deſire there may be a perpetual Peace and Friendſhip
" between you and the *Five Nations*, and between your Children and
" our Children, and that the ſame may be kept as long as the Moun-
" tains and Rivers endure. All which we like well, and on our Part
" deſire, that the Covenant and Union made with a clean and true
" Heart, between you and us, may laſt as long as the Sun and Moon
" ſhall continue to give Light. And we will deliver this in Charge
" to our Children, that it may be kept in Remembrance with their
" Children, and Children's Children to the lateſt Ages. And we
" deſire, That the Peace and Tranquility that is now eſtabliſhed be-
" tween us, may be as clear as the Sun ſhining in its Luſtre, without
" any Cloud or Darkneſs, and that the ſame may continue for ever.

*Brother Onas,*

" V. We have well conſider'd all that you have ſpoken, and like it
" well, becauſe it is only the Renewing of former Leagues and Treaties,
" made between the Government of *Pennſylvania* and Us of the *Five*
" *Nations*; which we always believed we were obliged to keep. And
" as to the Accident of one of our Friends being kill'd by ſome of
" your People, which has happen'd by Misfortune and againſt your
" Will, we ſay, That as we are all in Peace, we think it hard the
" Perſons who kill'd our Friend and Brother ſhould ſuffer: And we
" do, in the Name of all the *Five Nations*, forgive the Offence, and
" deſire you will likewiſe forgive it; and that the Men who did it
" may be releaſed from Priſon, and ſet at Liberty to go whither they
" pleaſe. And we ſhall eſteem that as a Mark of Regard and Friend-
" ſhip for the *Five Nations*, and as a farther Confirmation of this
" Treaty.

*Brother Onas,*

" VI. We ſay farther, We are glad to hear the former Treaties we
" have made with *William Penn* repeated to us again, and renewed by
" you; and we eſteem and love you, as if you were *William Penn*
" Himſelf. We are glad you have wip'd away and cover'd the Blood
" of our dead Friend and Brother; and we deſire the ſame may be
" forgot, ſo as it may never be more mentioned or remembred.

" It is needleſs for us to anſwer every Particular of your Propoſition,
" becauſe we acknowledge the Whole to be good and acceptable to
" us; eſpecially your good Advice, which we will always remember:
" And in Teſtimony thereof, and as a full Confirmation of our Agree-
" ment, Conſent and Approbation of all that you have propoſed, and
" we have here ſaid and promiſed, we lay down a few Beaver, Bear,
" and dreſs'd Deer Skins: *And ſo concluded.*

Then the Governor expreſs'd his Satisfaction with their Anſwer; and gave them Thanks for their Good Will and Love to Him, and the People of *Pennſylvania.*

The *Indians* then deſired to know of the Governor, *If the Men who were in Priſon for Killing their Friend and Brother were diſcharged?* To which the Governor anſwered, That " they were let out upon Bail."

They

They then desired, That *the Men might be discharged:* To which the Governor answered, That " as soon as he returned to *Philadelphia*, he " would give such Orders in that Affair, as should fully Answer the " Request of the *Five Nations*, in Order to confirm the Friendship " that is so happily renewed and established by this Treaty.

*A true Copy, Examined by*

PHILIP LIVINGSTON, *Secr. for the* Indian-*Affairs.*

The Chiefs of the *Indians* express'd a great Affection for the Governor and the People of *Pennsylvania*. And it appeared that *Satchecchöe* had faithfully discharged his Trust in both the Messages sent by him.

When our Interpreters were coming away the Chiefs informed them, That they had something further to say to the Governor; upon which they were detained. The next Day, the 14th of *September*, the Governor received at his Chamber the Ten Chiefs of the Five Nations, being Two from each; together with Two others, said to be of the *Tuscororoes*: And by the Interpretation of *Lawrence Claese*, Publick Interpreter for the *Indians*, in the Presence of *Philip Livingston*, Secretary for *Indian* Affairs at *Albany*, both whom our Governor desired to be present, they spoke as follows:

Brother Onas,

WE *here now freely surrender to you all those Lands about* Conestogoe, *which the* Five Nations *have claimed: And it is our Desire that the same may be settled with* Christians; *in Token whereof we give this String of Wampum.*

Brother Onas, *According to the best of our Understanding, we have renew'd at this Time with you all former Treaties between your People and us; we therefore expect, that if any of our People come to trade at* Philadelphia, *you will order that they be received like Brethren, and have the Goods as cheap as possible. So we wish you all Prosperity and a good Journey Home.*

*Now we are going to depart from one another, we your Brethren, the* Sachims *of the* Five Nations, *desire that you would give us some Provisions, to help us on our Journey.* On which they gave 2 small Bundles of Beaver and dress'd Skins.

## *Sir* William Keith's *Answer.*

*Brethren,*

YOU know very well, that the Lands about *Conestogoe*, upon the River *Sasquehannah*, belong to your old Friend and kind Brother *William Penn*; nevertheless I do here, in his Name, kindly accept of the Offer and Surrender which you have now made to me, because it will put an End to all other Claims and Disputes, if any should be made hereafter.

*Brethren*, I understand, as you do that we here at this Time renew'd all former Treaties between the *Five Nations* and *Pennsylvania*; and considering how well you are provided with Goods at *Albany*, I think *Philadelphia* will be far out of your Way to trade; but as often as any of your People come to us in Love and Friendship, they shall be treated like Brethren.

I am not able to provide for you here as if I were at Home; but I will order some Bread to be got for your particular Use: And I heartily wish you well Home to your own Families.

*F I N I S.*

only on account of Captain Hicks to whom he gave it as a small Satisfaction of the damage he had sustained by the five Nations. Then they wished him a good voyage whom & told him they should be glad to hear of his safe arrival

Then the Governor told them he must take particular notice of their speaker & *gave him a golden Horse Shoe* which he wore at his Breast & bid the Interpreter tell him there was an inscription upon [it] which signified that it would help to pass over the mountains & that when any of their People should come to Virginia with a Pass they should bring it with them

And then the Govr Gave them His Presents

A True Copy examined

Pr Ph: Livingston Secy
for Indian Affairs

## *Conference between the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Five Nations.*

[New-York Papers, Cc., 105.]

Propositions made to the five Nations, viz the Maquase, Oneydes, Onnondages Cayouges & Sinnekees by the Hônble Sir William Keith Bart Governor of the Province of Pensilvania in Albany the 7th day of Sepbr 1722

Present—The Hônble Sir William Keith Bart Governor of Pensylvania

Members of the Council of Pensilvania

Richard Hill Isaac Norris Coll John French

Commissioners of the Indian Affairs

Peter Van Brugh Ph: Livingston
Hendr Hanse John Collins

Interpreted by James Latort into the Delaware Indian Language to an Indian called Captain Smith, & by him into the Maquase Language to the 5 Nations, Lawrence Claese Interpreter being present

Brethren

I have travelled a great way to see you & to hold some Discourse with you the people of Pensylvania have always been friends to the five Nations they have punctually observed all their former Treaties wt you. They expect that you do not forget them & therefore I am come to brighten the chain between us, you sent me word that you desired to see me and I have obtained leave of my brother, the Governor of New York to renew our former Treaties [with you] at this Place & I am glad he is present with us to hear & observe all that is spoken, Some of your ancient men can yet remember the first Settlement of the Province of Pensylvania, by William Penn, he was a good man & had a great affection for all Indians, he entered into Leagues of Friendship with them as Brethren & he gave it in charge to his Governors whom he left in his Place & to all his people that they should continue to do the same, Divers great men from the five Nations have on several occasions visited us at Philadelphia and Conestogoe we were always glad to see them and treated them kindly like Brethren they made firm

leagues of friendship with us and frequently renewed and strengthened them we became as one People and hope always to continue so and as often as the five Nations renewed their League with our great & good friends the Governors of New York it still united them more nearly to us as being subjects of one and the same great King. Last summer that wise and good man Ghesaont with some others of your people came in the name of all the five Nations to visit us at Conestogoe we received them with joy and opened our hearts to each other he rejoiced to see us and our Indians live in so much Peace together We brightened the Chain that it might be clear strong and lasting as the Sun & Stars, but when we heard that Ghesaont died in Virginia we were very sorry, yet I hope the five Nations received my Words of Love & Friendship to their Sachims & to all your people with the Golden Medal & the Presents then delivered it was then stipulated and agreed between us that we should all be one people y$^{t}$ the five Nations should not do an injury to any of us more than to themselves & that we should not do an injury to any of the five Nations more than to our own people or if any person did such injury, they should be punished for it in the same manner as if done to an Englishman

Since that time a very unhappy accident has fallen out which gave us great greif Last winter we heard that one of the five Nations had lost his Life by means of some of our People & the very next day after the news came to me at Philadelphia, I sent two of my Council to Conestogoe to enquire into [the matter and bring me][1] the truth, they found that the quarrel arose about Rum between a Brother of the five Nations who hunted near Potowmack & two of our Traders the Indian was angry & went hastely & took his Gun to kill the Englishmen, they in defence of themselves seized the Indian & in struggling gave him some blows & left him, We heard our Indian friend and brother died the next day the men who did this action were brought to Philadelphia & put in prison & they will be tried according to our Laws, in y$^{e}$ same manner as if they had killed an Englishman & to prevent such mischeifs for the future we have made a severe law against selling Rum to the Indians. Though this misfortune gave us great greif yet we are perswaded the Cheif Sachims of the five Nations are so wise as to know such accidents may happen without any ill design among the nearest Brethren & by this they will see how strictly we keep our Leagues & Treaties in punishing those who shall dare to offend & injure them or any of their people, I made haste to send a message to y$^{e}$ five nations by Sachichoe to express our Sorrow & received their kind answer by the return of the same Messenger, you received our message like true Brethren desiring us to wipe away our Tears & invited me to come & see you immediately I sent Sachiloe back with this answer that I would meet you at Albany with my good friend[s] the Governor[s] of New York & Virginia & I sent some tokens to your Sachims which I hope they received with a mourning Gold Ring of my own finger to Sacaunkehaute, Sahichoe returned speedily & said you would be glad to see me at Albany he also told me you desired that John Cartright[2] might be released out of prison & y$^{t}$ the injury done to your kinsman may be forgott. But Sachichoe brought no Belt nor other token to confirm his words & therefore I have brought him along with me that you may know and tell me if he spoke Truth. Brethren you see I am come here with four of my Councells to visit you I have left my family & People & have travelled a great way to take you by the hand to join hearts & to rejoice in seeing each others faces for all clouds & darkness must be done away, that the flame of Love & Affection may burn clear in our Breasts. I have

[1] The words within [ ] in this paper are added from *New-York Colonial Manuscripts*, XIII., and *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, III.

[2] John Cartlidge. *New York Council Minutes*, XIII., 343; *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, III., 198.—Ed.

brought these goods with me to bind my words viz—*five pieces of Strouds for clothing, five Casks of Powder & 500 wgt of Lead*, to encourage your hunting that you may grow rich & strong, & I desire that you will receive them as a pledge of our firm Resolution to live in perpetual Peace & under the strongest Tyes of friendship with the five Nations, that you will ever remember us as your Brethren & not suffer any of your young men when the Travel to hurt any of our Inhabitants, no more than they would their own or kill their cattle & stock, & that this visit & the Covenant Chain which is hereby renewed & brightened may be recorded in everlasting remembrance to be sent down to your & our children & to our Childrens Children, to last as long as the mountains & Rivers & the sun & moon shall endure *I also give you these two pieces of Blankets* to wipe away & dry up the blood that has been spilt & to cover it so as that it may never be seen or heard of more

I live at a great distance from the Brethren & perhaps may never see so many of your grave ancient men together again—I will therefore like a true brother leave with you my best advice for the happiness & welfare of your people & as often as you *look upon these two Belts* Remember that this one signifies the strength which a wise nation acquires & secures to its People, by peaceable counsells & increasing the number of its friends & this other Belt represents to you a bold firm true heart that abhors falsehood but is ever faithful to its friends & punctually observes whatsoever it promises

A true Copy Exam[d]
P[r] PH: LIVINGSTON Sec[y]
for the Indian Affairs

Answer made by the Indians of the five Nations viz the Maquase Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges & Sinnekes to the Propositions made by the Hônble Sir William Keith Bart Governor of Pensilvania, in Albany y[e] 10 day Sept[r] A[o] 1722

PRESENT—The Hônble Sir William Keith Bart Governor of Pensylvania

Members of the Council of Pensilvania

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Hill | Coll John French |
| Isaac Norris | And[r] Hamilton |

Commissioners of Indian Affairs

| | |
|---|---|
| Coll Peter Schuijler | Evert Banker |
| Peter V Brugh | Ph. Livingston |
| Joh[s] Cuyler | Joh[s] Bleeker |
| Hend[r] Hanse | John Collins |

Interpreted by Lawrence Claese into Dutch & rendered into English by Robert Livingston

Brother Onas,

which signifies a Pen in the Language of the 5 Nations by which name the call all the Governors of Pensylvania since it was first settled by William Penn

You told us in your Propositions some days agoe that you was come a great way to see us of y[e] 5 Nations We thank you for your good Will to us & are very glad to see you here in good health & we hope a good understanding & agreement will be made & concluded between us

You told us also that you was come to renew the Covenant Chain that has been made between us so long agoe even at the first settling of the Province of Pensylvania & to brighten the Chain and remove & do away any Spott or Rust that may be grown upon it since our last meeting and Conference at Conestogoe.

Brother Onas

You have told us y$^t$ at that time you brightened the Covenant Chain between us, that it might be clear & lasting as y$^e$ Sun & Stars in Heaven, for which we thank you, & we being now all present do in y$^e$ most solemn & publick manner renew y$^e$ Covenant & brighten the Chain made between us, that the lustre thereof may never be obscured by any clouds or darkness, but may shine as clear, & last as long as y$^e$ Sun in the Firmament

Brother Onas

You have likewise told us how William Penn who was a good man did at his first Settlement of the Province of Pensylvania make leagues of friendship with the Indians & treated them like Brethren & that like the same good man he left it in charge to all his Governors who should succeed him & to all the People of Pensylvania that they should always keep the Covenant and treaties he had made with y$^e$ five Nations and treat them with love & kindness we acknowledge that his Governors & People have always kept the same honestly & truly unto this day, so we on our parts always have kept & for ever shall keep firm Peace & Friendship with a good Heart to all the people of Pensylvania, We thankfully receive & approve of all the articles in your Proposition to us & acknowledge them to be good & full of Love we receive & approve of the same with our whole hearts because we are not only made one People by the Covenant Chain, but we also are People united in one head one body & one Heart by the strongest Tyes of Love & friendship

Brother Onas

You desire there may be a perpetual Peace & friendship between you & the five Nations and between your children & our children & that the same may be kept as long as the mountains & Rivers endure; all which we like well and on our Part desire that the Covenant & Union made with a clean & true Heart between you and us may last as long as the sun & moon shall continue to give light & we will deliver this in charge to our children that it may be kept in Remembrance with their children and childrens children to the latest ages and we desire that the Peace and Tranquillity that is now established between us, may be as clear as the sun shining in its Lustre without any cloud or darkness & that the same may continue for ever

Brother Onas

We have well considered all that you have spoken & like it well, because it is only renewing the former leagues & Treaties made between the Government of Pensylvania & us of the five Nations which we always beleived we were obliged to keep, And as to the accident of one of our friends being killed by some of your people which has happened by Misfortune, & against your Will we say that as we are all in Peace we think it hard the Person who killed our friend and brother should suffer & we do in the name of all the five nations forgive that offence & desire you will likewise forgive it & that the men who did it may be released from Prison & set a[t] liberty to go whither they please & we shall esteem that as a mark of your regard & friendship for ye five Nations & as a further confirmation of this Treaty

Brother Onas

We say further we are glad to hear the former Treaties we have made with William Penn repeated to us again and renewed by you, & we esteem & love you as if you were William Penn himself we are glad you have wiped away and covered y^e^ blood of our dead friend & brother & we desire the same may be forgott so as it may never be more mentioned or remembered

It is needless for us to answer every particular of your Proposition, because we acknowledge the whole to be good and acceptable to us, Especially your good advice which we will always remember and in Testimony thereof and as a full confirmation of our agreement consent & approbation & all that you have proposed & we have here said and promised we lay down a few Beaver Bear & drest Deer Skins and so concluded

Then the Governor express^d^ his Satisfaction with their answer & gave them thanks for their good will & love to him and y^e^ People of Pensylvania

The Indians then desired to know of the Governor if the men who were in Prison for killing their friend & brother were discharged to which the Governor answered that they were let out upon Bails they then desired that the men might be discharged to which the Governor answered that as soon as he returned to Philadelphia he would give such orders in that affair as should fully answer the request of the five nations in order to confirm the Friendship that is so happily renewed & established by this Treaty.

A True Copy, Examin^d^

P^r^ PHILIP LIVINGSTON Sec^y^
for y^e^ Indian Affairs

[Here follows the Fourth day's Conference between the Five Nations and Lieutenant Governor Nanfan, dated the 19th July, 1701, already printed in Vol. IV., 904–906. q. v. — Ed.]

## *Governor Burnet to Secretary Popple.*

[New-York Papers, Co., 109.]

New York 8^th^ Dec 1722

Sir

I herewith transmit to you the accounts of the two quarters from 25 March 1722 to 29^th^ Sept^r^ 1722 of all vessels trading inwards & outwards as it is prepared by the Naval Officer of this Port for the Perusal of their Lordships together with Duplicates of the two last letters I writ to their Lordships which I depend on your goodness to deliver if they have not received the first I hope soon to have the confirmation of the Councillors for Jersey and New York whom I had recommended

I am
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
W BURNET

Alured Pople Esq^re^

Excellency Willi
Hon.ble Alexander Spotsw
The Hon.ble Sr. Wm. Keith Bart.t
Rip Van Dam
John Barbeire
Cadwallader Colden
} Esq.rs

In consideration that the War is now
Broake out between his Majesty's Subjects
and the Eastern Indians.

It is the unanimous opinion of the
Hon.ble present that five Indians be sent
Deputys from the five nations to the Eas
Indians to require of them that they the said
Indians do forthwith beg a Cessation of
of the Government of Boston in order to
ye a Peace.

The Governour of Virginia comm
the following further Propositions
this Board which were approved of a
are as follows.

Sachems and Warriours

Since the bearer Colo.o Byrd and
and are firmly agreed upon, his Majesty now
Under the Name of the Seven Nations of Indians
which his Governour of Virginia engages for, a
Nations are the Tuskaroras, Meherins, Nansemonds
Pamunkeys, Chickahominys, and the Christanna
Indians whom are of the Sadirichroones, That
Iroquois Cohinecke

[illegible] Creeks [illegible]

[illegible] Commissions that you [illegible]
[illegible] those Nations whom you [illegible]
[illegible] Peace and for whose [illegible]
[illegible] his Nations with whom [illegible]
[illegible] of this Proposition May Power
[illegible] Nations of Indians hostile

I have already told you that the
Assembly of Virginia the College and their persons
of their Rights & the Boundaries which
not yet fixed and it is highly expedient that
settlements be forever ascertained

Many Indians of the several Nations
Nations of Virginia or those whom you
to be dependent on your said Nations that
hereafter Trading Parties should Cross Rivers
having the proper Commissions and Passports mentioned
in which Case they shall be duly
and Goods
Land as the Governments of Virginia
Punishment and Satisfaction for whatever you
any of their Nations whom you shall
the South West side of Ohio and River
the Mississippi the Great Ridge of Mountains
Creeks or Cherokee Nations as well
Breach of the Peace and Friendship which
Virginia desires to preserve with the several
the said Government shall Hunt or Trade
any of your Indians who shall hereafter
be taken without a proper Passport from
South side of the said River and on the East
of the said Ridge and cannot but think
that this your Request must appear
strange that the Virginians your Brothers
long Settled amongst you should be hindered
their Hunting Parties to hunt for
their Cloathing and to observe as
Friendship as formerly which their Fathers
have, therefore this is made for them
as well as your Nations as well
ten Nations of Indians being bound by this

It appears to be
[illegible] five Nations to receive no
manner of treaty with any of the
thro' the Government of New yor
ing wherefore Virginia expects that
Same Rule with respect to that Governm
you Should not at any time offer to treat with
belonging to that Colony but thro' the Governm
and if you Should come to Virginia with an
to treat with our Indians in any other manne
Should have Passport from the Governaur of
you must expect it will be held void and you
Treated as if you came without it and with tha
Ignominious Belt.

You sent me last year a Belt of Wam
as a Testimony of your promise that you would
and carry to Virginia Some Runaway Negroes be
to that Colony whenever you did discover and meet
them in the Woods Now I make a General proposit
to you on Account of ... Runaways &... Slaves bel
to Virginia Viz. That if any such Negroes or
Shall hereafter fall into your Hands you Shall Imm
Conduct them to Colo. George Masons House on
Potomack River and I do in behalf of that Colony
engage that you Shall there receive immediately upon the
Delivery of every such runaway one good Gun a
two Blankets for the value thereof, and in token of
Proposition and Engagement I lay down five Guns
five hundred flints.

You sent this year to demand of Virginia
four Indian Boys to be delivered up to you for four
of your Messengers which you alledged out Indi
had poisoned whereupon I must tell you that the
Government has absolutely rejected your demand
and it too Strong and powerfull to be [illegible] by the Thre
of the five Nations [illegible] just Complaints and Pa

[illegible] to Clain [illegible]
to put you in mind
of Stay down Jews bus[illegible]

other hand I am here to acc[illegible]
of the five Nations of Divers bo[illegible]
heinous and repeated Breaches of their Treat[illegible]
me you have declared your desire that all past
should be given up and forgot, and have now on
that readily had ever an injury received from
Christians of Pensylvania and more Especially
you have concerned in my proposition of
Considerations which duly observed must Eff
prevent all future disorders and Injuries to
shall at this juncture forbear all particul
charges against you except only that of
Say you have so greatly outraged this Pe
before Sticks when you killed his Negr
about twenty of his Horses and plunder
him of a considerable Cargoe of Goods, th
from the five Nations if they have any
of justice they cannot but make him some
tunity and reparation of his Losses, On
in behalf of Virginia now Burying all Re
and Enmity for your past unbidden Slay
a Belt.

Above two hundred miles have
Virginia to come hither to treat with you
Since after the appointed time of our meet
the Treaty before could have had you
of speaking to you and mine Ears be
before you Received any Civil Propos
that reason at Stanly at Albany occasio
much trouble and Expence you must not
that the Government of Virginia will
agree to the removing it after this manne
for this purpose [illegible] not your

Wh[illegible]

[illegible] you to obser[illegible]
[illegible] there are Resolut[illegible]
servance thereof, and for
[illegible]tions are to behave themselve[illegible]
ginia as that We may for ever ac[illegible]
ie Nations to be our friends and all[illegible]

And in Testimony of our unders[illegible]
present Treaty to be made upon the Sec[illegible]
I have already declard in my foregoing
I shall so soon as I have rec[illegible]ved your an[illegible]
down such a Considerable token as that not o[illegible]
Sachems and Warriours but also your Wome[illegible]
Children bear some remembrance of this Tre[illegible]

His Excellency communicate[illegible] the follo[illegible]
further propositions to this Boa[illegible] which
approved of and are as follows ——

Brethren

—

The hearty concurrence with which
have received what I fully propose to you in the
behalf of this Province as well as the proposit[illegible]
made to you by the Governours of Virginia and
Pensilvania has given us double satisfac[illegible]
that We now appear in the name of all the Briti[illegible]
Colonys to shew you that all we are subjects
of the great and good King George & We have all
heart and one mind and that We are all equally
concerned in every thing that relates to our mutu[illegible]
friendship and happiness. ——

I[illegible]

—

[illegible]

[illegible] you
[illegible] to hope upon
[illegible]rable name of you Act
[illegible]ises —

Tell since you have acknow
that there is a God who will Judge
to our Actions, remember that he wa
us severely if we say one thing and d
contrarie, and that not only in another
in this We may expect that they who
their faith, will have the protection of H
upon them and them who keep all H
prosper and flourish —

And now since all Treaties
Entirely wiped off from the Covenant
wherein you have resolved to be
for the time to come which is the on
to keep it bright and clean in Conjun
with these Governours, I do now Sole
renew it with you in the name of all
Majestys Provinces in North America
& Belt.

Brethren

Since you tell me that you are Det
to cleave close to all the English, I don
of your being throughly Joined aga
the Eastern Indians who have lately
attacked your Brethren under the Gov
of Boston and Contrary to their Sol
Solemn Treaties and Engagements an
repeated Submissions to that Govern
[illegible] and Friendship of the

Dan

[illegible] Governor
[illegible]ssend was at last o[illegible]
[illegible] him as ~~Traitors~~ a[illegible]
The Governour of Boston d[illegible]
[illegible]plaint me with the Injuries the[illegible]
from those Indians, and then sent [illegible]
with a Noble Present which is Still [illegible]
to Inform you of it, and desire you to [illegible]
your good advice with those Indians [illegible]
prevent a Warr, But as there was then
Warr actually declared I own I hoped that
not come to that height as to require yo[illegible]
interposing, and it was thought necessary
I should meet you first myself and know
Intention before any Proposall of that kind
be made to you, And now that I shall ha[illegible]
Conference with some of You that you have
Engagements with those Indians, and that y[illegible]
Resent the Outrages done to your Brethren
Christians as you ought to do, and since a
Warr is now actually declared I think it
necessary that without waiting for Commissio[illegible]
from Boston or any other delay, You should
few Deputys from the five Nations to the
Eastern Indians to let them know that you
heard with Indignation how perfidiously they
Treated your Brethren the English and tha
you Require them forthwith to bear a Cessation
of Arms of the Government of Boston in ord[illegible]
to Treat of a Peace, which will be the only wa
for them to avoid the Anger and Resentmen
of the five nations who cannot look unconc
when their Brethren the English receive

P[illegible]

Jovernor
ent upon the Coast
Boston will send a part
the Eastern Indians by
be secured from any Ill acci
Malice or mistake throughout
ey and I do engage for that Gover
they will give a Handsome reward
Gungers besides a Noble present to the
on that Service is Effected give a Bell

Eldtsen

I have made a New Law Severa
that which was made Last year to put an Effect
Stop to the Trade from Canada for Indian Go
any Indian can discover such Goods carrying
Canada he may Seize and bring them to the
and if he can inform who is the Owner of t
That Owner may by this Last Law be obl
discover the truth himself and then the In
will be Entitled to receive one hundred Po
besides the Goods, so that here is sufficient
Encouragement to you to stop that Pack
yourselves as far as relates to Indian Goods
is all that is prejudicial to you in the Cana
Trade.

I have for your further encoura
and to carry on the Trade with the far Nat
through your Country dispatched Major
Abraham Schuyler your old friend to Onide
the Iroquese Country by whom I don't doubt
will be informed of your Proceedings
all your

[illegible] Brethren
[illegible] Brethren
[illegible] Hope wise men will
[illegible] consult with them so that
[illegible] use of We answer not so fully
[illegible] we would if we had had their assistance

Later

Tell him we that We in our last Conference
a year ago last renewed the Covenant Chain
and desirous to know how the same has been kept
by us in this Province, it is so lately since that
the Sun is Scarce gone down since, so that the
whole is fresh in our Memory, And We can
say that We have kept the Covenant Chain Inviolable
and firm according to our Promise and engage
them to do the Same faithfully. —

If it is not a year ago since you forbid us
to have any Correspondence with the French but to
the English and We did then promise to obey your Commands
Wch matter as We have Actually done and do further
promise Solemnly that henceforth We will not Correspond
with the French of Canada but advise and cleave Intirely
to the English

Tell him at the same time that We should
give Passage to the far Indians to come to this
Place which We have done and given them all
Encouragement and Assistance that lay in Our Power
and not only so, but sent Agents to those far Indians
Trade with the French & Invite them to come to
Albany but our Agents are not yet Returned, and
as they come back shall give your Excellency
Account of their Answer. —

Brother Corlaer

I have told you that We have not
only permitted the far Indians to come
but Encouraged them to it, and

[illegible] and Da[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] did last year likewise
[illegible] go a fighting towards the
[illegible] River of Potowmack not the
[illegible] their old aboriginal Virginia, We
[illegible] and to the best of Our knowledge in
[illegible] Our people have been Out a Warring
[illegible] head which of old have been our Enemy
[illegible] Westward and Southward of Virginia as
[illegible] the Ridge of Mountains not the said River
[illegible] member you also told us then that there was no
[illegible] any Promise except We Resolve ready to
[illegible] which We have punctually done in this affair he

## Other Collar.

You likewise told us that if any matter
happened among us that We should acqu
therewith and take your advice which would
taken to shew that We put our trust and Confi
on which would be the strongest tyes of a lasting
dship betweenus, which We will to sincerely
y and repeal to your Excellency again that We wo
municate to you all the principal Transact
ters of consequence that We are privy to both go
the[illegible] you gave a Belt of Wampum

## Other Collar

We take notice that you thanked us for not Suffe
of our Indians to go a Warring with [illegible] Nations of
Resolve to do the same for the future you desire
our People to Join with the French Indians to go to
[illegible] any of the French Indians should happen to co
o Our Country to go a Warring We will endeavour t
p them, but if they cannot be persuaded then we
on them not to go over the great Ridge of Mountain
Virginia nor to pursue the great River
d Potowmack.

## Other Collar

You say you are sorry to find that there was a
preparation making among the Five Nat

[illegible]

[illegible] has any Sayd [illegible]
[illegible]ver of Virginia Desire[illegible]
[illegible]part and Distroy the Pod[illegible]
[illegible]ond that the Governour of Virginia
[illegible] Depart any Resolution about that
he doth him Answer.

[illegible]re they Stay Longer and growing Dan[illegible]
[illegible]ymay make him further Answer to all Mo[illegible]
[illegible]had Agreed to Let Us know in Writ all o[illegible]
[illegible]al they are not Ready together till Sunday the
[illegible]plunder upon upon the Declining of the Sun That
[illegible]ceed to make their Answer and Sayd.

[illegible] Collar

) You Have told us Since our last Co[illegible]
on Saturday that you were Informed Concerning Sa[illegible]
[illegible]had been at Canada and Treated with the Governour
[illegible]Brewster Had Some of those Indians that are now
[illegible]ompanied with the Blackbook Chief Indians of the Nan[illegible]
[illegible]have been Kept and Will Discover to you the Cont[illegible]
of their Intelligence which they Had with the Gover[illegible]
[illegible]Canada but Now as Hungarnia.

We Inform you also that their Compa[illegible]
[illegible]Gone Northward to Sea and the Wildmen of
[illegible]Nation are Enemies of Canada being there Inveterate
[illegible]Enemies that are at Canada which Event
[illegible]within two years as towards Virginia by the Gra[illegible]
[illegible]Cayuse Have their Abode among the Mask[illegible]
[illegible]Nations Virginia and go backwards and forwa[illegible]

Brother Collar

We Can will now tell you the Resolution and
of the Seven Nations that neither Brewster have Indeavoure
Ingish Colonies and evil Reports among us and no persons
have Credit Opinion of our Brethren the English Yet we
never Could Hear nor Hearken to them But have had
Still making of their Covenant Chain from Resolu[illegible]
keep the Same Inviolable and We are Resolved to perse[illegible]
That Resolution Always.

[illegible] purpose and
[illegible] and embrace
give a Belt of Wampum

Brother

[illegible] you not to be
[illegible] day of several of the principal Sachems
of the Town expect but to be very thy are
[illegible] we might fair have them here present before
[illegible] be cause the matters are of Importance and
their Advice and Counsell to give to the King

[illegible] we have earnestly prayed
have wee will be patience. o[illegible] the Great King
stroyed Governour of Virginia and [illegible]
with Each Governour of Canada and hopes
[illegible] to be very dear Children and [illegible]
[illegible] will be found that they will be Extreamly
[illegible] the Chief Indians gave three Cheers to each of the
Virginia and Pensilvania.

His Excellency told them that they had Stayed
them and Desired to know if they had any advices whe
were who answered that they had no thing advice th
ago the Duke's and his company arrived at Oneg

His Excellency Ordered [illegible] an Extry
[illegible] for them Chuse his [illegible] Desired him to
[illegible] and Consider [illegible] Days
with the Sachims Accordingly.

The Answer of the four Nations of
to the propositions of the Honourab
Coll. Spotswood Governour of Virgin

Brother Onnagonge the name of the Governour
Virginia Signifies a Bender or Cottage which was gi
the Lord Howard Anno 1684. from the Dutch wa
Flower Cottage.

We the Sachems of the five Nations the
Cottages Cayenguel, Onnondages, Cayugas and Sen
Brother with Governour and Chiefs of Virginia
Alleney the Governour of Yorkeronnage.

We have heard the propositions of the Go
Virginia with great attention and [illegible] Considered it very
sincerely but before [illegible] not impart

[illegible] of their coming a
[illegible] Rabinesse than was that
[illegible] ndering the benefit thereof an
[illegible] fastned night the land, & the
[illegible] behind a great mountain that do
and it was we that desired the Christ
[illegible] amen, & not they.

The third thing that was done by the Christ
Indians was they understood one another
into a discourse of friendship, upon which they ca
[illegible] & the best of their knowledge that
[illegible] not be from that time to this, a
[illegible] prudent that they should
[illegible] never be divided or set at variance
[illegible] & their children & children's children
[illegible]

## Other Things.

[illegible] Governor & Virginia [illegible]
[illegible] found very well agree
[illegible] that [illegible] the same covenant
[illegible] & Strong
[illegible] understand by them upon both sides.

## Other Things

[illegible] make any further mention of
[illegible] but will only say that they
[illegible] & proceed with respect to
[illegible]

## Other Things

[illegible] but only say that the Sun
[illegible] that [illegible] which never runs
[illegible] ago it proceeds
[illegible]

[illegible] Colonel and Segn[illegible]

[illegible]ver of the five Nations
[illegible]sitions of S[illegible] William H[illegible]
[illegible]ernour of Pensilvania.

Onas.

Brother Onas

Whereas you signifie a Son in the Language of the
Six Nations they call all the Governours of Pen-
sylvania Sons by William Penn

You tell us in your Propositions some days ago
concerning a Chain of Friendship between the Six Nations the
Governour of Pensilvania & us and assure us that he is glad to hear of our
health and desires a good understanding & Correspon-
dence between us.

We likewise assure you that we desire to renew the
Chain made between us so long ago & that the
Governour of Pensilvania and he & us may be as one Heart
one Head one Body one Life and one Soul that may be Witness to this
Treaty as long as the Sun & Moon endure.

Brother Onas

You have told us that at that time you brightned
the Chain between us that it might be clear and bright as
the Heaven for which we thank you and we being now
met in the most public & solemn manner renew the
Ancient Chain made between us that the Lustre thereof
may be conspicuous to any Clouds of Darkness that may arise
that so we & our Children may live in Friendship as long as
the Sun & Moon endure.

Brother Onas

You have likewise told us how William
was a good man & at his first Settlement of the Govern-
ment of Pensilvania made a firm League of Friendship with the Indians
which was kept inviolable on both sides & that you were come to
succeed him in the Government & desired that we would renew
the same League of Friendship with you which we are willing to do
and hereby renew the Ancient Chain of Friendship & Covenant
between us.

We Sachems of the Five Nations and all the People
of the same do hereby promise and engage unto this Day to
keep & preserve a firm Peace and Friendship with you & your People
for ever & shall look upon the People of Pensilvania
as our Friends & Brethren as long as the Sun & Moon shall endure
and we shall recommend the same to all the Indians in
Alliance with us that they may live in Peace with you & your People
and Children & that you may live in Peace with them as long as
the Sun & Moon endure.

Other Ymas.

We have well considered your [illegible]
[illegible] made between the Queen of England [illegible]
which we always [illegible]
of our Subjects [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] Shall [illegible]
[illegible] Offered and [illegible]
[illegible] who do it may [illegible]
[illegible] to go whether they [illegible]
[illegible] regard and [illegible]
[illegible] determination of [illegible]

2ndly That [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

ich the Governor
he would give such a
ect the Interest of the Five
deliga that is so happily done
Treaty. —

Ans[wer] Answer of the Five Nations to
Lieutenant Spotswood Governour of
inia. —

Their Oratorio. —

YOU are come six hundred miles to treat with
glad to see you, you have made a good Road to
call us Children & Warriours of the Five Nations
[illegible] who had agreed not to Pass the River Kahon
rest it's upper mountains that there is a Line by Nature
ye is to pass that Line or those mountains under
being Transported & Sold for Slaves or put to Death if
Dues and Duty will satisfy'd with that Law and Custom
Parties may be for Ever observed, You have also to
Engage for the Indians in Virginia That the
the North side of the River Kahonga or on the
of those great Mountains and that if Our Hunting
them without those Boundaries, We might use them as
but not without breaking this Law, Notwithstanding
Engagement If any of our Indians shall happen
Duty or Custom & shall hurt them or Beat them
and give them Victuals & Desirous Reward
head with Gun. —

Further Oratorio

We are engaged for the Nations to do
the Five Nations and for the Sinkaroras Conestogo
Nanticoes Shaghcoccanoes and Ostanghaes
Peyton Indian Slaves & Do likewise Exhort you that
made with Us not to Deal with any of Our Enemy
Peremonly but as Allies & Upon Application by Ours
Or Indians, but through the Government of Virginia
If You should come with a Less Number than
Safety with those Indians for the Pass would be too
Those Should Engage to this Proposition
Also that we will at any time make a

[illegible] we own
Booty and did them
[illegible] that he [illegible] of
[illegible]ch for the Wood being
[illegible] of our own people to
[illegible] most part of what we had la
[illegible] able for promise to make
[illegible]ration for his Life but at the [illegible]
[illegible] of Doing it We have now made a
Peace which will be kept by us and
for Ever and thereupon We gave Belt

Ther Ossargoe. —

to the Governour you are welcome at this
[illegible] that if any Negroes
happen to [illegible] to our Bay [illegible]
Pasports in Governor Palmer for the Re
[illegible] but as those Negroes which you have
[illegible] last year to [illegible] they [illegible]
[illegible] because they [illegible] much out of our way
[illegible] gently by other Indians [illegible]
[illegible] and other things we shall be glad of a

[illegible]ly of Doing it. —

Brother Ossargoe

Since We are [illegible] in Peace we should
Virginia Indians on the West side of the great
[illegible] or the North side of the River Potomack
Do them any hurt, We desire you would [illegible]
[illegible] beyond any of their Confines [illegible]
when they leave their great Path that our Friends
which will be as Big to us both

Speaker.

And Lastly we desire that [illegible]
Poor Children, Children who [illegible]
[illegible]den, there [illegible] break [illegible]
and Prosperous will accept of it, that it is a Small
excuse to that We are [illegible]
gave some Guns and [illegible]

The Governour [illegible]

[illegible] Confederation [illegible]
[illegible] of your Indians [illegible]
Power of their Princes [illegible]
[illegible] Indians with Patience and Regard to Reason
[illegible] they were Satisfyed that [illegible]
[illegible] just to which [illegible]
[illegible] with [illegible]
[illegible] with those Indians [illegible]

Speaker

[illegible] his last arrival
[illegible] told them he
of their Speaker and
[illegible] which he now at his
[illegible] then was an Answer
[illegible] that it would suit
[illegible] and that when any of the
[illegible] with a Pass they should be
[illegible] and when they [illegible]

## Further Answer of the five Nations to his Excellency's Propositions.

### Other Artict.

You [illegible] as well as We are able. You told us that
[illegible] Meeting which We are having Been
[illegible] and the Governor of Virginia and Canada,
[illegible] that of their Treaty now concluded Do well observe
[illegible] great happiness to our Children. Children
[illegible] to keep and maintain what ever
[illegible] Articles between us all, and shall Impose
[illegible] by them kept Inviolable for Ever.

### Other Artict

We will Answer the Principal Heads of your
[illegible] You renewed the Covenant Chain with
[illegible] Governors of Virginia and Canada
[illegible] English Colonys of North America all
[illegible] in the behalf of the five Nations &
[illegible] the same for ever, and if there be any Thing
[illegible] or any Dust come upon it We do now Wipe it
[illegible] it that it may be clear and lasting to all
[illegible]

### Other Artict

Upon the Confirming of it came to this
[illegible] the Chain that brought them behind a
[illegible] Chain in order to Secure the same who
[illegible] the Indian Country, that the one End of the Chain
[illegible] and the other End the Ship, if any Body
[illegible] or Molest the Chain, the Chain will Change
[illegible] and Defend this Ship, and this is the Foundation.

[illegible] required in
[illegible] letters of such Persons
[illegible] to Southward and ac[illegible]
Indignation [illegible] Head of the
[illegible]thern and Command them to Desist
[illegible]land and since we have not a Belt
Belt you gave us upon this Occasion
[illegible]ets of that Belt you gave us Yester
Indians when we communicate to them our
we cannot look unconcerned when our Brethr
[illegible] to receive such Barbarous Treatment.

Other Chief

You have Yesterday that we were met to go
by Covenant chain with them and [illegible] as
they might stay their Vessel together and settle
and Confirm the Friendship between us Covenant
commanded to us formerly by our Ancestors & Com
even the very Children that are in your arms with
Bring them to come to Trade in this Town among
ingly Brethren please to take notice that we
Alliance with the English as you have done
& Do of any ill consequence to us that
vent this for to return that Peace & Friendship
ing as long as Rivers Run & Waters flow
their Children from Generation to Generation
when Nations are in Peace to go & come
to go and Trade from one Country to another
Strangers or others. My Brethren if any Evil
ben if some Persons

Other Chief

(It is your Excellency's Pleasure Yesterday
Severe Laws made & Strict Orders given for
Indians and that Encouragement is given to any
Those Privileges in Order to which We
We will not commit any Disorders nor engage in the
We are a Peaceable People and Inclined
We will if you shou[illegible]der any such Matter
Have [illegible] Rum to the Great many Drunken
Therefore [illegible] to be Redressed.

As to the Disorders relating to our
to convey such Great Numbers per
any Publick Affairs are to be Transacted
such Gifts as are usually Presented on the

[illegible]

Sirs

I have yr. letter of [illegible]
I shall first mention to
the Council Chamber
and Journal Board we stay for the
and Moreover that the Powder is not
You cannot fill the Battery with it
Damage as well as Ours, We have heard
George is a very good man, and one
at Detroit is dead but are afraid there
gains that have not declared for
we there may some method be found

His Excellency the Governour Answer
Short Answer to this —

Sirs There is occasion to Answer some thing
Speech to you, but you will find it
of it, and to Advise you against Trading
because they always cheat you & take advan
or Art to weaken you, by advising you
the English Indians That when we have Civil
in any Dispute with

I Give no Orders or Traders that Journ
but by Licence from you but will Advise
you that the Governor and
upon you, and tell them much Dearer
to Advise you that Engagers
fault that Goods are so Dear
Traders to Trade, but will be more for
you, & that more Reasonable Rates.

I insist upon it that those who go
come to the Detriment any part of my
for the future.

Minutes sent home to this